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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY VOLUMES.

— (27.) —

STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS;
CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

Session

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57
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1851.

THIRTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS:

Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa:

- [1298.] Convention between Her Majesty and the King of *Denmark*, for the Cession of the *Danish Possessions on the Coast of Africa to Great Britain*, signed at *London* 17 August 1850 - - - - - p. 1

Dominica:

- [1296.] Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the *Dominican Republic*, with an additional Article thereunto annexed, signed at *Santo Domingo*, 6 March 1850 - - - - - 7

Greece:

- [1297.] Convention between Her Majesty and the King of *Greece*, for the Settlement of *British Claims* upon the *Greek Government*, signed at *Athens*, 18 July 1850 - - - - - 17

Netherlands:

- [1349.] Convention of Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of the *Netherlands*, additional to the Treaty of 27 October 1837, signed at *London*, 27 March 1851 - - - - - 23

Sardinia:

- [1300.] Convention of Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of *Sardinia*, additional to the Treaty of 6 September 1841, signed at *London*, 23 January 1851 - - - - - 29
- [1347.] Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of *Sardinia*, signed at *London*, 27 February 1851 - - - - - 35

Spain and Rome:

- [1388.] Concordat between the Queen of *Spain* and the Court of *Rome*, signed at *Madrid*, 16 March 1851 - - - - - 49

Sweden and Norway:

- [1299.] Convention between Her Majesty and the King of *Sweden* and *Norway*, for the Regulation and Improvement of the Communication by Post between *Great Britain* and *Sweden* and *Norway*, signed at *London*, 24 August 1850 - 73

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. :

Protestant Chapel at Florence :

- [1354.] Correspondence respecting the *British* Protestant Chapel at *Florence* - p. 97

Greece (M. Pacifico) :

- [1415.] Correspondence respecting the Mixed Commission appointed to investigate the Claims of M. *Pacifico* upon the Government of *Greece*, in regard to the Loss of Documents connected with his Claims upon the *Portuguese* Government, 105

Netherlands :

- [1385.] Laws of the *Netherlands* Government relaxing Restrictions on Trade with *Holland* and her Colonial Possessions - - - - - 129

Rome :

- [1363.] Correspondence respecting the Affairs of *Rome*, 1849 - - - - - 149

Protestants in Turkey :

- [1392.] Correspondence respecting the Condition of Protestants in *Turkey*, 1841-1851, 271

Turkey :

- [1350.] Despatches from Her Majesty's Ambassador at *Constantinople*, communicating the Tariff settled between *Great Britain* and *Turkey* on 31 October 1850, to be in force from 1 January 1847 to 13 March 1855 - - - - - 381

Light Dues :

- [1320.] Correspondence respecting the Light Dues levied on the Shipping of the United States in the United Kingdom - - - - - 409
-

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF DENMARK,

FOR THE

CESSION OF THE DANISH POSSESSIONS ON
THE COAST OF AFRICA TO
GREAT BRITAIN.

Signed at London, August 17, 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1851.

LONDON:

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512987

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King of
Denmark, for the Cession of the Danish Possessions
on the Coast of Africa to Great Britain.

Signed at London, August 17, 1850.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, September 11, 1850.]

HIS Majesty the King of Denmark having offered to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, all the forts and possessions belonging to the Crown of Denmark, situated on that part of the coast of Africa which is called the Gold Coast or the Coast of Guinea; and Her Britannic Majesty having resolved to accept that offer; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for carrying such cession into effect, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Count Frederick Detlev de Reventlow, his Privy Councillor of Conferences and Chamberlain, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog with the decoration of the Silver Cross, and Commander of the Order of St. Bento d'Avis of Portugal, His Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full-powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

[213]

DA Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark har tilbudet at afstaae til Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland alle Forter og Besiddelser som tilhøre den Danske Krone paa den Deel af den Afrikanske Kyst som er kaldet Guld Kysten eller Kysten af Guinea; og da Hendes Storbritaniske Majestæt har besluttet at tage imod Tilbudet saa have Deres Majestæter, for at afslutte en Convention, ved hvilken en saadan Afstaaelse fuldbyrdes, udnævnt til Deres Befuldmægtigede, nemlig:—

Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland, den meget hæderlige Hendrik Johan, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair af Irland, Medlem af Hendes Majestæts meest hæderlige geheime Raad, Medlem af Parlamentet, Storkors af den meest hæderlige Orden af Bath, og Hendes Majestæts første Statssecretair for de udenlandske Sager;

Og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, Frederik Detlev Greve af Reventlow, Hans Geheimeconferentsraad og Kammerherre, Storkors af Dannebrog og Dannebrogsmænd, og Commandeur af den Portugisiske St. Bento d'Avis, overordentlig Gesandt og befuldmægtiget Minister ved det Storbritaniske Hof;

Hvilke, efter at have meddeelt hinanden deres Fuldmagter, og fundet dem i god og tilbørlig Form, have vedtaget følgende Artikler:—

ARTICLE I.

In consideration of the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, to be paid by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, His Danish Majesty cedes to Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, in full property and sovereignty, all the forts belonging to the Crown of Denmark, which are situated on that part of the coast of Africa called the Gold Coast or the Coast of Guinea, and which comprise Fort Christiansborg, Fort Augustaborg, Fort Fredensborg, Fort Kongensteen, and Fort Prindsenstein, with their appurtenances and all the guns and stores contained therein; together with all other possessions, property, and territorial rights whatever belonging to His Danish Majesty on the said coast.

ARTICLE II.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) REVENTLOW.

ARTIKEL I.

Som en Følge af den Sum af Ti Tusinde Pund Sterling, som ved Udvekslingen af Ratificationerne af nærværende Convention, skal erlægges af Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det Forenede Kongerige Storbritanien og Irland, til Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, afstaaer Hans Danske Majestæt til Hendes Storbritanske Majestæt, Hendes Arvinger og Efterrølgere, til fuld Eiendom og Souverainitet alle Forter, som tilhøre den Danske Krone paa den Deel af den Afrikanske Kyst som er kaldet Guld Kysten eller Kysten af Guinea, nemlig: Fort Christiansborg, Fort Augustenborg, Fort Fredensborg, Fort Kongensteen, og Fort Prindsenstein, med deres Tilhørende samt Kanoner og Ammunition; tilligemed alle andre Besiddelser, Eiendomme, og territorial Rettigheder af hvilken-somhelst Beskaffenhed, som tilhøre Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark paa ovennævnte Kyst.

ARTIKEL II.

Nærværende Convention, skal ratificeres, og Ratificationerne udvexles i London snarest muligt.

Til Bekræftelse herpaa have de to ovennævnte Befuldmægtigede underskrevet denne Convention, og paa try samme deres Vaaben-Segl.

Givet i London, den syttende August, efter Guds Byrd Aar Eet Tusinde Otte Hundrede og Halvtredstjve.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) REVENTLOW.

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King
of Denmark, for the Cession of the Danish
Possessions on the Coast of Africa to Great
Britain.

Signed at London, August 17, 1850.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1851.*

TREATY
OF
PEACE, AMITY,
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC;
WITH
AN ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THEREUNTO ANNEXED.

Signed at Santo Domingo, March 6, 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1851.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1295]

TREATY
OF
PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC;
WITH
AN ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THEREUNTO ANNEXED.

Signed at Santo Domingo, March 6, 1850.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Santo Domingo, September 10, 1850.*]

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

En el Nombre de la Santísima Trinidad.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the Dominican Republic, being desirous to consecrate the formal recognition of the independence of the same, and to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty and the territories and citizens of the Republic, they have for this purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, Knight, Doctor of Philosophy, Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; of the Royal Saxon Order of Merit; of the Legion of Honour of the French Republic; Her Consul to the Dominican Republic;

And the President of the Dominican Republic, Señor José Maria Medrano, Minister Secretary of State for the Departments of Police and the Interior, and charged with those of Justice, Public Instruction, and Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full-powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

[183]

DESEANDO el Presidente de la República Dominicana, y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, consagrar el reconocimiento formal de la independencia de aquella, y concluir un Tratado de Paz y Amistad, en el que se regulen las relaciones comerciales entre los territorios y ciudadanos de la República, y los dominios y subditos de Su Majestad, han nombrado con este objeto sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de la República Dominicana, al Señor José Maria Medrano, Ministro Secretario de Estado y de los Despachos del Interior y Policía, encargado de las Carteras de Justicia, Instrucción Pública, y Relaciones Exteriores;

Y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, á Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, Caballero, Doctor de Filosofía, Caballero de la Real Orden Prusiana del Aguila Roja; de la Real Orden Sajona del Merito; de la Orden de la Lejion de Honor de la República Francesa; Consul suyo cerca de la República Dominicana;

Quienes, habiendose comunicado mutuamente sus respectivos plenos-poderes, y hallados en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluido los Artículos siguientes:—

B 2

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the Dominican Republic, and between their respective subjects and citizens.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Dominican Republic. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Republic, to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties. They shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the Dominican Republic on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in British vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels, to and from the open ports; and in like manner, no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the British dominions on vessels of the Republic, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels to or from the ports open to commerce; without prejudice whatever to the coasting trade, which remains exclusively reserved to national vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties.

ARTICULO I.

Habrá perpetua paz y amistad entre la República Dominicana y Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, sus herederos y sucesores, y entre sus respectivos ciudadanos y subditos.

ARTICULO II.

Habrá reciproca libertad de comercio entre la República Dominicana y los dominios Británicos. Los ciudadanos de la República Dominicana podrán residir y comerciar en cualquier punto de los dominios de Su Majestad Británica, en que los demas extranjeros son ó serán admitidos. Ellos gozarán de entera proteccion en sus personas y propiedades. Podrán comprar y vender de quien y á quien gustaren, sin ser restringidos ó afectados por ningun monopolio, contrato, o esclusivo privilegio de compra ó venta alguna; y disfrutarán ademas de todos los otros derechos y privilegios que hayan sido ó sean concedidos á cualesquier otros extranjeros, subditos ó ciudadanos de la nacion mas favorecida.

Los subditos de Su Majestad Británica gozarán, en retorno, de una proteccion y privilegios semejantes en los territorios de la República.

ARTICULO III.

No se impondrán en los dominios Británicos á los buques de la República, ni á los generos importados ó esportados en buques Dominicanos, derechos de tonelada, importacion, ú otros derechos ó cargas, mayores que los que se imponen ó se impusieren á los buques nacionales, ó á iguales generos importados ó esportados en buques nacionales en y de los puertos habilitados. Y del mismo modo no se impondrán en la República Dominicana á los buques Británicos, ni á los generos importados ó esportados en dichos buques, derechos de tonelada, importacion, ú otros derechos ó cargas, mayores que los que se imponen ó se impusieren á los buques nacionales, ó á generos iguales importados ó esportados en buques nacionales en y de los puertos habilitados; sin perjudicar de ningun modo el cabotage, que se conserva esclusivamente á los buques nacionales de cada una de las dos Partes Contratantes.

ARTICLE IV.

Merchandize or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Dominican Republic, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandize or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels.

All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favourable terms as by the subjects or citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICULO IV.

Las mercancías ó generos procedentes del territorio de la República Dominicana, en cualquier buque, ó importados en buques Dominicanos de cualquier país, no serán prohibidos por la Gran Bretaña, ni estarán sujetos á mayores derechos que los que se cobran en igual clase de mercancías ó generos procedentes de cualquier otro país extranjero, ó importados en cualquier otro buque.

Todos los artículos productos de la Gran Bretaña podrán ser esportados de ella por ciudadanos y buques Dominicanos en terminos tan favorables como por subditos ó ciudadanos y buques de cualquier otro país extranjero.

ARTICLE V.

The protection of the Government of the Republic shall be afforded to all British vessels, their officers and crews. If any such vessels should be wrecked on the coast of the Republic, the local authorities shall succour them, and shall secure them from plunder, and shall cause all articles saved from the wreck to be restored to their lawful owners. The amount of salvage dues in such cases shall be regulated, in case of dispute, by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

ARTICULO V.

El Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña protegerá á todos los buques Dominicanos, á sus oficiales y tripulaciones. Si cualquiera de los tales buques naufragare en la costa de la Gran Bretaña, las autoridades locales les prestarán socorro, y los pondrán al abrigo del pillaje, y harán que todos los artículos que se salvaren del naufragio sean devueltos á sus dueños legítimos. El importe de los derechos de salvamento en semejantes casos será determinado, caso de disputa, por arbitros nombrados por ambas partes.

ARTICLE VI.

It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

[183a]

ARTICULO VI.

Siendo la intencion de ambas Partes Contratantes la de sujetarse por el presente Tratado á tratarse una á otra sobre las bases de la nacion mas favorecida, se conviene por este entre ambas, en que todo favor, privilegio, ó inmunidad cualquiera, en materia de comercio y navegacion, que cualquiera de ambas Partes Contratantes tiene concedido actualmente, ó concediere en adelante, á subditos ó ciudadanos de otro estado, se estienda y aplique á los subditos ó á los ciudadanos de la otra Parte Contratante, gratuitamente, si la concesion hecha en favor de aquel otro Estado fuere gratuita, ó para corresponder á una compensacion aproximativa del valor proporcional y efecto que mutuamente se convenga, si la concesion hubiere sido condicional.

ARTICLE VII.

Each Contracting Party may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions or territories of the other; but no such Consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two Contracting Parties, residing within the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy the same rights, immunities, privileges, and exemptions which are or may be granted to the Diplomatic Agents or Consuls, of equal rank, of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE VIII.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, residing in the Dominican Republic, shall not be disturbed, persecuted, or annoyed on account of their religion, but they shall have perfect liberty of conscience therein, and exercise their creed either within their own private houses or in their own particular chapels. Liberty shall also be granted to them to bury in burial-places, which in the same manner they may freely establish and maintain, such subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who may die in the territories of the said Republic. In like manner the citizens of the Dominican Republic shall enjoy, within all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and shall be allowed to exercise their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose.

ARTICLE IX.

Slavery being perpetually abolished in the Dominican Republic, and having been already declared by her an act of piracy punishable with the pain of death, the Dominican Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special Instructions under the Treaties between Great Britain and foreign Powers, and with the formalities as are provided for in such cases by the said Treaties relative to the prevention of the infamous

ARTICULO VII.

Cada una de las Partes Contratantes podrá nombrar Consules para la proteccion del comercio, y residir en los territorios ó dominios de la otra; pero ningun Consul empezará á desempeñar sus funciones hasta haber sido aprobado y admitido, en las formas acostumbradas, por el Gobierno del pais al que es enviado.

Los Agentes Diplomaticos y Consules de cada una de las dos Partes Contratantes residentes en los territorios ó dominios de la otra, gozarán de los mismos derechos, inmunidades, privilegios, y exenciones que son concedidos ó que se concedieren á los Agentes Diplomaticos ó Consules de igual rango de la nacion mas favorecida.

ARTICULO VIII.

Los subditos de Su Majestad Británica residentes en la República Dominicana, no serán inquietados, perseguidos, ni molestados por razon de su religion; mas gozarán de una perfecta libertad de conciencia en ella y en el ejercicio de su creencia, en sus propias casas ó capillas particulares. Tambien será permitido enterrar á los subditos de Su Majestad Británica que murieren en los territorios de dicha República, en sus propios cementerios, que podrán del mismo modo libremente establecer y entretener. Asi mismo, los ciudadanos de la República Dominicana gozarán en todos los dominios de Su Majestad Británica, de una perfecta é ilimitada libertad de conciencia, y del ejercicio de su religion, publica ó privadamente, en las casas de su morada, ó en las capillas y sitios de culto destinados para el dicho fin.

ARTICULO IX.

Siendo perpetuamente abolida la esclavitud en la República Dominicana, y estando yá el trafico de esclavos declarado por ella como acto de pirateria, que se castiga con el ultimo suplicio; la República Dominicana se obliga á permitir á aquellos buques de guerra Británicos que estuvieren provistos de las Instrucciones especiales, segun los Tratados entre la Gran Bretaña y las Potencias extranjeras, y con las formalidades y en los casos

Slave Trade, to visit any vessels sailing under the Dominican flag which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in this vile trade in slaves; it being understood that the distances and places between which the right of visit shall be exercised, as moreover expressed in the Treaties with other Powers for Cuba and Porto Rico, shall likewise refer to the same distance of twenty leagues from the coasts of the Dominican Republic; and if by the result of the visit it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war, that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to the port of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic, and shall be delivered up to the local authorities to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

It is understood that the present Article shall not be extended to other cases which might occasion detentions and inconveniences to the Dominican vessels in their voyages and commercial enterprises, during which, on the contrary, they are authorized to expect protection and assistance; hence, if the case should arise, which however is not to be supposed, that the Dominican Republic should consider to receive by this concession any vexatious molestations, it rests with her to withdraw it, after having given a year previous due notice thereof.

ARTICLE X.

In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that the present Treaty shall remain in force and vigour for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; and either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other Party notice of its intention to terminate, at the expiration of the said ten years, the stipulations relating to commerce and navigation, which shall cease to be binding after ten years; and all those that relate to peace and amity shall remain obligatory to both nations.

previstos por dichos Tratados relativos á impedir el infame Trafico de Esclavos, visitar los buques que naveguen bajo el pabellon Dominicano que puedan, con fundado motivo, ser sospechados de ocuparse en tan infame trafico; entendiéndose que el derecho de visita se ejercerá ademas de las distancias y lugares espresados en los Tratados con otras Potencias para las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, tambien á la misma distancia de veinte leguas de las costas de la República Dominicana; y si el resultado de la visita presentáre al oficial comandante del buque de guerra Británico, que las sospechas que dieron lugar á ella estan bien fundadas, el buque sin dilacion será enviado al puerto de Santo Domingo, en la República Dominicana, y entregado á las autoridades locales para que se proceda contra él conforme á las leyes de la República.

Está entendido que el presente Artículo no será estensivo á otros casos que puedan ocasionar tardanzas y gravámenes á los buques Dominicanos en sus viajes y empresas comerciales, cuando por el contrario deben esperar toda asistencia y proteccion; però, si como no es de suponer, llegare el caso de que la República Dominicana creyere recibir por esta concesion alguna molestia vejatoria, quedará por el mismo hecho hábil para retirarla, haciendo con antelacion de un año la debida notificacion.

ARTICULO X.

A fin de que ambas Partes Contratantes pueden tener ocasion en adelante de tratar y convenir cualquier otro punto que pueda tender á mejorar todavia mas sus mutuas relaciones y adelantamiento de los intereses de los ciudadanos y subditos respectivos, se ha convenido que el presente Tratado permanecerá en su fuerza y vigor por el termino de diez años, contados desde la fecha del canje de las ratificaciones; teniendo cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes el derecho de hacer á la otra la notificacion de su intencion de terminar, al vencimiento de dichos diez años, las estipulaciones relativas á comercio y navegacion, que quedarán sin efecto, trascurridos los diez años; y en todo lo relativo á paz y amistad, permanecerá obligatorio á ambas naciones.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Santo Domingo within the space of eight months, to be accounted from the date of this Treaty, or sooner, if such be possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Santo Domingo, the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(L.S.) ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK. (L.S.)
JOSE MARIA MEDRANO.

ARTICULO XL

El presente Tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones canjeadas en Santo Domingo dentro del termino de ocho meses, ó antes si fuere posible, contados desde la fecha de este Tratado.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado, y sellado con los sellos de sus armas.

Hecho en Santo Domingo, el sexto dia de Marzo, en el año de Gracia de mil ochocientos y cincuenta.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

As the circumstances of the existing war with the Haytian nation might oblige the Dominican Republic to recur to extraordinary measures, it is specially understood and agreed between the two Contracting Parties, that the Dominican Republic shall have perfect liberty of making, during the same, such laws as may place her in a state to secure her defence, notwithstanding the stipulation contained in Article II that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall not be restrained or affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale; and as her disposition is constant to attract and protect commerce, it does not enter in her views to adopt any measures of limiting it, except in the case that the existing war should continue.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time. And in consequence of the exception it contains, it is equally understood that the sanction or disapprobation of the Treaty is specially reserved to Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

Las circunstancias de la guerra actual con la nation Haytiana pudiendo obligar á la República Dominicana á recurrir á medidas extraordinarias, esta especialmente entendido y establecido entre las Partes Contratantes, que la República Dominicana tendrá entera libertad de hacer durante ella tales leyes que la pongan en estado de defensa, no obstante la estipulacion contenida en el Artículo II con respecto á no poder los subditos de Su Majestad Británica ser restringidos ó afectados por ningun monopolio, contrata, ó exclusivo privilegio de compra ó venta alguna; y que siendo constante su disposicion á atraer y proteger el comercio, no entra en sus miras la adopcion de ninguna medida para coartarlo, sino en caso de la continuacion de la guerra actual.

El presente Artículo Adicional tendrá la misma fuerza y efecto como si hubiese sido inserto, palabra por palabra, en el Tratado firmado hoy, y será ratificado al mismo tiempo. En consecuencia de la escepcion que contiene, esta igualmente entendido que la sancion ó desaprobacion del Tratado queda especialmente reservada á Su Majestad Británica.

In testimony whereof the Undersigned have, in virtue of their full-powers, signed and sealed the present Article.

Done at Santo Domingo, the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

En testimonio de lo cual los abajo firmados, en virtud de sus plenos-poderes, han firmado y sellado el presente Artículo.

Hecho en Santo Domingo, el sexto día de Marzo, en el año de Gracia de mil ochocientos cincuenta.

(L.S.) ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK. (L.S.)
JOSE MARIA MEDRANO.

TREATY of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Her Majesty and the Dominican Republic; with an Additional Article thereunto annexed.

Signed at Santo Domingo, March 6, 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1851.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF GREECE,

FOR THE

SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH CLAIMS UPON THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

Signed at Athens, July 18, 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

1851.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King of
Greece, for the Settlement of British Claims upon
the Greek Government.

Signed at Athens, July 18, 1850.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Athens, December 9, 1850.*]

THE Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the King of Greece having accepted the good offices of the Government of France, with a view to the adjustment of certain differences which had arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and of Greece, a draft of a Convention to be concluded between Great Britain and Greece for the settlement of those differences was prepared in London, and was sent out from thence on the 19th April, to be proposed to the Greek Government by the French Plenipotentiary at Athens, and to be signed by the British Plenipotentiary, if agreed to by the Government of Greece. And although the course of events has led to an actual settlement of some of the matters to which that draft of Convention related, before the draft could reach Athens, there remain, nevertheless, some of the stipulations of that proposed draft which are still applicable to the settlement of some of the questions at issue; and as the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of His Hellenic Majesty are equally desirous that the final settlement of their differences should take place by means of the good offices of the Government of France, they have mutually agreed to apply the stipulations of the above-mentioned draft to the settlement of those matters which yet remain to be adjusted.

For this purpose Her Britannic Majesty has appointed the Right Honourable Thomas Wyse, Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most

LE Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique ayant accepté les bons offices du Gouvernement Français, en vue de terminer certains différends qui s'étaient élevés entre le Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne et celui de la Grèce, un projet de Convention à conclure entre la Grande Bretagne et la Grèce pour l'arrangement de ces différends avait été préparé à Londres, et expédié le 19 Avril, pour être proposé au Gouvernement Grec par le Plénipotentiaire de France à Athènes, et être signé par le Plénipotentiaire Anglais, s'il eut été accepté par le Gouvernement Grec. Bien que le cours des évènements ait amené le règlement de quelques-uns des points auxquels ce projet de Convention avait rapport avant qu'il ait pu arriver à Athènes, il reste, cependant, quelques unes des stipulations du projet proposé qui sont encore applicables à la solution de plusieurs questions pendantes; et comme le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique désirent également que les différends qui se sont élevés entre eux soient définitivement terminés au moyen des bons offices du Gouvernement Français, ils ont mutuellement consenti à appliquer les stipulations du projet ci-dessus mentionné au règlement des points qui restent encore en suspens.

Dans ce but le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique a nommé le Très Honorable Thomas Wyse, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa

Honourable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Greece; and His Hellenic Majesty has appointed M. Londres, Senator, Minister of the King's Household and of Foreign Relations, Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Saviour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour;

Who, having mutually exchanged their full-powers, have, in the presence of M. Edward Thouvenel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to His Majesty the King of Greece, Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

All the demands made on the Government of Greece in Mr. Wyse's note of the 17th of January, 1850, are acknowledged by the British Government as having been satisfied, with the exception of the claim arising out of the loss by M. Pacifico of certain documents relating to money claims which he had to establish against the Portuguese Government; and His Hellenic Majesty engages to make good to M. Pacifico any real injury (*préjudice réel*) which, upon a full and fair investigation, it shall be proved that he has sustained by the destruction or loss of those documents.

ARTICLE II.

For the purpose of conducting the investigation mentioned in the foregoing Article, it is agreed between the Contracting Parties that two arbiters, with an umpire to decide between them in case of difference, shall be appointed by the joint concurrence of the Governments of France, of Great Britain, and of Greece, and that this Commission of Arbitration shall report to the British and Greek Governments whether any, and if any, what amount of real injury has been sustained by M. Pacifico by reason of the alleged loss of the documents mentioned in the foregoing Article; and the amount so reported shall be the amount which M. Pacifico is to receive from the Greek Government.

Majesté, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté près de Sa Majesté le Roi de Grèce; et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique a désigné M. Londres, Sénateur, Ministre de la Maison du Roi et des Relations Extérieures, Chevalier en Or de l'Ordre Royal du Sauveur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de St. Michel de Bavière, Grand-Croix de la Légion d'Honneur;

Qui, après avoir mutuellement échangé leurs pleins-pouvoirs, ont, en présence de M. Edouard Thouvenel, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française près de Sa Majesté le Roi de Grèce, Officier de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur, accepté et arrêté les Articles suivans:—

ARTICLE I.

Toutes les demandes présentées au Gouvernement de la Grèce dans la note de Mr. Wyse du 17 Janvier, 1850, sont reconnues par le Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne comme ayant été satisfaites, à l'exception de la réclamation provenant de la perte faite par M. Pacifico de certains documens relatifs à des réclamations pécuniaires qu'il avait à faire au Gouvernement Portugais. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique s'engage à indemnifier M. Pacifico du préjudice réel qu'après une enquête complète et de bonne foi il serait prouvé qu'il eût souffert à raison de la destruction ou perte de ces documens.

ARTICLE II.

Dans le but de procéder à l'enquête sus-mentionnée, il est convenu entre les Parties Contractantes que deux arbitres, avec un surarbitre pour décider entre eux en cas de contestation, seront nommés par le concours des Gouvernemens de la France, de la Grande Bretagne, et de la Grèce. Cette Commission d'Arbitrage rapportera au Gouvernement Britannique et au Gouvernement Hellénique, dans le cas où ce serait, quel est le montant du préjudice réel souffert par M. Pacifico à raison de la perte alléguée des documens mentionnés dans l'Article précédent. La somme consignée dans ce rapport sera celle que M. Pacifico recevra du Gouvernement Grec.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the engagements taken by the Government of His Hellenic Majesty by the preceding Articles I and II, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages that immediately upon the ratification of the present Convention by His Hellenic Majesty, the sum of 150,000 drachmas, which has been placed in deposit by the Greek Government to answer the result of an investigation of the above-mentioned claim of M. Pacifico, shall be restored to the Government of His Hellenic Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

En considération des engagements pris par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique dans les Articles précédents I et II, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique promet qu'immédiatement après la ratification de la présente Convention par Sa Majesté Hellénique, la somme de 150,000 drachmes déposée par le Gouvernement Grec pour répondre du résultat de l'enquête sur les réclamations précitées de M. Pacifico, sera restituée au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique.

ARTICLE IV.

The claims of the British Government relative to the Loan guaranteed by the Three Powers, and relative to the Islands of Sapienza and Cervi, are excluded from the operation of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Les réclamations du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique relatives à l'Emprunt garanti par les Trois Puissances, et aux Iles de Sapienza et Cervi, sont exclues de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Athens as soon as possible.

In witness thereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Athens, the 1st July, 1850.

(Signed) THOS. WYSE. (L.S.)
A. LONDOS. (L.S.)

ARTICLE V.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Athènes aussitôt que possible.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes privées.

Fait à Athènes, le 1^{er} Juillet, 1850.

(Signé) THOS. WYSE. (L.S.)
A. LONDOS. (L.S.)

of Greece, for the Settlement of British Claims
upon the Greek Government.

Signed at Athens, July 18, 1850.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1851.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CONVENTION OF NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND THE

KING OF THE NETHERLANDS,

ADDITIONAL TO THE TREATY OF OCTOBER 27, 1837.

Signed at London, March 27, 1851.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1851.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1349]

CONVENTION of Navigation between Her Majesty and the
King of the Netherlands, additional to the Treaty of
October 27, 1837.

Signed at London, March 27, 1851.

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, April 16, 1851.*]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being desirous of extending further the reciprocal privileges of navigation conferred on the ships of the two countries respectively by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Britannick Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, which was signed at the Hague on the 27th of October, 1837, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose; that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Excellency Gerard Count Schimmelpenninck, Minister of State, Commander of the Royal Order of the Netherlands Lion, Knight of the Royal Order of Frederick of Wurtemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands at the Court of Her Britannick Majesty;

HARE Majesteit de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koningryk van Groot Brittanje en Ierland, en Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, verlangende verder uittebreiden de wederkeerige voorregten van scheepvaart, toegestaan aan de schepen der beide Landen respectivelyk by het Traktaat van Handel en Scheepvaart tusschen Hare Brittannische Majesteit en Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, welk geteekend is te s'Gravenhage op den 27 October, 1837, hebben tot hunne Gevolmagtigden, om ten dien einde eene Overeenkomst te sluiten, benoemd; te weten:

Hare Majesteit de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koningryk van Groot Brittanje en Ierland, den Hoog Geboren Heer Henry John Burggraaf Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair van Ierland, Lid van Harer Majesteits meest eervollen Geheimen Raad, Lid van het Parlement, Ridder Groot Kruis der zeer eervolle Orde van het Bad, en Harer Brittannische Majesteits Voornaamsten Secretaris van Staat voor Buitenlandsche Zaken; en den Hoog Edel Gestrenge Heer Henry Labouchere, Lid van Harer Brittannische Majesteits meest eervollen Geheimen Raad, Lid van het Parlement, en Voorzitter der Commissie van den Geheimen Raad voor de Zaken van Handel en Kolonien;

En Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, Zyne Excellentie Jonkheer Gerrit Graaf Schimmelpenninck, Minister van Staat, Kommandeur der Koninklyke Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Ridder van de Koninklyke Frederiks Orde van Wurtemberg, Buitengewoon Gezant en Gevolmagtigden Minister van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden by Hare Majesteit de Koningin van Groot Brittanje;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that for and in lieu of the Second and Third Articles of the above-mentioned Treaty, the following Articles shall be substituted :

ARTICLE I.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels ; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition, be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty, or allowance, be withheld from, any goods imported into or exported from such country in vessels of the other, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws of the Netherlands, are to be deemed Netherland vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Convention, and of the said Treaty of the 27th of October, 1837, be deemed British vessels and Netherland vessels respectively.

ARTICLE III.

If any Act should hereafter be passed by the Legislature of either country, by which any of the privileges in regard to navigation and commerce which are respectively conceded by the British Act of Parliament of the 12th and 13th Victoria, cap. 29, and by the Netherland Law of the 8th of August, 1850, should be withdrawn, then and in such

Welke, na elkander hunne wederzydsche volmagten, die in goeden en behoorlyken vorm zyn bevonden, te hebben medegedeeld, overeengekomen zyn, dat voor en in plaats van Artikelen II en III van het bovengemeld Traktaat, de volgende Artikelen zullen worden gesteld :

ARTIKEL I.

Geene tonnen, haven, baken, loods, quarantaine gelden, of andere soortgelyke of daarmede overeenkomende regten, van welken aard of onder welke benaming ook, zullen in de havens van een der beide landen gelegd worden op de schepen van het ander land, om het even van welke haven of plaats aankomende, welke niet gelykelyk in dezelfde gevallen op nationale schepen gelegd zullen worden ; en in geen der beide landen zal eenig regt, ongeld, beperking of verbod gelegd worden op, noch eenige teruggave van regten, premie, of korting onthouden worden aan eenige goederen ingevoerd in of uitgevoerd van, zoodanig land, in de schepen van het anderen, welk niet gelykelyk gelegd zal worden op, of onthouden worden aan zoodanige goederen, wanneer dezelve alzoo in of uitgevoerd worden met nationale schepen.

ARTIKEL II.

Alle schepen, die volgens de wetten van Groot Brittanje moeten worden beschouwd Britsche schepen te zyn, en alle schepen, die volgens de wetten van Nederland moeten beschouwd worden Nederlandsche schepen te zyn, zullen, voor zoover de toepassing van deze overeenkomst en van het voornoemd Traktaat van 27 October, 1837, betreft, gehouden worden voor Britsche schepen en Nederlandsche schepen respectivelyk.

ARTIKEL III.

Indien eenige Wets-bepaling in het vervolg door de wetgeving van een der beide landen mogt worden daargesteld, waardoor een of meerdere der voorregten, met betrekking tot Handel en Scheepvaart, welke respectivelyk by de Britsche Akte van Parlement van 12 en 13 Victoria, cap. 29, en by de Nederlandsche wet van 8 Augustus,

case, either of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to terminate the present Convention, on giving to the other six weeks' notice of its wish to that effect.

1850, worden toegestaan, mogten worden ingetrokken, alsdan, in zoodanig geval, zal het elke der Hooge Contracteerende Partyen vry staan, om de tegenwoordige Overeenkomst te doen ophouden, mits aan de andere, zes weken te voren, van derzelver verlangen dienaangaande kennis te geven.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be considered as additional to the above-mentioned Treaty of the 27th of October, 1837, and shall have the same duration as that Treaty, unless in the case provided for by Article III preceding. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within the space of four weeks from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) G. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

ARTIKEL IV.

De tegenwoordige Overeenkomst zal worden beschouwd als byvoegsel tot het voornoemd Traktaat van 27 October, 1837, en zal van gelyken duur zyn als evengemeld Traktaat, ten zyn het geval by het voorgaande Artikel III voorzien. Dezelve zal worden bekrachtigd, en de bekrachtigingen zullen worden uitgewisseld te Londen zoodra mogelyk, binnen den tyd van vier weken, van af den dag derzelver onderteekening.

In oorkonde waarvan de wederzydsche Gevolmagtigden dezelve hebben onderteekend, en het zegel hunner wapenen daarop gesteld.

Gedaan te Londen, den zeven en twintigsten Maart, in het jaar Onzes Heeren achttien honderd een en vyftig.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) G. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

CONVENTION of Navigation between Her Majesty
and the King of the Netherlands, additional to the
Treaty of October 27, 1837.

Signed at London, March 27, 1851.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1851.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CONVENTION OF NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF SARDINIA,

ADDITIONAL TO THE TREATY OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1841.

Signed at London, January 23, 1851.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1851.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1300]

21.

CONVENTION of Navigation between Her Majesty and
the King of Sardinia, additional to the Treaty of
September 6, 1841.

Signed at London, January 23, 1851.

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, February 3, 1851.*]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, being desirous of extending further the reciprocal privileges of navigation conferred on the ships of the two countries respectively by the Treaty of Navigation between Her Britannick Majesty and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, which was signed at Turin on the 6th of September, 1841, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose; that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Sieur Victor Emmanuel Taparelli, Marquis d'Azeglio, Commander of His Religious and Military Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannick Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that for and in lieu of the First and Second Articles of the above-mentioned Treaty, the following Articles shall be substituted:

[67]

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, désirant donner plus d'étendue aux privilèges réciproques de navigation accordés respectivement aux navires des deux pays par le Traité de Navigation entre Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, qui a été signé à Turin le 6 Septembre, 1841, ont nommé en qualité de Plénipotentiaires pour conclure une Convention à cet effet, savoir :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Henri Jean Vicomte Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair d'Irlande, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Membre du Parlement, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères; et le Très Honorable Henri Labouchere, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Membre du Parlement, et Président du Comité du Conseil Privé pour les Affaires de Commerce et des Colonies;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, le Sieur Victor Emmanuel Taparelli, Marquis d'Azeglio, Commandeur de Son Ordre Religieux et Militaire des Saints Maurice et Lazare; Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès de Sa Majesté Britannique;

Lesquels, après s'être réciproquement communiqué leurs Pleins Pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus que pour et au lieu des Articles I et II du Traité susmentionné, on substituera les Articles suivans :

B

ARTICLE I.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other or similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition, be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty, or allowance, be withheld from, any goods imported into or exported from such country in vessels of the other, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels; and all vessels which, according to the laws of the Kingdom of Sardinia, are to be deemed Sardinian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Convention, and of the said Treaty of the 6th September, 1841, be deemed British vessels and Sardinian vessels respectively.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be considered as additional to the above-mentioned Treaty of the 6th September, 1841, and shall have the same duration as that Treaty.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within the space of two months from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-third day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) V. E. AZEGLIO.

ARTICLE I.

Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de phare, de pilotage, de quarantaine, ou autres droits semblables ou équivalens, de quelque nature ou sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, ne sera imposé dans les ports de chacun des deux pays sur les navires de l'autre nation, arrivant d'un port ou endroit quelconque, qui ne sera pas également imposé en pareil cas sur des navires nationaux; et dans chacun des deux pays aucun droit, charge, restriction, ou prohibition, ne sera imposé, ni aucun remboursement de droit, prime, ou avantage, ne sera refusé à aucune marchandise importée dans ou exportée de ces mêmes pays sur des navires de l'autre, qui ne soit également imposé sur ces mêmes marchandises, ou refusé à ces mêmes marchandises, importées ou exportées sur des navires nationaux.

ARTICLE II.

Tous les navires qui d'après les lois de la Grande Bretagne sont considérés comme navires Anglais, et tous les navires qui d'après les lois du Royaume de Sardaigne sont considérés comme navires Sardes, seront, quant aux effets de la présente Convention, ainsi que du Traité du 6 Septembre, 1841, cité plus haut, déclarés respectivement navires Britanniques et Sardes.

ARTICLE III.

La présente Convention sera considérée comme additionnelle au Traité précité du 6 Septembre, 1841, et aura la même durée que ce Traité.

Ella sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres le plus tôt possible dans le terme de deux mois à compter du jour de la signature.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée, et y ont apposé les cachets de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le vingt-trois Janvier, l'an de Grâce mil huit cent cinquante et un.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) V. E. AZEGLIO.

SARDINIA.

CONVENTION of Navigation between Her Majesty
and the King of Sardinia, additional to the Treaty
of September 6, 1841,

Signed at London, January 28, 1851.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1851.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

TREATY

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Signed at London, February 27, 1851.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
April 1851.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

1047

with the same result as the first case.

It is now only necessary to show that

the same result holds for the second case.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia.

Signed at London, February 27, 1851.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, April 8, 1851.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, being desirous of giving to the commercial relations between the countries which Providence has placed under their care, the utmost possible development; and being persuaded that this desirable object can be obtained only by removing every impediment to commerce and navigation; they have resolved reciprocally to secure to their respective subjects, by means of a Treaty, the full extent and consequence of the benefits resulting from the two legislative acts respectively passed in England on the 26th of June, 1849, for the amendment of the Navigation Laws, and in the Sardinian States on the 6th of July, 1850, for the abolition of differential duties. For this purpose they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Sieur Victor Emmanuel Taparelli, Marquis d'Azeglio, Commander of His Religious and Military Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, Com-

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, désirant donner aux relations commerciales entre les pays que la Providence a placés sous leur tutelle, tout le développement dont elles sont susceptibles, et persuadées qu'un but aussi utile ne saurait être atteint qu'en faisant disparaître tous les obstacles qui peuvent entraver le commerce et la navigation, ont résolu d'assurer réciproquement, par un Traité, dans toute leur étendue et dans toutes leurs conséquences à leurs populations, les bienfaits dérivant des deux actes législatifs adoptés l'un en Angleterre le 26 Juin, 1849, pour la modification de l'Acte de Navigation, et l'autre dans les Etats Sardes, le 6 Juillet, 1850, pour l'abolition des droits différentiels. A cet effet elles ont nommé leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Henri Jean Vicomte Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair d'Irlande, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Membre du Parlement, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, et Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères; et le Très Honorable Henri Labouchere, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Membre du Parlement, et Président du Comité du Conseil Privé pour les Affaires de Commerce et des Colonies;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, le Sieur Victor Emmanuel Taparelli, Marquis d'Azeglio, Commandeur de Son Ordre Religieux et Militaire des Saints Maurice et Lazare, Commandeur

mander of the Legion of Honour, Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between all the dominions of the two High Contracting Parties ; and the subjects of each of them shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ARTICLE II.

All merchandize and articles of commerce, the produce or manufacture either of the Kingdom of Sardinia or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Sardinian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such merchandize or productions were imported in British vessels ; and reciprocally, all merchandize and articles of commerce, the produce or manufacture either of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the Kingdom of Sardinia in Sardinian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such merchandize or productions were imported in Sardinian vessels.

The said reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such merchandize come directly from the place of origin, or from any other place.

de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès de Sa Majesté Britannique ;

Lesquels, après s'être réciproquement communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura liberté réciproque de commerce entre tous les états des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes ; et les sujets de chacune d'elles, dans toute l'extension des territoires de l'autre, jouiront des mêmes droits, privilèges, libertés, faveurs, immunités, et exemptions, en matière de commerce, dont jouissent ou jouiront les nationaux.

ARTICLE II.

Toutes les marchandises et objets de commerce, soit productions du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume de Sardaigne, soit de tout autre pays, dont l'importation dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ses colonies et possessions, est ou sera légalement permise sur des bâtimens Britanniques, pourront également y être importées sur des bâtimens Sardes, sans être assujetties à d'autres ou à de plus forts droits, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, que si les mêmes marchandises ou productions avaient été importées sur des bâtimens Britanniques ; et réciproquement, toutes les marchandises et objets de commerce, soit productions du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et ses colonies et possessions, soit de tout autre pays, dont l'importation dans le Royaume de Sardaigne est ou sera légalement permise sur des bâtimens Sardes, pourront également y être importées sur des bâtimens Britanniques, sans être assujetties à d'autres ou à de plus forts droits, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, que si les mêmes marchandises ou productions avaient été importées sur des bâtimens Sardes.

Cette égalité de traitement réciproque sera appliquée indistinctement, soit que ces marchandises arrivent directement de l'endroit de production, soit qu'elles arrivent d'un autre endroit quelconque.

ARTICLE III.

The same reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect in regard to all that concerns exportation and transit, without distinction as to origin or destination; and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks, which are or may hereafter be granted by the legislation of the two countries.

ARTICLE III.

La même égalité de traitement réciproque aura lieu pour tout ce qui a trait aux exportations et transits, sans distinction de provenance ou de destination, et pour tout ce qui a égard aux primes, facilités, et drawbacks que la législation des deux pays a établis, ou pourrait établir par la suite.

ARTICLE IV.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages that the commerce of Sardinian subjects in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty shall not suffer any interruption, nor be in any manner affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase, so that Sardinian subjects shall have full and entire liberty to sell and buy wherever they may think fit, and in any manner which may be deemed convenient by the seller or buyer, and without being subject to any prejudice in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase; and His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages that a like freedom from restraint in regard to sale and purchase shall be enjoyed by British subjects in the Sardinian dominions; the existing Crown monopolies of tobacco, salt, gunpowder, ball and shot, and playing cards, being excepted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande prend l'engagement que le commerce des sujets Sardes dans les Etats de Sa Majesté Britannique ne subisse aucune interruption, ou ne puisse en aucune manière être atteint par le fait de quelque monopole, contrat, ou privilège exclusif de vente ou d'achat quelconque, de manière à ce que les sujets Sardes aient faculté pleine et entière de vendre ou d'acheter partout où il leur plaira, et en toutes formes jugées plus convenables par le vendeur ou l'acheteur, et sans être obligés de subir aucune conséquence de quelque monopole, contrat, ou privilège exclusif de vente ou d'achat; et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne s'engage à ce que semblable affranchissement de toute gêne relative aux ventes et achats soit garanti aux sujets Britanniques dans les Etats Sardes, à l'exception des monopoles actuels de la Couronne de tabac, de sel, de poudre, de plombs de chasse et de guerre, et de cartes à jouer.

ARTICLE V.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, *communes*, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition, be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty, or allowance, be withheld from, any goods imported into or exported from such country in vessels

ARTICLE V.

Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de phare, de pilotage, de quarantaine, ou autres droits semblables ou équivalens, de quelque nature ou sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, perçu au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, des fonctionnaires publics, des communes, corporations, ou établissemens quelconques, ne sera imposé dans les ports de chacun des deux pays sur les navires de l'autre nation, arrivant d'un port ou endroit quelconque, qui ne sera pas également imposé en pareil cas sur des navires nationaux; et dans chacun des deux pays aucun droit, charge, restriction, ou prohibition, ne sera imposé, ni aucun remboursement de droit, prime, ou avantage, ne sera refusé à aucune marchandise importée dans ou

of the other, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels.

exportée de ces mêmes pays sur des navires de l'autre, qui ne soit également imposé sur ces mêmes marchandises, ou refusé à ces mêmes marchandises, importées ou exportées sur des navires nationaux.

ARTICLE VI.

All vessels which according to the laws of Great Britain are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to the laws of the Kingdom of Sardinia are to be deemed Sardinian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels and Sardinian vessels respectively.

ARTICLE VI.

Tous les navires qui d'après les lois de la Grande Bretagne sont considérés comme navires Anglais, et tous les navires qui d'après les lois du Royaume de Sardaigne sont considérés comme navires Sardes, seront, quant aux effets du présent Traité, déclarés respectivement navires Britanniques et Sardes.

ARTICLE VII.

In all that regards the stationing, the loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels, which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in this respect also, the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect reciprocity.

ARTICLE VII.

En tout ce qui concerne le placement des navires, leur chargement et déchargement, dans les ports, bassins, docks, rades, havres ou rivières des deux états, il ne sera accordé aucun privilège aux navires nationaux, qui ne le soit également à ceux de l'autre état; la volonté des Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ce rapport aussi, les bâtimens respectifs soient traités sur le pied d'une parfaite réciprocité.

ARTICLE VIII.

The vessels of each of the two countries shall be at liberty either to discharge the whole of their cargo at one of the ports of the dominions of the other Contracting Party, or to discharge part of their cargo at one port, and then to proceed with the remainder to other ports of the said dominions, according as the captain, proprietor, or other person duly authorized to act in the port as agent for the vessel and cargo, shall consider advisable.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les bâtimens de l'un des deux états pourront décharger en totalité leur cargaison dans un des ports des états de l'autre Haute Partie Contractante, ou décharger une partie de leur cargaison dans un port, et se rendre ensuite avec le reste dans les autres ports du même état, selon que le capitaine, le propriétaire, ou telle autre personne qui serait dûment autorisée dans le port à agir dans l'intérêt du bâtiment ou de la cargaison, le jugera convenable.

ARTICLE IX.

It is expressly understood that the preceding Articles do not apply to the coasting trade, which each Contracting Party reserves to itself, and shall regulate according to its own laws.

ARTICLE IX.

Il est expressément entendu que les Articles précédens ne sont pas applicables au commerce de cabotage, que chaque Partie Contractante se réserve à elle-même, et règlera d'après ses propres lois.

ARTICLE X.

If any vessel of war or merchant vessel of either of the two countries

ARTICLE X.

S'il arrivait que quelque vaisseau de guerre ou navire marchand de l'un des

should be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, as well as all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors or to their agents, on being claimed by them. In case there should be no such proprietors or agents upon the spot, the said articles and goods, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board of any such vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Sardinian Consul in whose district the wreck shall have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors, or agents, shall not be called upon to pay any charge but the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and the rate of salvage which would be equally payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

ARTICLE XI.

In all that relates to duties of customs and of navigation, the two High Contracting Parties engage that any privilege, favour, or immunity which either of them may grant to any other Power, shall be also and at the same time extended to their respective subjects, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of equal value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

It is however expressly agreed, that the reductions in the duties of customs which have been conceded by Sardinia to Belgium by the Treaty concluded with that Power at Turin on the 24th of January, 1851, and which are specified in the Table annexed to the present Treaty, shall, from and after the 1st of June, 1851, be extended to Great Britain, in compensation for the advantages granted to Sardinia by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to name Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside within the dominions and territories of

deux Etats fit naufrage sur les côtes de l'autre, ce bâtiment, ou ses parties ou débris, ses agrés et tous les objets qui y appartiendront, ainsi que tous les effets et marchandises qui en auront été sauvés, ou le produit de leur vente, en seront fidèlement rendus aux propriétaires ou à leurs ayant-droit, sur leur réclamation. Dans le cas où ceux-ci se trouveraient absents, les dits objets, marchandises, ou leurs produits, seront consignés, ainsi que tous les papiers trouvés à bord de ce bâtiment, au Consul Britannique ou Sarde, dans le district duquel le naufrage aura eu lieu; et il ne sera exigé, soit du Consul, soit des propriétaires ou ayant-droit, que le paiement des dépenses pour la conservation de la propriété, et la taxe du sauvetage qui serait également payée en pareille circonstance par un bâtiment national. Les marchandises et effets sauvés du naufrage ne seront assujettis aux droits établis qu'autant qu'ils seraient déclarés pour la consommation.

ARTICLE XI.

En tout ce qui concerne les droits de douane et de navigation, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'obligent et s'engagent que tout privilège, faveur, ou immunité que chacune d'elles viendra à accorder à tout autre Etat, sera aussi, et à l'instant, étendu à leurs sujets respectifs, gratuitement, si la concession en faveur de l'autre Etat est gratuite, ou en donnant une compensation autant que possible de valeur et effet équivalent, à fixer de commun accord, si la concession est conditionnelle.

Il est toutefois expressément convenu, que les réductions de douane accordées par la Sardaigne à la Belgique, dans le Traité conclu avec cette Puissance à Turin le 24 Janvier, 1851, et qui se trouvent spécifiées dans le Tableau annexé au présent Traité, seront, à partir du 1er Juin, 1851, étendues à la Grande Bretagne, en compensation des avantages accordés à la Sardaigne par le présent Traité.

ARTICLE XII.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura le droit de nommer des Consuls pour la protection du commerce, afin de résider dans les Etats ou

the other Party; and the Consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each Party, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favoured nation.

Before any Consul can act as such, he must, however, in the usual form be approved and admitted by the Government of the country to which he is sent; and each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right to except from the residence of Consuls, any particular places which either of them may judge proper to be excepted.

ARTICLE XIII.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may freely dispose by will, donation, or otherwise, of all the property which they may legally acquire and possess in the territories of the other; and their lawful representatives, although subjects of the other Contracting Party, may succeed to such property either by will or *ab intestato*, and may, in due course of law, take possession of the same, either in person, or by persons acting on their behalf; and they may dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying only such imposts, taxes, or duties, as the inhabitants of the country in which such property is situated, are liable to pay in similar cases.

In case of the absence of representatives, the same rule shall be observed as is prescribed in the like case, with regard to the property of natives of the country, until the owner shall have made the necessary arrangements for taking possession of the property.

If any dispute should arise between different claimants with respect to the right which they may have to the property, such disputes shall be decided by the judges according to the laws of the country in which the property is situated, and without further appeal than is provided for by those laws.

ARTICLE XIV.

The subjects of either of the two High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have

territoires de l'autre Partie; et les Consuls qui seront nommés ainsi jouiront, dans le territoire de chaque Partie, de tous les privilèges, exemptions, et immunités qui sont ou peuvent être accordés dans ces états aux agens du même rang et caractère nommés ou autorisés par le Gouvernement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Avant que quelque Consul puisse agir comme tel, il devra être approuvé et admis, dans les formes usitées, par le Gouvernement auprès duquel il est envoyé; et chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté d'excepter de la résidence des Consuls, tels endroits spéciaux que chacune d'elles pourra juger à propos d'excepter.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les sujets de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourront disposer librement par testament, donation, ou autrement, de tous les biens qu'ils auraient pu acquérir et posséder légalement dans les Etats de l'autre; et ceux qui les représentent d'après les lois, quoique sujets de l'autre Partie Contractante, pourront hériter de ces propriétés, soit par testament, soit *ab intestato*, et ils pourront, dans les termes fixés par la loi, en prendre possession par eux-mêmes ou par des personnes agissant en leur nom; ils en disposeront à leur gré, en payant seulement les impositions, taxes ou droits auxquels seraient, en semblable cas, assujettis les habitans du pays où les propriétés existent.

Dans le cas d'absence des héritiers, on devra suivre la même règle qui, en semblable cas, est prescrite à l'égard des propriétés des natifs du pays, jusqu'à ce que les ayant-droit aient fait les arrangemens nécessaires pour en prendre possession.

Si des contestations s'élevaient entre les divers postulans au sujet du droit qu'ils auraient à ces propriétés, elles devront être résolues par les juges suivant les lois du pays où les propriétés sont situées, et sans autre appel que celui prévu par les mêmes lois.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les sujets de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes résidant dans les états de l'autre seront respectivement

the same liberty as natives to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of any other persons, as brokers, factors, agents, or interpreters; they shall not be restrained in their choice, and shall not be obliged to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ in those capacities: buyers and sellers being at perfect liberty to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported or destined for exportation; on condition of observing the regulations and the customs laws of the country.

libres de régler comme les nationaux leurs affaires par eux-mêmes, ou de les confier aux soins de toute autre personne, telle que courtiers, facteurs, agens, ou interprètes; ils ne pourront être contraints dans leur choix, et ils ne seront tenus à payer aucun salaire ni aucune rétribution à ceux qu'ils n'auront pas jugé à propos d'employer à cet effet: étant absolument facultatif aux vendeurs et acheteurs de contracter ensemble leur marché, et de fixer le prix de toutes denrées ou marchandises importées ou destinées à l'exportation, sous la condition de se conformer aux réglemens et aux lois de douane du pays.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be substituted for the stipulations of the Treaty between the two High Contracting Parties signed at Turin on the 10th of September, 1841, as well as of the Convention additional to that Treaty, which was signed at London on the 23rd of January, 1851.

The present Treaty shall be in force for twelve years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the two Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of twelve years, or at any subsequent time.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within the space of two months from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

ARTICLE XV.

Les stipulations du présent Traité remplaceront celles du Traité entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes conclu à Turin le 10 Septembre, 1841, ainsi que de la Convention additionnelle à ce Traité, qui a été signée à Londres le 23 Janvier, 1851.

Le présent Traité sera en vigueur pendant douze ans à compter de la date de l'échange des ratifications, et au delà de ce terme jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que l'une des deux Parties Contractantes aura annoncé à l'autre son intention de la faire cesser; chacune des Parties se réservant le droit de faire à l'autre une telle déclaration au bout des douze ans susmentionnés, ou à toute date ultérieure.

ARTICLE XVI.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres le plus tôt possible dans l'espace de deux mois, à compter du jour de la signature.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le vingt-sept Février, l'an de grâce mil huit cent cinquante et un.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

ANNEXE

Au Traité entre la Grande Bretagne et la Sardaigne, signé à Londres, le 27 Février, 1851.

Tableau des Réductions du Tarif de Douanes portées dans le Traité entre la Sardaigne et la Belgique, signé à Turin, le 24 Janvier, 1851.

(a.) Zinc; en plaques, en barres, ou en saumons (toutenagues); zinc laminé: réduction de moitié des droits actuels.

(b.) Cuivre; en pains, en rosettes, en fonds de chaudière, en plaques; cuivre ouvré et non ferré: même réduction.

(c.) Fer; fonte ouvrée simple, coussinets pour chemins de fer, fr. 8·00 au lieu de fr. 15·00 les 100 kil.; fonte garnie d'autres métaux, fr. 12·00 au lieu de fr. 25·00; fer de première fabrication, rails, fr. 10·00 au lieu de fr. 16·00; de seconde fabrication, fr. 15·00 au lieu de fr. 30·00; garni d'autres métaux, fr. 20·00 au lieu de fr. 40·00; ancres, canons, fr. 10·00 au lieu de fr. 20·00; instrumens propres aux arts mécaniques, fr. 12·50 au lieu de fr. 25·00; clous de toute espèce, chevilles, etc., fr. 12·50 au lieu de fr. 25·00 et de fr. 70·00; machines et mécaniques, fr. 5·00 au lieu de fr. 10·00; faux, faucilles, ou serpettes, fers à repasser, etc. fr. 12·50 au lieu de fr. 25·00; enclumes, massues, socs de charrue, fr. 10·00 au lieu de fr. 20·00; ressorts de voiture et similaires, fr. 30·00 au lieu de fr. 60·00; vis de fer de toute espèce, fr. 12·50 au lieu de fr. 25·00; fils de fer, fr. 10·00 au lieu de fr. 20·00 par 100 kil.

(d.) Armes blanches de toute espèce: réduction de moitié. Canons de fusils de chasse, fr. 1·00 au lieu de fr. 2·00 la pièce; canons de pistolets, fr. 0·35 au lieu de fr. 0·75 la pièce.

(e.) Verres et cristaux; miroirs de toute dimension non montés, fr. 25·00 au lieu de fr. 60·00 les 100 kil.; cristaux de toute espèce, fr. 15·00 au lieu de fr. 40·00 par 100 kil.; glaces et verres à vitre, fr. 15·00 au lieu de fr. 25·00 par 100 kil.; verres ouvrés de toute espèce, fr. 15·00 au lieu de fr. 18·00 par 100 kil.; bouteilles d'un litre et au-dessus, demi-bouteilles, damejeannes sans distinction de capacité, bouteilles nommées *fiaschi*, réduction de moitié.

(f.) Porcelaine en couleur, ou dorée, fr. 30·00 au lieu de fr. 50·00; blanche, fr. 25·00 par 100 kil.; poterie de terre ordinaire, fr. 3·00 au lieu de fr. 4·00 par 100 kil.; faïence en ouvrages divers: blanche, fr. 8·00 au lieu de fr. 12·00; peinte, dorée, ou colorée, fr. 12·00 au lieu de fr. 20·00.

(g.) Papier de pâte de couleur et blanc de toute qualité, fr. 30·00 au lieu de fr. 50·00 par 100 kil.; colorié ou doré, fr. 40·00 au lieu de fr. 65·00; imprimé, dessiné, ou peint pour tenture, fr. 50·00 au lieu de fr. 100·00; brovillard, fr. 20·00 au lieu de fr. 50·00; grossier, pour enveloppes, fr. 10·00 au lieu de fr. 20·00.

(h.) Livres, en feuilles ou brochés, fr. 30·00 au lieu de fr. 50·00 par 100 kil.; reliés en carton, etc., fr. 60·00 au lieu de fr. 100·00.

(i.) Sucre raffiné de toute espèce, fr. 25·00 au lieu de fr. 45·00 les 100 kil.

(j.) Cuirs et peaux préparées, fr. 66·66 au lieu de fr. 100·00; peaux chamoisées, fr. 75·00 au lieu de fr. 150·00.

(k.) Fils de laine ou de poil quelconque, blancs ou naturels, fr. 0·60 au lieu de fr. 1·10 le kil.; teint, fr. 0·80 au lieu de fr. 1·60.

(l.) Tissus de laine foulés et drapés ou non, de la valeur de 10 fr. par mètre et au-dessus, y compris les similaires, tels que casimirs, etc., fr. 3·00 le kil. au lieu de fr. 3·30, avec suppression des 10 pour cent à la valeur; de moins de 10 fr. par mètre, fr. 2·00 au lieu de fr. 4·50; tapis et couvertures de bourre de laine, lambeaux et lisières de drap, fr. 1·00 au lieu de fr. 2·00 le kil.; de toute autre qualité, fr. 1·00 au lieu de fr. 3·00.

(m.) Lin teillé ou peigné: réduction de moitié.

(n.) Fils de lin et de chanvre, de toute qualité: même réduction.

(o.) Tissus de lin et de chanvre, de toute qualité, écrus ou blanchis, même mélangés de coton ou de laine, croisés ou autrement ouvragés, écrus, blanchis ou mélangés de blanc: même réduction; dentelles de toutes qualités: même réduction.

(p.) Fils de coton, inférieurs au No. 20, fr. 0·20 au lieu de fr. 0·90; du

No. 20 au No. 40, fr. 0·40 au lieu de fr. 0·90 ; du No. 40 au No. 60, fr. 0·60 au lieu de fr. 0·75 ; d'un No. supérieur, fr. 0·75 ; retors de toute qualité, fr. 0·75 au lieu de fr. 1·20 ; blanchis ou teints, de toute qualité, fr. 0·80 au lieu de fr. 1·80.

(q.) Tissus de coton, même mélangés de fil ou de laine, unis, croisés, ou autrement ouvragés, écrus, blanchis, en couleurs ou teints, imprimés, &c. : réduction de moitié.

(r.) Morue : réduction de 25 pour cent.

Le droit à la sortie sur les marchandises suivantes dirigées des Etats Sardes vers la Belgique sera réduit, savoir :

Celui sur les soies grèges, à fr. 1·50 ; celui sur les peaux brutes d'agneaux, à fr. 15·00 ; sur les peaux de chevreaux, à fr. 30·00.

PALMERSTON.

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

(Translation.)

ANNEX

*To the Treaty between Great Britain and Sardinia, signed at London,
February 27, 1851.*

*Table of Reductions in the Tariff of Customs stipulated by the Treaty between
Sardinia and Belgium, signed at Turin, January 24, 1851.*

(a.) Zinc; in plates, in bars, or in pigs (mixed with other metal, *toutenagues*); rolled zinc: a reduction of half the present duties.

(b.) Copper; in cakes, rose copper, copper boilers; in plates, copper wrought, and not tinned (*non ferré*): the same reduction.

(c.) Iron; plain castings (*fonte ouvree simple*), chairs for railways, fr. 8·00 instead of fr. 15·00 the 100 kilogrammes; castings mounted with other metals, fr. 12·00 instead of 25·00; wrought iron of first manufacture, rails, fr. 10·00 instead of 16·00; of second manufacture, fr. 15·00 instead of 30·00; mounted with other metals, fr. 20·00 instead of 40·00; anchors, cannon, fr. 10·00 instead of 20·00; implements for the mechanical arts, fr. 12·50 instead of 25·00; nails of all kinds, spikes, &c., fr. 12·50 instead of fr. 25·00 and fr. 70·00; machines and machinery, fr. 5·00 instead of 10·00; scythes, reaping-hooks, or pruning-knives, smoothing irons, &c., fr. 12·50 instead of fr. 25·00; anvils, hammers, ploughshares, fr. 10·00 instead of 20·00; carriage-springs, and the like, fr. 30·00 instead of fr. 60·00; iron screws of all kinds, fr. 12·50 instead of fr. 25·00; iron wire, fr. 10·00 instead of fr. 20·00 the 100 kilogrammes.

(d.) Steel arms of all kinds: reduction of half; barrels of fowling-pieces, fr. 1·00 instead of fr. 2·00; barrels of pistols, fr. 0·35 instead of fr. 0·75 each.

(e.) Mirrors and flint-glass; looking-glasses of every dimension, not in frames, fr. 25·00, instead of 60·00 the 100 kil.; flint-glass of all kinds, fr. 15·00, instead of fr. 40·00 the 100 kil.; plate glass and window glass, fr. 15·00 instead of fr. 25·00 the 100 kil.; wrought glass (*verres ouvres*) of all kinds, fr. 15·00 instead of fr. 18·00 the 100 kil.; bottles containing one litre and upwards, half-bottles, demi-johns of all sizes, bottles called *fiaschi*: a reduction of half.

(f.) Porcelain, coloured or gilt, fr. 30·00 instead of fr. 50·00; white, fr. 25·00 the 100 kil.; common earthenware, fr. 3·00 instead of fr. 4·00 the 100 kil.; delft ware (*faïence*) of various kinds; white, fr. 8·00 instead of fr. 12·00; painted, gilt, or coloured, fr. 12·00 instead of fr. 20·00.

(g.) Paper, coloured in the pulp, or white, of all qualities, fr. 30·00 instead of fr. 50·00 the 100 kil.; coloured or gilt, fr. 40·00 instead of fr. 65·00; printed, ornamented, or painted, for hanging, fr. 50·00 instead of fr. 100·00; blotting, fr. 20·00 instead of fr. 50·00; coarse, for packing, fr. 10·00 instead of fr. 20·00.

(h.) Books, in sheets or stitched, fr. 30·00 instead of fr. 50·00 the 100 kil.; bound in boards, &c., fr. 60·00 instead of fr. 100·00.

(i.) Refined sugar of all kinds, fr. 25·00 instead of fr. 45·00 the 100 kil.

(j.) Leather and prepared skins, fr. 66·66 instead of fr. 100·00; shamoyed skins, fr. 75·00 instead of fr. 150·00.

(k.) Yarn of wool or hair of any kind, white or natural, fr. 0·60 instead of 1·10 the kil.; dyed, fr. 0·80 instead of fr. 1·60.

(l.) Tissues of wool milled and dressed (*foulés et drapés*), or not, of the value of 10 fr. the metre and upwards, including similar articles, such as cassimeres, &c., fr. 3·00 the kil. instead of fr. 3·30, suppressing, moreover, the 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; of less value than 10 fr. the metre, 2·00 instead of 4·50; carpets and coverlids of refuse of wool, scraps and list of cloth, fr. 1·00 instead of fr. 2·00 the kil.; of any other quality, fr. 1·00 instead of fr. 3·00.

(m.) Flax, carded or combed (*teillé ou peigné*): a reduction of half.

(n.) Yarn of flax or hemp, of any quality: the same reduction.

(o.) Tissues of flax and of hemp, of any quality, bleached or unbleached; also mixed with cotton or wool, twilled (*croisés*) or otherwise wrought, unbleached, bleached, or mixed with white: the same reduction. Lace of any quality: the same reduction.

(p.) Cotton yarn, inferior to No. 20, fr. 0·20 instead of fr. 0·90; from No. 20 to No. 40, fr. 0·40 instead of fr. 0·90; from No. 40 to No. 60, fr. 0·60 instead of 0·75; of a higher No. fr. 0·75; twists of any quality, fr. 0·75 instead of fr. 1·20; bleached or dyed, of any quality, fr. 0·80 instead of 1·80.

(q.) Tissues of cotton, also mixed with flax or wool, simple, twilled (*croisés*), or otherwise wrought, unbleached, bleached, in colour or dyed, printed, &c.: a reduction of half.

(r.) Cod-fish: a reduction of 25 per cent.

The duty on the exportation of the following articles from the Sardinian dominions to Belgium, shall be reduced as follows:

Upon raw silk, to fr. 1·50; upon raw lamb-skins, to fr. 15·00; upon kid-skins, to fr. 30·00.

PALMERSTON.

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

Declaration made on the exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Treaty.

DECLARATION.

IN proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, which was signed at London on the 27th of February, 1851, the Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, have received the commands of their respective Sovereigns to declare as follows:

The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, all the advantages which by the above-mentioned Treaty are granted to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain,

DECLARATION.

EN procédant à l'échange des ratifications du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, qui a été signé à Londres le 27 Février, 1851, les Sous-signés, Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Britannique et de Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, ont reçu les ordres de leurs Souverains respectifs à déclarer ainsi qu'il suit:

Les Iles Ioniennes se trouvant sous la protection de Sa Majesté Britannique, les sujets et les navires de ces îles jouiront, dans les états de Sa Majesté Sarde, de tous les avantages qui sont accordés par le Traité sus-mentionné aux sujets et aux navires de la Grande Bretagne, aussitôt que le

as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed to grant to the subjects and vessels of His Sardinian Majesty the same advantages which are granted in those islands to the subjects and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty; it being understood, that in order to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of that Treaty shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner, or by his representative.

Gouvernement des Iles Ioniennes sera convenu d'accorder aux sujets et aux navires de Sa Majesté Sarde les mêmes avantages qu'il accorde dans ces îles aux sujets et aux navires de Sa Majesté Britannique; bien entendu, toutefois, que pour prévenir des abus, tout navire Ionien qui sera dans le cas de réclamer les bienfaits de ce Traité sera muni d'une patente signée par le Lord Haut Commissaire, ou par celui qui le représente.

The ratifications of the Treaty of the 27th of February, 1851, are exchanged subject to the above Declaration.

Done at London, the eighth day of April, 1851.

PALMERSTON.
V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

Les ratifications du Traité du 27 Février, 1851, sont échangées sauf la Déclaration sus-mentionnée.

Fait à Londres, le huit Avril, 1851.

PALMERSTON.
V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

SARDINIA.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Her
Majesty and the King of Sardinia.

Signed at London, February 27, 1851.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1851.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CONCORDAT

BETWEEN

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN

AND

THE COURT OF ROME.

Signed at Madrid, March 16, 1851.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 3, 1851.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1388]

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Concordat between Spain and the Court of Rome.

Lord Howden to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 23.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 15, 1851.

IN my despatch of the 24th December last, I informed your Lordship that a Concordat was in progress of negotiation between the Courts of Madrid and Rome. This document has now been officially promulgated in the Madrid Gazette of the 12th instant, of which I have the honour herewith to transmit two printed copies and a translation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure.

Concordat between Spain and the Court of Rome, of March 16, 1851.

Concordato celebrado entre Su Santidad y Su Magestad Católica, firmado en Madrid el 16 de Marzo, 1851, y ratificado por Su Magestad en 1 de Abril, y por Su Santidad en 23 del mismo.

DESEANDO vivamente Su Santidad el Sumo Pontífice Pio IX proveer al bien de la religion y á la utilidad de la Iglesia de España con la solicitud pastoral con que atiende á todos los fieles Católicos, y con especial benevolencia á la ínclita y devota nacion Española ; y poseida del mismo deseo Su Magestad la Reina Católica Doña Isabel II por la piedad y sincera adhesion á la Sede Apostólica, heredadas de sus antecesores, han determinado celebrar un solemne Concordato, en el cual se arreglen todos los negocios eclesiásticos de una manera estable y canónica.

A este fin Su Santidad el Sumo Pontífice ha tenido á bien nombrar por su Plenipotenciario al Excelentísimo Señor Don Juan Brunelli, Arzobispo de Tesalónica, Prelado doméstico de Su Santidad, Asistente al Solio Pontificio, y Nuncio Apostólico en los Reinos de España con facultades de Legado *a latere* ; y Su Magestad la Reina Católica al Excelentísimo Señor Don Manuel Bertran de Lis, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Real y distinguida orden Española de Carlos III, de la de San Mauricio y San Lázaro de Cerdeña, y de la de Francisco I de Nápoles, Diputado á Córtes, y su Ministro de Estado :

Quienes, despues de entregadas mutuamente sus respectivas plenipotencias, y reconocida la autenticidad de ellas, han convenido en lo siguiente :—

Artículo I. La religion Católica, Apostólica, Romana, que con exclusion de cualquiera otro culto continúa siendo la única de la nacion Española, se conservará siempre en los dominios de Su Magestad Católica con todos los derechos y prerogativas de que debe gozar segun la ley de Dios y lo dispuesto por los sagrados Cánones.

II. En su consecuencia la instruccion en las universidades, colegios, seminarios y escuelas públicas ó privadas de cualquiera clase, será en todo conforme á la doctrina de la misma religion Católica, y á este fin no se pondrá impedimento alguno á los Obispos y demas Prelados diocesanos encargados por su ministerio de velar sobre la pureza de la doctrina de la fe y de las costumbres, y sobre la educacion religiosa de la juventud en el ejercicio de este cargo, aun en las escuelas publicas.

III. Tampoco se pondrá impedimento alguno á dichos Prelados ni á los demas sagrados Ministros en el ejercicio de sus funciones, ni los molestará nadie hajo ningun pretexto en cuanto se refiera al cumplimiento de

les deberes de su cargo; antes bien cuidarán todas las autoridades del reino de guardarles y de que se les guarde el respeto y consideracion debidos, segun los divinos preceptos, y de que no se haga cosa alguna que pueda causarles desdoro ó menosprecio. Su Magestad y su Real Gobierno dispensarán asimismo su poderoso patrocinio y apoyo á los Obispos en los casos que le pidan, principalmente cuando hayan de oponerse á la malignidad de los hombres que intenten pervertir los ánimos de los fieles y corromper sus costumbres, ó cuando hubiere de impedirse la publicacion, introduccion, ó circulacion de libros malos y nocivos.

IV. En todas las demas cosas que pertenecen al derecho y ejercicio de la autoridad eclesiástica y al ministerio de las órdenes sagradas, los Obispos y el Clero dependiente de ellos gozarán de la plena libertad que establecen los sagrados Cánones.

V. En atencion á las poderosas razones de necesidad y conveniencia que así lo persuaden, para la mayor comodidad y utilidad espiritual de los fieles, se hará una nueva division y circunscripcion de Diócesis en toda la Península é islas adyacentes. Y al efecto se conservarán las actuales Sillas metropolitanas de Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago, Sevilla, Tarragona, Valencia, y Zaragoza, y se elevará á esta clase la sufragánea de Valladolid.

Asimismo se conservarán las Diócesis sufragáneas de Almeíra, Astorga, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Cádiz, Calahorra, Canarias, Cartagena, Córdoba, Coria, Cuenca, Gerona, Guadix, Huesca, Jaen, Jaca, Leon, Lérida, Lugo, Málaga, Mallorca, Menorca, Mondoñedo, Orense, Orihuela, Osma, Oviedo, Palencia, Pamplona, Plasencia, Salamanca, Santander, Segorve, Segovia, Sigüenza, Tarazona, Teruel, Tortosa, Tuy, Urgel, Vich, y Zamora.

La Diócesis de Albarracin quedará unida á la de Teruel; la de Barbastro á la de Huesca; la de Ceuta á la de Cádiz; la de Ciudad-Rodrigo á la de Salamanca; la de Ibiza á la de Mallorca; la de Solsona á la de Vich; la de Tenerife á la de Canarias, y la de Tudela á la de Pamplona.

Los Prelados de las Sillas á que se reunen otras añadirán al título de Obispos de la Iglesia que presiden el de aquella que se les une.

Se erigirán nuevas Diócesis sufragáneas en Ciudad-Real, Madrid, y Vitoria.

La Silla episcopal de Calahorra y la Calzada se trasladará á Logroño; la de Orihuela á Alicante, y la de Segorve á Castellon de la Plana, cuando en estas ciudades se halle todo dispuesto al efecto y se estime oportuno, oidos los respectivos Prelados y Cabildos.

En los casos en que para el mejo servicio de alguna Diócesis, sea necesario un Obispo auxiliar, se proveerá á esta necesidad en la forma canónica acostumbrada.

De la misma manera se establecerán Vicarios-Generales en los puntos en que con motivo de la agregacion de Diócesis prevenida en este Artículo, ó por otra justa causa se creyeren necesarios, oyendo á los respectivos Prelados.

En Ceuta y Tenerife se establecerán desde luego Obispos auxiliares.

VI. La distribucion de las Diócesis referidas, en cuanto á la dependencia de sus respectivas Metropolitanas, se hará como sigue:

Serán sufragáneas de la Iglesia Metropolitana de Burgos, las de Calahorra ó Logroño, Leon, Osma, Palencia, Santander, y Vitoria.

De la de Granada, las de Almería, Cartagena, ó Murcia, Guadix, Jaen, y Málaga.

De la de Santiago, las de Lugo, Mondoñedo, Orense, Oviedo, y Tuy.

De la de Sevilla, las de Badajoz, Cádiz, Córdoba, é Islas Canarias.

De la de Tarragona, las de Barcelona, Gerona, Lérida, Tortosa, Urgel, y Vich.

De la de Toledo, las de Ciudad-Real, Coria, Cuenca, Madrid, Plasencia, y Sigüenza.

De la de Valencia, las de Mallorca, Menorca, Orihuela ó Alicante, y Segorve ó Castellon de la Plana.

De la de Valladolid, las de Astorga, Avila, Salamanca, Segovia, y Zamora.

De la de Zaragoza, las de Huesca, Jaca, Pamplona, Tarazona, y Teruel.

VII. Los nuevos límites y demarcacion particular de las mencionadas Diócesis se determinarán con la posible brevedad y del modo debido (*servatis servandis*) por la Santa Sede, á cuyo efecto delegará en el Nuncio Apostólico en estos reinos las facultades neccsarias para llevar á cabo la expresada demarcacion, entendiéndose para ello (*collatis consiliis*) con el Gobierno de Su Magestad.

VIII. Todos los RR. Obispos y sus Iglesias reconocerán la dependencia canónica de los respectivos Metropolitanos, y en su virtud cesarán las exenciones de los Obispados de Leon y Oviedo.

IX. Siendo por una parte necesario y urgente acudir con el oportuno remedio á los graves inconvenientes que produce en la administracion eclesiástica el territorio diseminado de las cuatro Ordenes Militares de Santiago, Calatrava, Alcántara, y Montesa, y debiendo por otra parte conservarse cuidadosamente los gloriosos recuerdos de una institucion que tantos servicios ha hecho á la Iglesia y al Estado, y las prerogativas de los Reyes de España como Grandes Maestres de las expresadas Ordenes por concesion apostólica, se designara en la nueva demarcacion eclesiástico un determinado número de pueblos que formen coto redondo para que ejerza en él como hasta aqui el Gran Maestre la jurisdiccion eclesiástica con entero arreglo á la expresada concesion y Bulas Pontificias.

El nuevo territorio se titulará Priorato de las Ordenes Militares, y el Prior tendrá el carácter episcopal con título de Iglesia *in partibus*.

Los pueblos que actualmente pertenecen á dichas Ordenes Militares, y no se incluyan en su nuevo territorio, se incorporarán á las Diócesis respectivas.

X. Los M. RR. Arzobispos y RR. Obispos extenderán el ejercicio de su autoridad y jurisdiccion ordinaria á todo el territorio que en la nueva circunscripcion quede comprendido en sus respectivas Diócesis; y por consiguiente los que hasta ahora por cualquier título la ejercian en distritos enclavados en otras Diócesis cesarán en ella.

XI. Cesarán tambien todas las jurisdicciones privilegiadas y exentas, cualesquiera que sean su clase y denominacion, inclusa la de San Juan de Jerusalem. Sus actuales territorios se reunirán á las respectivas Diócesis en la nueva demarcacion que se hará de ellas segun el Artículo VII, salvas las exenciones siguientes:

1. La del Pro-Capellan Mayor de Su Magestad.
2. La Castrense.
3. La de las cuatro Ordenes Militares de Santiago, Calatrava, Alcántara, y Montesa, en los términos prefijados en el Artículo IX de este Concordato.
4. La de los Prelados regulares.
5. La del Nuncio Apostólico *pro tempore* en la iglesia y hospital de Italianos de esta Corte.

Se conservarán tambien las facultades especiales que corresponden á la Comisaría General de Cruzada en cosas de su cargo, en virtud del Breve de delegacion y otras disposiciones apostólicas.

XII. Se suprime la Colecturía General de espolios, vacantes y anualidades, quadando por ahora unida á la Comisaría General de Cruzada la comision para administrar los efectos vacantes, recaudar los atrasos y sustanciar a terminar los negocios pendientes.

Queda asimismo suprimido el Tribunal Apostólico y Real de la Gracia del Excusado.

XIII. El Cabildo de las iglesias catedrales se compondrá del Dean, que será siempre la primera Silla *post pontificalem*; de cuatro Dignidades; á saber: la de Arcipreste, la de Arcediano, la de Chantre y la de Maestrescuela, y ademas de la de Tesorero en las Iglesias metropolitanas, de cuatro Canónigos de oficio; á saber: el Magistral, el Doctoral, el Lectoral, y el Penitenciario, y del número de Canónigos de gracia que se expresan en el Artículo XVII.

Habrá ademas en la Iglesia de Toledo otras dos dignidades con los títulos respectivos de Capellan Mayor de Reyes y Capellan Mayor de Muzárabes; en la de Sevilla la dignidad de Capellan Mayor de San Fernando; en la de Granada la de Capellan Mayor de los Reyes Católicos, y en la de Oviedo la de Abad de Covadonga.

Todos los individuos del Cabildo tendrán en igual voz y voto.

XIV. Los Prelados podrán convocar el Cabildo y presidirle cuando lo crean conveniente: del mismo modo podrán presidir los ejercicios de oposicion á prebendas.

En estos y en cualesquiera otros actos, los Prelados tendrán siempre el asiento preferente, sin que obste ningun privilegio ni costumbre en contrario, y se les tributarán todos los homenajes de consideracion y respeto que se deben á su sagrado carácter y á su cualidad de cabeza de su Iglesia y Cabildo.

Cuando presidan tendrán voz y voto en todos los asuntos que no les sean directamente personales, y su voto además será decisivo en caso de empate.

En toda elección ó nombramiento de personas que corresponda al Cabildo tendrá el Prelado tres, cuatro ó cinco votos, según que el número de los capitulares sea de 16, 20, ó mayor de 20. En estos casos, cuando el Prelado no asista al Cabildo, pasará una comisión de él á recibir sus votos.

Cuando el Prelado no presida el Cabildo, lo presidirá el Dean.

XV. Siendo los Cabildos catedrales el Senado y Consejo de los M. RR. Arzobispos y RR. Obispos, serán consultados por estos para oír su dictámen ó para obtener su consentimiento, en los términos en que atendida la variedad de los negocios y de los casos está prevenido por el derecho canónico, y especialmente por el Sagrado Concilio de Trento. Cesará por consiguiente desde luego toda inmunidad, exención, privilegio, uso ó abuso que de cualquier modo se haya introducido en las diferentes iglesias de España en favor de los mismos Cabildos con perjuicio de la autoridad ordinaria de los Prelados.

XVI. Además de los Dignidades y Canónigos que componen exclusivamente el Cabildo, habrá en las iglesias catedrales Beneficiados ó Capellanes asistentes con el correspondiente número de otros ministros y dependientes.

Así los Dignidades y Canónigos, como los Beneficiados ó Capellanes, aunque para el mejor servicio de las respectivas catedrales se hallen divididos en Presbiterales, Diaconales, y Subdiaconales, deberán ser todos presbíteros, según lo dispuesto por Su Santidad; y los que no lo fuesen al tomar posesión de sus beneficios, deberán serlo precisamente dentro del año, bajo las penas canónicas.

XVII. El número de capitulares y beneficiados en las iglesias metropolitanas será el siguiente:

Las iglesias de Toledo, Sevilla, y Zaragoza tendrán 28 Capitulares, y 24 Beneficiados la de Toledo, 22 la de Sevilla, y 28 la de Zaragoza.

Las de Tarragona, Valencia, y Santiago, 26 Capitulares y 20 Beneficiados; y las de Burgos, Granada y Valladolid, 24 Capitulares y 20 Beneficiados.

Las iglesias sufragáneas tendrán respectivamente el número de Capitulares y beneficiados que se expresa á continuación:

Las de Barcelona, Cádiz, Córdoba, Leon, Málaga y Oviedo tendrán 20 Capitulares y 16 Beneficiados. Las de Badajoz, Calahorra, Cartagena, Cuenca, Jaen, Lugo, Palencia, Pamplona, Salamanca, y Santander 18 Capitulares y 14 Beneficiados. Las de Almería, Astorga, Avila, Canarias, Ciudad-Real, Coria, Gerona, Guadix, Huesca, Jaca, Lérida, Mallorca, Mondoñedo, Orense, Orihuela, Osma, Plasencia, Segorve, Segovia, Sigüenza, Tarazona, Teruel, Tortosa, Tuy, Urgel, Vich, Vitoria, y Zamora, 16 Capitulares y 12 Beneficiados.

La de Madrid tendrá 20 Capitulares y 20 Beneficiados, y la de Menorca 12 Capitulares y 10 Beneficiados.

XVIII. En subrogación de los 52 beneficios expresados en el Concordato de 1753 se reservan á la libre provision de Su Santidad la dignidad de Chantre en todas las iglesias metropolitanas y en las sufragáneas de Astorga, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Cádiz, Ciudad-Real, Cuenca, Guadix, Huesca, Jaen, Lugo, Málaga, Mondoñedo, Orihuela, Oviedo, Plasencia, Salamanca, Santander, Sigüenza, Tuy, Vitoria, y Zamora; y en las demas sufragáneas una canongía de las de gracia que quedará determinada por la primer provision que haga Su Santidad. Estos beneficios se conferirán con arreglo al mismo Concordato.

La dignidad de Dean se proveerá siempre por Su Magestad en todas las iglesias y en cualquier tiempo y forma que vague. Las Canongías de oficio se proveerán, previa oposición, por los Prelados y Cabildos. Las demas dignidades y canongías se proveerán en rigorosa alternativa por Su Magestad y los respectivos Arzobispos y Obispos. Los beneficiados ó capellanes asistentes se nombrarán alternativamente por Su Magestad y los Prelados y Cabildos.

Las prebendas, canongías, y beneficios expresados que resulten vacantes por resigna ó por promoción del poseedor á otro beneficio, no siendo de los reservados á Su Santidad, serán siempre y en todo caso provistos por Su Magestad.

Asimismo lo serán los que vacuen sede vacante, ó los que hayan dejado sin proveer los Prelados á quienes correspondia proveerlos al tiempo de su muerte, traslación ó renuncia.

Corresponderá asimismo á Su Magestad la primera provision de las dignidades, canongías y capellanías de las nuevas Catedrales y de las que se aumenten en la nueva Metropolitana de Valladolid, á excepcion de las reser-

vadas á Su Santidad y de las canongías de oficio que se proveerán como de ordinario.

En todo caso los nombrados para los expresados beneficios deberán recibir la institucion y colacion canónicas de sus respectivos ordinarios.

XIX. En atencion á que, tanto por efecto de las pasadas vicisitudes, como por razon de las disposiciones del presente Concordato, han variado notablemente las circunstancias del clero Español, Su Santidad por su parte y Su Magestad la Reina por la suya, convienen en que no se conferirá ninguna dignidad, canongía ó beneficio de los que exigen personal residencia á los que por razon de cualquier otro cargo ó comision esten obligados á residir continuamente en otra parte. Tampoco se conferirá á los que esten en posesion de algun beneficio de la clase indicada ninguno de aquellos cargos ó comisiones, á no ser que renuncien uno de dichos cargos ó beneficios, los cuales se declaran por consecuencia de todo punto incompatibles.

En la Capilla Real sin embargo podrá haber hasta seis prebendados de las iglesias catedrales de la Península; pero en ningun caso podrán ser nombrados los que ocupan las primeras Sillas, los Canónigos de oficio, los que tienen cura de almas, ni dos de una misma iglesia.

Respecto de los que en la actualidad y en virtud de indultos especiales ó generales se hallen en posesion de dos ó mas de estos beneficios, cargos ó comisiones, se tomarán desde luego las disposiciones necesarias para arreglar su situacion á lo prevenido en el presente Artículo, segun las necesidades de la Iglesia y la variedad de los casos.

XX. En sede vacante, el Cabildo de la iglesia metropolitana ó sufragánea en el término marcado y con arreglo á lo que previene el Sagrado Concilio de Trento, nombrará un solo Vicario Capitular, en cuya persona se refundirá toda la potestad ordinaria del Cabildo sin reserva ó limitacion alguna por parte de él, y sin que pueda revocar el nombramiento una vez hecho ni hacer otro nuevo; quedando por consiguiente enteramente abolido todo privilegio, uso ó costumbre de administrar en cuerpo, de nombrar mas de un Vicario ó cualquiera otro que bajo cualquier concepto sea contrario á lo dispuesto por los sagrados Cánones.

XXI. Ademas de la Capilla del Real Palacio se conservarán:

1. La de Reyes y la Muzárabe de Toledo, y las de San Fernando de Sevilla y de los Reyes Católicos de Granada.

2. Las Colegiatas sitas en capitales de provincia donde no exista Silla episcopal.

3. Las de patronato particular cuyos patronos aseguren el exceso de gasto que ocasionará la colegiata sobre el de iglesia parroquial.

4. Las colegiatas de Covadonga, Roncesvalles, San Isidro de Leon, Sacromonte de Granada, San Ildefonso, Alcalá de Henares, y Jerez de la Frontera.

5. Las catedrales de las Sillas episcopales que se agreguen á otras en virtud de las disposiciones del presente Concordato se conservarán como colegiatas.

Todas la demas Colegiatas, cualquiera que sea su origen, antigüedad y fundacion, quedarán reducidas cuando las circunstancias locales no lo impidan á iglesias parroquiales con el número de beneficiados que ademas del párroco se contemplan necesarios, tanto para el servicio parroquial, como para el decoro del culto.

La conservacion de las capillas y colegiatas expresadas deberá entenderse siempre con sujecion al Prelado de la Diócesis á que pertenezcan y con derogacion de toda exencion y jurisdiccion *vere ò quasi nullius* que limite en lo mas mínimo la nativa del ordinario.

Las iglesias colegiatas serán siempre parroquiales, y se distinguirán con el nombre de parroquia mayor, si en el pueblo hubiese otra ú otras.

XXII. El Cabildo de las colegiatas se compondrá de un Abad presidente, que tendrá aneja la cura de almas, sin mas autoridad ó jurisdiccion que la directiva y económica de su iglesia y Cabildo; de dos Canónigos de oficio con los títulos de Magistral y Doctoral, y de ocho Canónigos de gracia. Habrá ademas seis beneficiados ó capellanes asistentes.

XXIII. Las reglas establecidas en los Artículos anteriores, asi para la provision de las prebendas y beneficios ó capellanías de las iglesias catedrales, como para el régimen de sus Cabildos, se observarán puntualmente en todas sus partes respecto de las iglesias colegiatas.

XXIV. A fin de que en todos los pueblos del reino se atienda con el esmero debido al culto religioso y á todas las necesidades del pasto espiritual, los M. RR. Arzobispos y RR. Obispos procederán desde luego á forma un nuevo arreglo y demarcacion parroquial de sus respectivas Diócesis, teniendo en cuenta la extension y naturaleza del territorio y de la poblacion y las demas circunstancias locales, oyendo á los Cabildos Catedrales, á los respectivos Arciprestes y á los Fiscales de los Tribunales eclesiásticos, y tomando por su parte todas las disposiciones necesarias á fin de que pueda darse por concluido y ponerse en ejecucion el plicitado arreglo, previo el acuerdo del Gobierno de Su Magestad, en el menor término posible.

XXV. Ningun Cabildo ni corporacion eclesiástica podrá tener aneja la cura de almas, y los curatos y vicarías perpétuas que antes estaban unidas *pleno jure* á alguna corporacion, quedarán en todo sujetos al derecho comun. Los Coadjutores y dependientes de las parroquias y todos los eclesiásticos destinados al servicio de ermitas, santuarios, oratorios, capillas públicas ó iglesias no parroquiales dependerán del cura propio de su respectivo territorio, y estarán subordinados á él en todo lo tocante al culto y funciones religiosas.

XXVI. Todos los curatos, sin diferencia de pueblos, de clases ni del tiempo en que vauen, se proveerán en concurso abierto con arreglo á lo dispuesto por el Santo Concilio de Trento, formando los ordinarios ternas de los opositores aprobados y dirigiéndolas á Su Magestad para que nombre entre los propuestos. Cesará por consiguiente el privilegio de patrimonialidad y la exclusiva ó preferencia que en algunas partes tenian los patrimoniales para la obtencion de curatos y otros beneficios.

Los curatos de patronato eclesiástico se proveerán nombrando el patrono entre los de la terna que del moda ya dicho formen los Prelados, y los de patronato laical nombrando el patrono entre aquellos que acrediten haber sido aprobados en concurso abierto en la Diócesis respectiva, señalándose á los que no se hallen en este caso el término de cuatro meses para que hagan constar haber sido aprobados sus ejercicios hechos en la forma indicada; salvo siempre el derecho del Ordinario de examinar al presentado por el patrono si lo estima conveniente.

Los Coadjutores de las parroquias serán nombrados por los Ordinarios previo exámen sinodal.

XXVII. Se dictarán las medidas convenientes para conseguir, en cuanto sea posible, que por el nuevo arreglo eclesiástico no queden lastimados los derechos de los actuales poseedores de cualesquiera prebendas, beneficios, ó cargos que hubieren de suprimirse á consecuencia de lo que en él se determina.

XXVIII. El Gobierno de Su Magestad Católica, sin perjuicio de establecer oportunamente, previo acuerdo con la Santa Sede, y tan pronto coma las circunstancias lo permitan, Seminarios generales en que se dé la extension conveniente á los estudios eclesiásticos, adoptará por su parte las disposiciones oportunas para que ce creen sin demora Seminarios conciliares en las Diócesis donde no se hallen establecidos, á fin de que en lo sucesivo no haya en los dominios Españoles iglesia alguna que no tenga al menos un Seminario suficiente para la instruccion del clero.

Serán admitidos en los Seminarios, y educados é instruidos del modo que establece el Sagrado Concilio de Trento, los jóvenes que los Arzobispos y Obispos juzguen conveniente recibir segun la necesidad ó utilidad de las Diócesis; y en todo lo que pertenece al arreglo de los Seminarios, á la enseñanza y á la administracion de sus bienes, se observarán los decretos del mismo Concilio de Trento.

Si de resultas de la nueva circunscripcion de Diócesis quedasen en algunas dos Seminarios, uno en la capital actual del Obispado, y otro en la que se le ha de unir, se conservarán ambos, mientras el Gobierno y los Prelados de comun acuerdo los consideren utiles.

XXIX. A fin de que en toda la Península haya el número suficiente de Ministros y operarios evangélicos de quienes puedan valerse los Prelados para hacer misiones en los pueblos de su Diócesis, auxiliar á los Párrocos, asistir á los enfermos y para otras obras de caridad y utilidad pública, el Gobierno de Su Magestad, que se propone mejorar oportunamente los colegios de misiones para Ultramar, tomará desde luego las disposiciones convenientes para que se establezcan donde sea necesario, oyendo previamente á los Prelados diocesanos,

casas y congregaciones religiosas de San Vicente Paul, San Felipe Neri, y otra orden de las aprobadas por la Santa Sede, las cuales servirán al propio tiempo de lugares de retiro para los eclesiásticos, para hacer ejercicios espirituales y para otros usos piadosos.

XXX. Para que haya tambien casas religiosas de mugeres en las cuales puedan seguir su vocacion las que sean llamadas á la vida contemplativa y á la activa de la asistencia de los enfermos, enseñanza de niñas y otras obras y ocupaciones tan piadosas como útiles á los pueblos, se conservará el instituto de las Hijas de la Caridad, bajo la direccion de los Clérigos de San Vicente Paul, procurando el Gobierno su fomento.

Tambien se conservarán las casas de religiosas que á la vida contemplativa reunen la educacion y enseñanza de las niñas ú otras obras de caridad.

Respecto á las demas órdenes, los Prelados ordinarios, atendidas todas las circunstancias de sus respectivas Diócesis, propondrán las casas de religiosas en que convenga la admision y profesion de novicias y los ejercicios de enseñanza ó de caridad que sea conveniente establecer en ellas.

No se procederá á la profesion de ninguna religiosa sin que se asegure antes su subsistencia en debida forma.

XXXI. La dotacion del M. R. Arzobispo de Toledo será de 160,000 rs. anuales.

La de los de Sevilla y Valencia de 150,000.

La de los de Granada y Santiago de 140,000.

Y la de los de Burgos, Tarragona, Valladolid, y Zaragoza de 130,000.

La dotacion de los RR. Obispos de Barcelona y Madrid será de 110,000 rs.

La de los de Cádiz, Cartagena, Córdoba y Málaga de 100,000.

La de los de Almería, Avila, Badajoz, Canarias, Cuenca, Gerona, Huesca, Jaen, Leon, Lérida, Lugo, Mallorca, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Pamplona, Salamanca, Santander, Segovia, Teruel, y Zamora, de 90,000 rs.

La de los de Astorga, Calahorra, Ciudad-Real, Coria, Guadix, Jaca, Menorca, Mondoñedo, Orihuela, Osma, Plasencia, Segorve, Sigüenza, Tarazona, Tortosa, Tuy, Urgel, Vich, y Vitoria, de 80,000 rs.

La del Patriarca de las Indias, no siendo Arzobispo ú Obispo propio, de 150,000, deduciéndose en su caso de esta cantidad cualquiera otra que por via de pension eclesiástica ó en otro concepto percibiese del Estado.

Los Prelados que sean Cardenales disfrutarán de 20,000 rs. sobre su dotacion.

Los Obispos auxiliares de Ceuta y Tenerife y el Prior de las órdenes tendrán 40,000 rs. anuales.

Estas dotaciones no sufriran descuento alguno ni por razon del coste de las bulas que sufragará el Gobierno, ni por los demas gastos que por estas puedan ocurrir en España.

Ademas los Arzobispos y Obispos conservarán sus palacios y los jardines, huertas ó casas que en cualquiera parte de la Diócesis hayan estado destinadas para su uso y recreo y no hubiesen sido enagenadas.

Queda derogada la actual legislacion relativa á espolios de los Arzobispos y Obispos, y en su consecuencia podrán disponer libremente, segun les dicte su conciencia, de lo que dejaren al tiempo de su fallecimiento, sucediéndoles abintestato los herederos legítimos con la misma obligacion de conciencia: exceptuándose en uno y otro caso los ornamentos y pontificales que se considerarán como propiedad de la mitra y pasarán á sus sucesores en ella.

XXXII. La primera Silla de la iglesia catedral de Toledo tendrá de dotacion 24,000 rs.: las de las demas iglesias metropolitanas 20,000: las de las iglesias sufragáneas 18,000, y las de las colegiatas 15,000.

Los Dignidades y Canónigos de oficio de las iglesias metropolitanas tendrán 16,000 rs.; los de las sufragáneas 14,000; y los Canónigos de oficio de las colegiatas 8000.

Los demas Canónigos tendrán 14,000 rs. en las iglesias metropolitanas; 12,000 en las sufragáneas; y 6,600 en las colegiatas.

Los beneficiados ó capellanes asistentes de las iglesias metropolitanas tendrán 8000 rs.; 6000 los de las sufragáneas; y 3000 los de las colegiatas.

XXXIII. La dotacion de los curas en las parroquias urbanas será de 3000 á 10,000 rs.; en las parroquias rurales el minimum de la dotacion será de 2,200.

Los Coadjutores y Ecónomos tendrán de 2000 á 4000 rs.

Ademas, los curas propios, y en su caso los Coadjutores, disfrutarán las casas destinadas á su habitacion y los huertos ó heredades que no se hayan enagenado, y que son conocidos con la denominacion de iglesarios, mansos, ú otras.

Tambien disfrutarán los curas propios y sus Coadjutores la parte que les corresponda en los derechos de estola y pie de altar.

XXXIV. Para sufragar los gastos del culto tendrán las iglesias metropolitanas anualmente de 90 á 140,000 rs.; las sufragáneas de 70 á 90,000, y las colegiadas de 20 á 30,000.

Para los gastos de administracion y extraordinarios de visita tendrán de 20 á 30,000 rs. los metropolitanos, y de 16 á 20,000 los sufragáneos.

Para los gastos del culto parroquial se asignará á las iglesias respectivas una cantidad anual que no bajará de 1000 rs., ademas de los emolumentos eventuales y de los derechos que por ciertas funciones esten fijados ó se fijaren para este objeto en los aranceles de las respectivas Diócesis.

XXXV. Los Seminarios conciliares tendrán de 90 á 120,000 rs. anuales, segun sus circunstancias y necesidades.

El Gobierno de Su Magestad proveerá por los medios mas conducentes la subsistencia de las casas y congregaciones religiosas de que habla el Artículo XXIX.

En cuanto al mantenimiento de las comunidades religiosas se observará lo dispuesto en el Artículo XXX.

Se devolverán desde luego y sin demora á las mismas, y en su representacion á los Prelados diocesanos en cuyo territorio se hallen los conventos ó se hallaban antes de las últimas vicisitudes, los bienes de su pertenencia que estan en poder del Gobierno y que no han sido enagenados. Pero teniendo Su Santidad en consideracion el estado actual de estos bienes y otras particulares circunstancias, á fin de que con su producto pueda atenderse con mas igualdad á los gastos del culto y otros generales, dispone que los Prelados, en nombre de las comunidades religiosas propietarias, procedan inmediatamente y sin demora á la venta de los expresados bienes por medio de subastas públicas hechas en la forma canónica y con intervencion de persona nombrada por el Gobierno de Su Magestad. El producto de estas ventas se convertirá en inscripciones intransferibles de la Deuda del Estado del 3 por 100, cuyo capital é intereses se distribuirán entre todos los referidos conventos en proporcion de sus necesidades y circunstancias para atender á los gastos indicados y al pago de las pensiones de las religiosas que tengan derecho á percibir las, sin perjuicio de que el Gobierno supla como hasta aqui lo que fuere necesario para el completo pago de dichas pensiones hasta fallecimiento de las pensionadas.

XXXVI. Las dotaciones asignadas en los Artículos anteriores para los gastos del culto y del clero, se entenderán sin perjuicio del aumento que se pueda hacer en ellas cuando las circunstancias lo permitan. Sin embargo, cuando por razones especiales no alcance en algun caso particular alguna de las asignaciones expresadas en el Artículo XXXIV, el Gobierno de Su Magestad proveerá lo conveniente al efecto; del mismo modo proveerá á los gastos de las reparaciones de los templos y demas edificios consagrados al culto.

XXXVII. El importe de la renta que se devengue en la vacante de las Sillas episcopales, deducidos los emolumentos del Ecónomo que se diputará por el Cabildo en el acto de elegir al Vicario Capitular, y los gastos para los reparos precisos del palacio episcopal, se aplicará por iguales partes en beneficio del Seminario conciliar y del nuevo Prelado.

Asimismo de las rentas que se devenguen en las vacantes de dignidades, canongías, parroquias, y beneficios de cada Diócesis, deducidas las respectivas cargas, se formará un cúmulo ó fondo de reserva á disposicion del Ordinario para atender á los gastos extraordinarios é imprevistos de las iglesias y del clero como tambien á las necesidades graves y urgentes de la Diócesis. Al propio efecto ingresará igualmente en el mencionado fondo de reserva la cantidad correspondiente á la duodécima parte de su dotacion anual que satisfarán por una vez dentro del primer año los nuevamente nombrados para prebendas, curatos y otros beneficios; debiendo por tanto cesar todo otro descuento que por cualquier concepto, uso, disposicion, ó privilegio, se dicese anteriormente.

XXXVIII. Los fondos con que ha de atenderse á la dotacion del culto y del clero serán:

1. El producto de los bienes devueltos al clero por la Ley de 3 de Abril de 1845.

2. El producto de las limosnas de la Santa Cruzada.

3. Los productos de las Encomiendas y Maestrazgos de las cuatro Órdenes Militares vacantes y que vacaren.

4. Una imposición sobre las propiedades rústicas y urbanas y riqueza pecuaria en la cuota que sea necesario para completar la dotación, tomando en cuenta los productos expresados en los párrafos 1, 2, y 3, y demas rentas que en lo sucesivo y de acuerdo con la Santa Sede se asignen para ese objeto.

El clero recaudará esta imposición percibiéndola en frutos, en especie ó en dinero, previo concierto que podrá celebrar con las provincias, con los pueblos, con las parroquias ó con los particulares; y en los casos necesarios será auxiliado por las autoridades públicas en la cobranza de esta imposición, aplicando al afecto los medios establecidos para el cobro de las contribuciones.

Ademas de devolverán á la Iglesia desde luego y sin demora todos los bienes eclesiásticos no comprendidos en la expresada Ley de 1845, y que todavía no hayan sido enagenados, incluso los que restan de las comunidades religiosas de varones. Pero atendidas las circunstancias actuales de unos y otros bienes, y la evidente utilidad que ha de resultar á la Iglesia, el Santo Padre dispone que su capital se convierta inmediatamente y sin demora en inscripciones intransferibles de la Deuda del Estado del 3 por 100, observándose exactamente la forma y reglas establecidas en el Artículo XXXV, con referencia á la venta de los bienes de las religiosas.

Todos estos bienes serán imputados por su justo valor, rebajadas cualesquiera cargas para los efectos de la disposiciones contenidas en este Artículo.

XXXIX. El Gobierno de Su Magestad, salvo el derecho propio de los Prelados diocesanos, dictará las disposiciones necesarias para que aquellos entre quienes se hayan distribuido los bienes de las capellanías y fundaciones piadosas aseguren los medios de cumplir las cargas á que dichos bienes estuvieren afectos.

Iguales disposiciones adoptará para que se cumplan del mismo modo las cargas piadosas que pesaren sobre los bienes eclesiásticos que han sido enagenados con este gravámen.

El Gobierno responderá siempre y exclusivamente de las impuestas sobre los bienes que se hubieren vendido por el Estado libres de esta obligación.

XL. Se declara que todos los expresados bienes y rentas pertenecen en propiedad á la Iglesia, y que en su nombre se disfrutarán y administrarán por el clero.

Los fondos de Cruzada se administrarán en cada Diócesis por los Prelados diocesanos, como revestidos al efecto de las facultades de la Bula para aplicarlos segun está prevenido en la última próroga de la relativa concesión apostólica, salvas las obligaciones que pesan sobre este ramo por convenios celebrados con la Santa Sede. El modo y forma en que deberá verificarse dicha administración se fijará de acuerdo entre el Santo Padre y Su Magestad Católica.

Igualmente administrarán los Prelados diocesanos los fondos del indulto cuadregesimal, aplicándolos á establecimientos de beneficencia y actos de caridad en las Diócesis respectivas, con arreglo á las concesiones apostólicas.

Las demas facultades apostólicas relativas á este ramo y las atribuciones á ellas consiguientes se ejercerán por el Arzobispo de Toledo en la extensión y forma que se determinará por la Santa Sede.

XLI. Ademas la Iglesia tendrá el derecho de adquirir por cualquier título legítimo, y su propiedad en todo lo que posee ahora ó adquiriere en adelante será solemnemente respetada. Por consiguiente en cuanto á las antiguas y nuevas fundaciones eclesiásticas no podrá hacerse ninguna supresión ó union sin la intervención de la autoridad de la Santa Sede, salvas las facultades que competen á los Obispos segun el Santo Concilio de Trento.

XLII. En este supuesto, atendida la utilidad que ha de resultar á la religion de este convenio, el Santo Padre, á instancia de Su Magestad Católica, y para proveer á la tranquilidad pública, decreta y declara que los que durante las pasadas circunstancias hubiesen comprado en los dominios de España bienes eclesiásticos, al tenor de las disposiciones civiles á la sazón vigentes, y esten en posesión de ellos, y los que hayan sucedido ó sucedan en sus derechos á dichos compradores, no serán molestados en ningún tiempo ni manera por Su Santidad ni por los Sumos Pontífices sus sucesores: antes bien, así ellos como sus causa-

habientes, disfrutarán segura y pacíficamente la propiedad de dichos bienes y sus emolumentos y productos.

XLIII. Todo lo demas perteneciente á personas ó cosas eclesiásticas, sobre lo que no se provee en los Artículos anteriores, será dirigido y administrado segun la disciplina de la Iglesia canónicamente vigente.

XLIV. El Santo Padre y Su Magestad Católica declaran quedar salvas é ilesas las Reales prerogativas de la Corona de España en conformidad á los Convenios anteriormente celebrados entre ambas Potestades. Y por tanto, los referidos Convenios, y en especialidad el que se celebró entre el Sumo Pontífice Benedicto XIV y el Rey Católico Fernando VI, en el año 1753, se declaran confirmados y seguirán en su pleno vigor en todo lo que no se altere ó modifique por el presente.

XLV. En virtud de este Concordato se tendrán por revocadas, en cuanto á él se oponen, las leyes, órdenes, y decretos publicados hasta ahora, de cualquier modo y forma en los dominios de España, y el mismo Concordato regirá para siempre en lo sucesivo como ley del Estado en los propios dominios. Y por tanto una y otra de las Partes Contratantes prometen por sí y sus sucesores la fiel observancia de todos y cada uno de los Artículos de que consta. Si en lo sucesivo ocurriese alguna dificultad, el Santo Padre y Su Magestad Católica se pondrán de acuerdo para resolverla amigablemente.

XLVI y último. El cange de las ratificaciones del presente Concordato se verificará en el termino de dos meses, ó antes, si fuere posible.

En fe de lo cual, Nos los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios hemos firmado el presente Concordato, y selládolo con nuestro propio sello en Madrid, á 16 y de Marzo de 1851.

(Firmado) JUAN BRUNELLI, MANUEL BERTRAN DE LIS.
Arzobispo de Tesalonica.

(Translation.)

Concordat concluded between His Holiness and Her Catholic Majesty, signed at Madrid on the 16th of March, 1851, and ratified by Her Majesty on the 1st of April, and by His Holiness on the 23rd of the same month.

HIS Holiness the Supreme Pontiff Pius IX, desiring fervently to provide for the good of religion and the utility of the Spanish Church, with that pastoral solicitude which he evinces towards all faithful Catholics, and with especial benevolence to the illustrious and devout Spanish nation; and Her Catholic Majesty Isabella II, with that piety and sincere adhesion to the Apostolical See which she has inherited from her ancestors, have determined to conclude a solemn Concordat, in which all ecclesiastical affairs will be arranged on a stable and canonical footing.

For this object His Holiness the Supreme Pontiff has thought fit to name as his Plenipotentiary, his Excellency Don Juan Brunelli, Archbishop of Thesalonica, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, and Apostolical Nuncio in the Kingdom of Spain, with the faculty of Legate *a latere*; and Her Catholic Majesty, his Excellency Señor Don Manuel Bertran de Lis, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III, of that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia, and of that of Francis I of Naples, Deputy to the Cortes, and her Minister of State:

Who, after delivering mutually their respective credentials, and the authenticity of them having been recognised, have come to the following agreement:

Roman Catholic Religion to be maintained in Spain, to the exclusion of every other form of Worship.

Article I. The Roman Catholic Apostolical Religion, which, to the exclusion of every other form of worship, continues to be the sole religion of the Spanish nation, will for ever be maintained in the dominions of Her Catholic Majesty, with all the rights and prerogatives which it ought to enjoy according to the law of God and the sacred canons.

II. Consequently, the system of instruction in the universities, colleges, seminaries, and public or private schools, will be in conformity with the doctrine of the said Catholic religion, and no impediment whatever shall be placed in the way of those Bishops and Diocesan Prelates charged by their office to watch over the purity of the faith and morals, and in the exercise of this office to watch over the religious education of youth in the public schools.

All education to be watched over by Bishops and Diocesan Prelates.

III. Nor shall any impediment be placed in the way of the said Prelates and other sacred Ministers in the exercise of their functions, nor shall they under any pretext whatever be molested in the discharge of their duties; on the contrary, all the authorities of the kingdom shall provide for their protection, and see that due respect and consideration be observed towards them, according to Divine precept, and that nothing be done causing contempt in any way. Her Majesty and her Royal Government will likewise dispense their powerful patronage and support to the Bishops, in cases which require it, principally when they have to place themselves in opposition to the malignity of those who try to pervert the minds of the faithful and corrupt their manners, or when they have to prohibit the publication, introduction, and circulation of bad and hurtful books.

Bishops and other Sacred Ministers to be supported by Government in discharge of their duties.

IV. In everything else belonging to the right and exercise of ecclesiastical authority, and to the ministry of its sacred orders, the Bishops and dependant Clergy will enjoy the full liberty established by the sacred canons.

The Clergy to have full liberty according to the Canons as to the right and exercise of Ecclesiastical Authority.

V. On account of powerful reasons of necessity and propriety, and for the greater convenience and spiritual advantage of the faithful, a new division and circumscription of the dioceses in the Peninsula and adjacent Islands will be made. To this effect, the present metropolitan sees of Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago, Seville, Tarragona, Valencia, and Zaragoza, will be maintained, and the suffraganship of Valladolid will be raised to the above class. In like manner will be maintained the suffragan dioceses of Almeria, Astorga, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Cadiz, Calahorra, the Canaries, Cartagena, Cordova, Coria, Cuenca, Gerona, Guadix, Huesca, Jaen, Jaca, Leon, Lerida, Lugo, Malaga, Majorca, Minorca, Mondoñedo, Orense, Orihuela, Osma, Oviedo, Palencia, Pamplona, Plasencia, Salamanca, Santander, Segorve, Segovia, Sigüenza, Tarazona, Teruel, Tortosa, Tuy, Urgel, Vich, and Zamora.

New Division and Circumscription of Spanish Dioceses.

The diocese of Albarracin will remain united to that of Ternel; that of Barbastro to Huesca; that of Ceuta to Cadiz; that of Ciudad Rodrigo to Salamanca; that of Iviza to Majorca; that of Solsona to Vich; that of Teneriffe to the Canaries; and that of Tudela to Pamplona.

The Prelates of those sees to which others are united, will add to the title of Bishops of the Church over which they preside, that of the one united.

New suffragan dioceses will be erected in Ciudad Real, Madrid and Vittoria.

The episcopal see of Calahorra and Calzada will be translated to Logroño; that of Orihuela to Alicante; and that of Segorve to Castellon de la Plana; when everything is arranged in these towns, and it is deemed opportune, after consulting the respective Prelates and Chapters.

In those cases where, for the better service of some diocese, an auxiliary Bishop is necessary, this want shall be supplied in the usual canonical manner.

In the same way Vicars-General will be appointed where, by reason of the aggregation of dioceses mentioned in this Article, or for any other just cause they may be thought necessary, after consulting the respective Prelates.

In Ceuta and Teneriffe auxiliary Bishops will be appointed as soon as possible.

VI. The distribution of the above-mentioned dioceses as regards their dependence on their respective metropolitan sees will be as follows:—

Distribution of Dioceses as regards dependence on Metropolitan Sees.

Suffragans of the Metropolitan Church of Burgos, will be those of Calahorra or Logroño, Leon, Osma, Palencia, Santander, and Vittoria.

Of Granada, those of Almeria, Carthage, or Murcia, Guadix, Jaen and Malaga.

Of Santiago, those of Lugo, Mondoñedo, Orense, Oviedo, and Tuy.

Of Seville, those of Badajoz, Cadiz, Cordova, and the Canary Isles.

Of Tarragona, those of Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, Tortosa, Urgel, and Vich.

Of Toledo, those of Ciudad-Real, Coria, Cuenca, Madrid, Plasencia, and Sigüenza.

Of Valencia, those of Majorca, Minorca, Orihuela or Alicante, and Segorve or Castellon de la Plana.

Of Valladolid, those of Astorga, Avila, Salamanca, Segovia, and Zamora.

Of Saragossa, those of Huesca, Jaca, Pamplona, Tarazona, and Teruel.

The new and particular Demarcations of Dioceses to be determined as soon as possible by the Holy See.

VII. The new boundaries and particular demarcations of the above dioceses will be determined in the shortest possible time and in due form (*servatis servandis*) by the Holy See, for which purpose the Apostolical Nuncio in this kingdom will be furnished with all the necessary powers to determine the said demarcation, on an understanding (*collatis consiliis*) with the Government of Her Majesty.

All Bishops and Churches to be canonically dependent on their respective Metropolitans.

VIII. All the Bishops and their churches will recognize the canonical dependence on their respective metropolitans, in virtue of which, the exemptions of the Bishoprics of Leon and Oviedo will cease to exist.

Establishment of a Priorate of the four Military Orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara, and Montesa.

IX. It being on the one hand necessary and urgent to apply a suitable remedy to the serious inconveniences which are produced in the ecclesiastical administration by the widely diffused territory of the four Military Orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara, and Montesa, and on the other hand, it being necessary to preserve the glorious recollection of an institution which has rendered such service to the Church and State, as well as the prerogatives of the Kings of Spain as Grand Masters of those orders by Apostolical concession; a certain territory forming a circular district will be designated in the new ecclesiastical demarcation, in order that the Grand Master may exercise as heretofore his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in entire concurrence with the said concession and Pontifical bulls.

The new district will be styled Priorate of the Military Orders, and the prior will hold the episcopal character with the title of a Church *in partibus*.

The territory which now belongs to the said Military Orders, and is not included in the new, will be incorporated in the respective dioceses.

Authority and jurisdiction of Prelates to extend through the whole of their new Districts.

X. The Archbishops and Bishops will extend the exercise of their authority and ordinary jurisdiction to the whole district which in the new circumscription is comprehended in their respective dioceses; and consequently, those who up to the present moment, by whatever title exercised that jurisdiction in districts included in other dioceses, will cease to do so.

All privileged and exempted jurisdictions to cease.

XI. All privileged and exempted jurisdictions of whatever class or denomination, including that of St. John of Jerusalem, will cease. Their actual territories will be united to the respective dioceses in the new demarcation which is to be made according to Article VII, reserving the following exemptions:

1. That of the superior Pro-Chaplain of Her Majesty.
2. That of the Castrense (Military Chaplainships).
3. That of the four Military Orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara, and Montesa, according to the terms fixed by Article IX of this Concordat.
4. That of the regular prelates.
5. That of the Apostolical Nuncio *pro tempore* in the church and hospital of Italians in this Capital.

The necessary powers for the affairs belonging to the Commissary-General of the Crusade will likewise be maintained, in virtue of the delegating brief and other apostolical provisions.

XII. The office of Collector-General for the property of deceased prelates, whether from vacant Sees or annuities, will be suppressed, that office becoming united to the Commissary-General of the Crusade for the administration of property become vacant, for collecting arrears, and supporting and terminating pending causes.

Office of Collector-General of property of deceased Prelates; and the Tribunal of Grace and Excusado are suppressed.

In like manner the Apostolical Royal Tribunal of Grace and Excusado [exemption from paying tithes] shall be suppressed.

XIII. The chapter of the cathedral churches will be composed of the dean, who shall always have the first stall *post pontificalem*; of four dignitaries, namely: the arch-priest, the archdeacon, the precentor, and the schoolmaster; and besides the treasurer in metropolitan churches, of four official canons, namely: the prebend, doctor of divinity, the reading canon, and the penitentiary, and of a certain number of canons non-official, as laid down in Article XVII.

Composition of the Chapters of Cathedral Churches, and Powers of Prelates in regard to Chapters.

Besides which there will be, in the church of Toledo, two other dignitaries, with the respective titles of Superior Chaplain of Kings, and Superior Chaplain of Muzárabes; in that of Seville, the dignitary of Superior Chaplain of San Fernando; in that of Granada, that of Superior Chaplain of the Catholic Kings; and in that of Oviedo, that of Abbot of Covadonga.

All the members of the chapter will have equal voice and vote.

XIV. The prelates may convoke a chapter, and preside over it whenever they deem necessary; in the same way they may preside over the proceedings for electing to prebends.

In these and other cases, the prelates will have the seat of honour, whatever privilege or custom may be opposed to it, and all due homage will be rendered to them in their capacity of head of the church and chapter.

When they preside they will have voice and vote in every affair not directly personal, and they will have the casting vote.

In every election or nomination of persons belonging to the chapter, the prelate shall have three, four, or five votes, according to whether the number of the members, be sixteen, twenty, or more. In these cases when the prelate does not assist at the chapter, a commission will be formed to receive his votes.

When the prelate does not preside, the dean will do so.

XV. The senate and council of the Archbishops and Bishops, being the cathedral chapters, these will be consulted by them, in order to hear their decision, or obtain their consent, in the terms in which, by reason of the multifarious cases, they are laid down by canonical law, and more particularly by the Holy Council of Trent. Consequently, from this time henceforth, every immunity, exemption, privilege, use, or abuse which has been in any way introduced into the different churches of Spain in favour of those chapters, to the prejudice of the ordinary authority of the prelates, will now cease.

XVI. Besides the dignitaries and canons which compose exclusively the chapter, there will be in cathedral churches beneficiaries or assistant chaplains, with the corresponding number of other ministers and dependents.

The dignitaries and canons, as well as the beneficiaries or chaplains, although for the better service of the respective cathedrals they are divided into presbyterial, diaconal, and sub-diaconal, ought to be all presbyters, in accordance with the directions of His Holiness, and those who are not Presbyters on taking possession of their benefices, shall become so within the year, under canonical penalties.

XVII. The number of members of a chapter and beneficiaries in the metropolitan churches will be the following:—

Numbers of Members which are fixed for Chapters and Beneficiaries in Metropolitan and Suffragan Churches.

The churches of Toledo, Seville, and Saragossa shall each have 28 members of chapters (capitular); and Toledo 24 beneficiaries; Seville 22, and Saragossa 28.

The churches of Tarragona, Valencia, and Santiago, 26 capitulars and 20 beneficiaries; Burgos, Granada, and Valladolid, 24 capitulars and 20 beneficiaries.

The suffragan churches will have respectively the number of capitulars and beneficiaries as follows:—

Barcelona, Cadiz, Cordova, Leon, Malaga, and Oviedo, 20 capitulars and 16 beneficiaries; Badajoz, Calahorra, Cartagena, Cuenca, Jaen, Lugo, Palencia, Pamplona, Salamanca, and Santander, 18 capitulars and 14 beneficiaries; Almeria, Astorga, Avila, the Canaries, Ciudad-Real, Coria, Gerona, Guadix, Huesca, Jaca, Lerida, Majorca, Mondoñedo, Orense, Orihuela, Osma, Plasencia, Segorve, Segovia, Siguenza, Tarazona, Teruel, Tortosa, Tuy, Urgel, Vich, Vittoria, and Zamora, 16 capitulars and 12 beneficiaries.

That of Madrid will have 20 capitulars and 20 beneficiaries; and Minorca 12 capitulars and 10 beneficiaries.

Patronage of the Pope in Spanish Churches, Metropolitan and Suffragan. Patronage of the Crown.

XVIII. In lieu of the 52 benefices mentioned in the Concordat of 1753, the dignity of Precentor is reserved for the free gift of His Holiness in all the metropolitan and suffragan churches of Astorga, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Cadiz, Ciudad-Real, Cuenca, Guadix, Huesca, Jaen, Lugo, Malaga, Mondoñedo, Orihuela, Oviedo, Plasencia, Salamanca, Santander, Siguenza, Tuy, Vittoria, and Zamora; and in the other suffragan churches one unofficial canonry is reserved, which will be determined on the first occasion by His Holiness. These benefices will be conferred according to the said Concordat.

The dignity of Dean will always be conferred by Her Majesty in all churches, at whatever time and in whatever form they become vacant. The official canons will be appointed through candidateship by the prelates and chapters. The other dignitaries and canons will be appointed in rigorous alternation by Her Majesty and by the respective Archbishops and Bishops. The beneficiaries and assistant chaplains will be named alternately by Her Majesty and the prelates and chapters.

The prebends, canonries, and benefices vacant by resignation or promotion of the possessor to another benefice not belonging to those reserved for His Holiness, will be for ever in the gift of Her Majesty.

To Her Majesty will likewise belong those which become vacant, *sede vacante*, or those which the prelates who should have appointed to the same may have left unfilled at the time of their death, translation, or resignation.

To Her Majesty will likewise belong the first appointment of dignitaries, canonries, and chaplainships of the new cathedrals, and of those which may be augmented in the metropolitan see of Valladolid, with the exception of those reserved for His Holiness, and of the official canonries to be filled up as usual.

In every case those named must receive the institution and canonical collation from their respective ordinaries.

No Dignity, Canonry or Benefice to be conferred on Non-Residents. Exceptions.

XIX. Seeing that by reason of past vicissitudes, as well as by reason of the provisions of the present Concordat, there has been a notable change in the circumstances of the Spanish clergy, His Holiness on his part, and Her Majesty the Queen on her part, agree that no dignity, canonry, or benefice requiring personal residence, shall be conferred on those who, by reason of some other office or commission, are obliged to reside elsewhere. Nor shall any of those offices or commissions be conferred on those who hold any benefice of the class indicated, unless they renounce one of those offices or benefices, thereby declaring such a tenure altogether incompatible.

In the royal chapel, nevertheless, there may be as many as six prebends of the cathedral churches of the Peninsula, but in no case can those who occupy the first sees, the official canons, or those who have the cure of souls, nor two of one church, be named.

With regard to those who in virtue of special or general favours are in possession of two or more of these benefices, offices, or commissions, the necessary steps will be taken to regulate their situation on the basis of the present Article, as well as according to the necessities of the Church and the variety of the cases.

Nomination of a "Capitular Vicar" in a vacant See.

XX. In a vacant see, the chapter of the metropolitan or suffragan church within a fixed term and according to the rules of the Sacred Council of Trent, will name a single capitular vicar, in whose person will be vested all the ordinary power of the chapter, without reserve or limitation whatever on its side, and without being able to revoke the nomination once

made, or nominate another; any privilege, usage, or custom, therefore, to the contrary being abolished, whether to administer in a body, to name more than one vicar, or anything else contrary to the sacred canons.

XXI. Besides the chapel of the Royal Palace, will be continued:—

1. That of the Kings and the Muzarabe of Toledo, and those of San Fernando of Seville, and of the Catholic Kings of Granada.

Certain Chapels and Collegiates to be maintained.

2. The collegiates situated in the capitals of provinces where no episcopal see exists.

3. Those collegiates of private patronage whose patrons become surety for the excess of expenses of the collegiate over the parochial church.

4. The collegiates of Covadonga, Roncesvalles, San Isidro de Leon, Sacromonte de Granada, San Ildefonso, Alcala de Henares, and Jerez de la Frontera.

5. The cathedrals of episcopal sees, which are united to others in virtue of the provisions of the present Concordat, will be maintained as collegiates.

All the collegiates, whatever be their origin, antiquity or foundation, will be reduced, when local circumstances do not prevent it, to parochial churches, with the number of incumbents considered necessary for the service and decorum of worship.

The maintenance of the chapels and collegiates must be always subject to the approval of the Prelate of the diocese to which they belong, free from all exemption and jurisdiction *vere à quasi nullius* which may limit in the slightest degree the original jurisdiction of the ordinary. Collegiate churches will always be parochial, and will be distinguished by the name of superior parish, if there are one or more in the parish.

XXII. The chapter of collegiates shall be composed of the presiding Abbot, who will have the cure of souls, without other authority or jurisdiction than the direction and economy of his church and chapter, of two official canons with the title of prebend and doctor, and eight unofficial canons. There will be besides six beneficiaries or assistant chaplains.

Composition of the Chapters of Collegiates.

XXIII. The rules laid down in the preceding Articles for the management of prebends and chaplainships of cathedral churches, will be punctually observed with respect to collegiate churches.

XXIV. In order that due attention be paid in all parts of the kingdom to religious worship, and to all the requirements of spiritual teaching, the Archbishops and Bishops will proceed to form a new regulation and demarcation of their several dioceses, taking into consideration the extent and nature of the territory and population, and other local circumstances, consulting the cathedral chapters, the respective Prelates and the Fiscals of the ecclesiastical tribunals, and taking, on their part, all the necessary steps to conclude and put into execution the aforesaid regulation with the least possible delay, after receiving the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

XXV. No chapter or ecclesiastical corporation can have the cure of souls, and the curacies and vicarages which before were united *pleno jure*, to some corporation, will remain subject to the common law. The coadjutors and dependents of the parishes, and all ecclesiastics destined for the service of hermitages, sanctuaries, oratories, public chapels, or non-parochial churches, will be subject to the curate of their respective territory; and will be subordinate to him in everything appertaining to religious functions.

No Chapter or Ecclesiastical Corporation to have the cure of souls. Certain Ecclesiastics to be subordinate to the Curate of their respective territory.

XXVI. All curacies, without any distinction as to population, as to classes, or as to the period at which they become vacant, will be filled up by election among candidates, according to the provisions of the Holy Council of Trent; for which purpose, the ordinaries will form lists containing each three names of the approved candidates, and send them to Her Majesty, in order that she may appoint one of them. The privilege of *patrimonium*, and the exclusive preference which the patrimonial ecclesiastics enjoyed in some places for obtaining curacies and other benefices, will consequently be done away with.

How Curacies are to be filled up.

The curacies of ecclesiastical patronage will be filled up by the patron

appointing one of the three candidates contained in the list formed by the prelates in the manner above alluded to, and those of lay patronage, by the patron appointing one from among those who may prove that they have been approved as candidates in their respective dioceses; and to those not possessing this requisite, a period of four months will be fixed, within which they must prove that their exercises, made in the proper form, have been approved; always reserving to the ordinary his right of examining the candidate presented by the patron, if he thinks proper to do so.

The coadjutors of parishes will be appointed by the ordinaries, after a previous synodical examination.

Measures to be taken not to injure the Rights of present possessors of Prebends and Benefices to be suppressed.

Seminaries to be Established for the instruction of the Clergy.

XXVII. Proper measures will be taken to obtain as far as possible that the rights of the present possessors of any prebends, benefices, or charges which are to be suppressed, according to the new ecclesiastical arrangement, be not injured by the same.

XXVIII. Her Catholic Majesty's Government, besides establishing in proper time, after previous agreement with the Holy See, and as soon as circumstances will permit, general seminaries, in which the proper extension shall be given to ecclesiastical studies, will take, on its part, proper steps for the immediate creation of conciliar seminaries in those dioceses where they do not exist, in order that there be in future, in the Spanish dominions, no cathedral whatsoever which does not possess at least one seminary sufficient for the instruction of the clergy.

All young scholars whom the archbishops and bishops may think expedient to receive, according to the necessity or advantage of their dioceses, will be admitted at the seminaries, and educated and taught there in the manner established by the Holy Council of Trent; and in everything connected with the regulations of seminaries, the instructions given in the same, and the administration of their property, the decrees of the aforesaid Council of Trent will be observed.

Should it so happen that, in consequence of the new division of dioceses, some of them should have two seminaries, the one in the present capital of the bishopric, and the other in the capital which is to be united to it, they shall be both maintained so long as the Government and the prelates of a common accord may consider them useful.

Priests and Evangelical labourers to be appointed to preach as Missionaries and to visit the sick, &c.

XXIX. In order that there be throughout the Peninsula a sufficient number of priests and evangelical labourers, to be employed by the prelates for the purpose of preaching as missionaries among the population of their dioceses, assisting the curates, attending the sick, and for other objects of charity and public utility, Her Majesty's Government, who intend to make proper improvements in the Colleges of Missionaries for the Colonies, will at once adopt the proper measures for establishing, where they may be required, and after previous consultation with the diocesan prelates, convents, and religious congregations of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Felipe Neri, and other religious orders approved of by the Holy See, which will at the same time serve as places of retirement for ecclesiastics to perform their spiritual exercises, and for other pious uses.

Religious Houses for Women, and Convents, to be preserved.

XXX. In order that there may also be religious houses for women, in which those who are called to a contemplative life, or to the active attendance on the sick, instruction of girls, and other works and occupations as pious as they are useful to the people, may follow up their vocation, the institute of the Daughters of Charity, under the direction of the priests of St. Vincent de Paul, will be preserved; and the Government will attend to its encouragement.

The convents of nuns who, besides being devoted to a contemplative life; are entrusted with the education and instruction of girls, or other charitable objects, shall also be preserved.

With regard to all other religious orders, the ordinary prelates, taking into consideration all the circumstances of their respective dioceses, will propose convents of nuns in which it may be thought expedient to allow the

admission and profession of novices, as also the exercises of instruction or of charity which it may be advisable to establish in them.

No nun will be allowed to pronounce her vows without her means of subsistence having been previously provided for her in due form.

XXXI. The salary of the Most Reverend Archbishop of Toledo will be 160,000 reals (1600*l.*) a-year.

The salaries of the Archbishops of Seville and Valencia, will be 150,000 reals (1500*l.*) a-year.

Those of the Archbishops of Granada and Santiago 140,000 reals (1400*l.*) a-year.

And those of the Archbishops of Burgos, Tarragona, Valladolid, and Saragossa, 130,000 reals (1,300*l.*) a-year.

The salary of the Reverend Bishops of Barcelona and Madrid will be 110,000 reals (1,100*l.*) a-year.

That of the Bishops of Cadiz, Carthagen, Cordova, and Málaga, 100,000 reals (1,000*l.*) a-year.

That of the Bishops of Almeria, Avila, Badajoz, the Canaries, Cuenca, Gerona, Huesca, Jaen, Leon, Lérida, Lugo, Majorca, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Pamplona, Salamanca, Santander, Segovia, Teruel, and Zamora, 90,000 reals (900*l.*) a-year.

That of the Bishops of Astorga, Calahorra, Ciudad-Real, Coria, Guadix, Jaca, Minorca, Mondoñedo, Orihuela, Osma, Plasencia, Segorve, Sigüenza, Tarazona, Tortosa, Tuy, Urgel, Vich; and Vittoria, 80,000 reals (800*l.*) a-year.

The salary of the Patriarch of the Indies, not being himself an archbishop or a bishop, will be 150,000 reals (1500*l.*) a-year, from which sum, any pension or allowance whatever which he might receive from the State will be deducted.

The Prelates who are Cardinals will have an extra allowance of 20,000 reals (200*l.*) a-year.

The Auxiliary Bishops of Ceuta and Teneriffe, and the Prior of the Orders, will have a salary of 40,000 reals (400*l.*) a-year.

No reduction will be made from the aforesaid salaries, either on account of the expense of bulls, which will be paid by the Government, nor of any other expenses which may be incurred in Spain for the same.

Moreover, the Archbishops and Bishops will keep their palaces, together with the gardens, orchards, or houses, which, in any part of the diocese may have been destined to their own use or recreation, and which have not been sold.

The present legislation respecting private property left by Archbishops and Bishops is hereby annulled; and consequently these Prelates will be allowed freely to bequeath, according to the dictates of their conscience, any property they may possess at the time of their death, and in case of their dying intestate, such property will belong to their legitimate heirs, under the same obligation of conscience: with the exception, in both cases, of ornaments and officiating robes, which will be considered as belonging to the mitre, and transmitted to their successors in the same.

XXXII. The first stall of the Cathedral Church of Toledo will have a salary assigned to it of 24,000 reals (240*l.*) a-year: those of the other Metropolitan Churches 20,000 reals (200*l.*): Those of suffragan churches 18,000 reals (180*l.*); and those of collegiates 15,000 reals (150*l.*) a-year.

The dignitaries and official canons of metropolitan churches will have a salary of 16,000 reals (160*l.*); those of suffragan churches 14,000 reals (140*l.*); and the official canons of collegiates 8000 reals (80*l.*) a-year.

All other canons will have a salary of 14,000 reals (140*l.*) in metropolitan churches; 12,000 reals (120*l.*) in suffragan churches; and 6,600 reals (66*l.*) in collegiates.

The incumbents or assistant chaplains of metropolitan churches will have 8000 reals (80*l.*); these of suffragan churches, 6000 reals (60*l.*); and those of collegiates 3000 reals (30*l.*) a-year.

Salaries of the Archbishops and Bishops. May will away their private property, and if they die intestate, it is to belong to their legitimate heirs.

Salaries of persons composing Chapters of Churches and Collegiates.

Salaries and allowances of Curates, Coadjutors, and Vicars.

XXXIII. The salary of curates in town parishes will be of from 3000 to 10,000 reals (from 30*l.* to 100*l.*); in rural parishes the minimum of the salary will be 2,200 reals (22*l.*) a-year.

Coadjutors and vicars will have a salary of from 2000 to 4000 reals (from 20*l.* to 40*l.*)

The curates of Parishes, or their coadjutors, will besides take possession of the houses destined for their abode, as well as of the orchards or gardens belonging to them, which have not been sold, and are known under the name of "Iglesarios," "Mansos," &c.

The curates and their coadjutors will also receive the proportionate part due to them of the "Estola" and altar fees.

Allowances to Churches to defray expenses of Public Worship.

XXXIV. To defray the expenses of public worship the metropolitan churches will have a yearly allowance of from 90,000 to 140,000 reals (from 900*l.* to 1400*l.*); suffragan churches, from 70,000 to 90,000 reals (from 700*l.* to 900*l.*); and collegiates from 20,000 to 30,000 reals (from 200*l.* to 300*l.*)

For the expenses of administration and the extraordinary ones of visiting, the metropolitan prelates will have an allowance of from 20,000 to 30,000 reals (from 200*l.* to 300*l.*); and the suffragan, from 16,000 to 20,000 reals (from 160*l.* to 200*l.*) a-year.

For the expenses of the parochial worship, a yearly sum, never under 1000 reals (10*l.*) will be assigned to the respective churches, besides those eventual emoluments and fees, which are already or may be hereafter established on certain ceremonies, by the tariffs of the respective dioceses.

Allowances to Seminaries, religious houses, &c. mentioned in Art. XXIX. Disposal of Property belonging to Convents which is now in the hands of Government.

XXXV. The conciliary seminaries will have a yearly allowance of from 90,000 to 120,000 reals (from 900*l.* to 1200*l.*), according to their circumstances and necessities.

Her Majesty's Government will provide, by the most expedient means, for the subsistence of the religious houses and congregations mentioned in Article XXIX.

As to the maintenance of religious communities, the prescriptions contained in Article XXX will be observed.

All property belonging to convents or religious houses now in the hands of Government, and which has not been disposed of, will be immediately and without loss of time, returned to them, or to their representatives the diocesan prelates in whose district the respective convents are or were situated before the recent vicissitudes. But His Holiness, taking into consideration the present state of such property, and other especial circumstances, and in order that the expenses of public worship and other general ones, may be more regularly covered with the produce of that property, has determined that the prelates, in the name of the religious communities to which the property may belong, shall immediately and without delay, proceed to the sale of the same by public auction, made in the canonical form, and with the intervention of a person appointed by Her Majesty's Government. The produce of these sales will be invested in the Government three per cent. stock not transferable, the capital and interest of which will be distributed amongst all the aforesaid convents, in proportion to their necessities and circumstances, therewith to meet the above-mentioned expenses, and for the payment of the pensions of those nuns who have a right to them. Should any sum be required for the full payment of these pensions, the Government will grant the same as it has hitherto done, until the decease of the pensioners.

XXXVI. It will be understood that the allowances fixed in the foregoing articles, for the expenses of public worship and the clergy, are liable to be increased when circumstances may permit. However, if for some special reason, any of the allowances expressed in Article XXXIV be not sufficient in some particular case to cover the expenses they are intended to meet, Her Majesty's Government will furnish the sum which may be required; and it will also provide for the expenses of repairs of churches and other buildings destined for public worship.

XXXVII. The amount of revenue belonging to any episcopal see during its vacancy, will be equally distributed by giving one half to the conciliary seminary and the other half to the new prelate, after deduction of the emoluments due to the administrator, who will be elected by the chapter in the act of appointing the capitulary vicar, and any expenses which may be incurred for indispensable repairs to the Bishop's Palace.

Disposal of Revenues of Bishoprics and Deaneries &c. whilst vacant.

The revenue which may become due during the vacancy of deaneries, canonries, parishes, and benefices of every diocese, after deduction of their respective obligations, will be destined to form a reserve fund at the disposal of the ordinary, to meet the extraordinary and unforeseen expenses of the churches and the clergy, as well as any grave and urgent necessity of the diocese. For the same purpose, all newly appointed prebendaries, curates, and other beneficiaries, shall pay into the aforesaid reserve fund, once for all, and within the first year of their appointment, a sum equal to the twelfth part of their yearly salary: and consequently any other discount hitherto made to the salary of these ecclesiastics, under whatever pretext, usage, or privilege, will cease.

XXXVIII. The funds for defraying the expenses of public worship and the clergy will be :

Funds for defraying the expenses of Public Worship and of the Clergy.

1st. The produce of the property returned to the clergy by the Law of the 3rd April, 1845.

2nd. The produce of the alms for the holy crusade.

3rd. The produce of the commanderies and Maestrazgos of the four military orders, which are or may become vacant.

4th. An impost on landed property of every description and on cattle, to the amount which may be required to meet the full amount of the above-mentioned expenses, after having taken into account the produce specified in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paragraphs, and any other revenue which may in future, and on agreement with the Holy See, be assigned for this object.

The clergy will collect this impost, and receive it either in kind, merchandize, or in cash, according to a previous arrangement which it may have come to with the respective provinces, villages, parishes, or private individuals; and if necessary, the public authorities will afford to it the proper assistance for the collection of this impost, employing, in this case, the same means of coercion which are established for the collection of the public taxes.

Moreover, all ecclesiastical property not comprised in the aforesaid Law of 1845, which has not yet been disposed of, including the remainder of the property belonging to the religious communities of monks, will be immediately and without delay returned to the church. But, in consideration of the present circumstances of these two sorts of property, and of the evident utility which the church will derive therefrom, the Holy Father has determined that the capital of that property be immediately and without delay, invested in Government three per cent. stock, not transferable, strictly observing the form and rules established in Article XXXV, with reference to the sale of property belonging to nuns.

All this property will be calculated at its exact value, after deduction of any charges to which it may be subjected, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the present Article.

XXXIX. Her Majesty's Government, without encroaching upon the right which belongs to the Diocesan Prelates, will adopt proper measures for compelling those persons amongst whom the property of ecclesiastical benefices and pious foundations may have been distributed, to give proper security for the payment of such obligations as may be entailed upon that property.

Government to compel Persons to give proper security for payment of obligations entailed on Church Property which has been sold.

Similar measures will be adopted by the Government to secure likewise the payment of the pious charges which may be entailed upon the ecclesiastical property which has been sold under this condition.

The Government will always and exclusively be answerable for those obligations entailed upon property which has been sold by the State free from such condition.

Asto the property and revenue belonging to the Clergy, and as to the administration thereof.

XL. It is hereby declared that all the above-mentioned property and revenue belong to the Church, and that in its name they will be enjoyed and administered by the clergy.

The funds of the crusade will be administered in every diocese by the Diocesan Prelates as invested for this purpose with the power granted to them by the Bull for the distribution thereof, as prescribed in the last prorogation of the respective apostolical concession, and without prejudice to the obligations imposed on these funds by conventions concluded with the Holy See. The manner and form in which the aforesaid administration is to be carried on will be mutually agreed upon by the Holy Father and Her Catholic Majesty.

The Diocesan Prelates will likewise administer the funds of the "Indulto Cuadragesimal" (Lent Dispensations), and apply them to the charitable establishments, and to acts of charity in their respective dioceses, according to the Apostolical concessions.

The other Apostolical powers relative to this branch, and the attributes annexed to them, will be exercised by the Archbishop of Toledo, to the extent and in the form which will be determined by the Holy See.

XLI. Moreover the Church will have the right of acquiring property under any legitimate title, and the property it now possesses, as well as that which it may hereafter acquire, will be solemnly respected. Consequently, no suppression or union will be made with regard to ancient and new ecclesiastical foundations, without the intervention of the authority of the Holy See, excepting the powers which belong to Bishops according to the Holy Council of Trent.

Persons who have purchased Church Property not to be disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of the same.

XLII. Therefore, taking into consideration the advantage which religion must derive from the present Convention, the Holy Father, at the request of Her Catholic Majesty, and for the purpose of securing public tranquillity, commands and declares that no persons who of late years have purchased ecclesiastical property in the dominions of Spain, according to the civil laws at present in force, and hold it in their possession, nor those who have inherited or may inherit the rights of the aforesaid purchasers, will ever and in any way whatsoever be disturbed, either by His Holiness or by the Supreme Pontiff his successors; and that so far from it, both the aforesaid purchasers and their successors will securely and peaceably enjoy the possession of the above-mentioned property and its emoluments and produce.

Everything not enumerated to be administered according to the discipline of the Church.

XLIII. Every other thing belonging to ecclesiastical persons or institutions, which has not been provided for in the foregoing Articles, will be directed and administered according to the discipline of the Church now canonically in force.

Royal Prerogatives of the Crown of Spain to remain untouched and unimpaired.

XLIV. The Holy Father and Her Catholic Majesty hereby declare that the royal prerogatives of the Crown of Spain are to remain untouched and unimpaired, according to the conventions previously concluded between the two Powers. And, therefore, the aforesaid Conventions and especially the one which was concluded between the Supreme Pontiff Benedict XIV, and the Catholic King Ferdinand VI, in the year 1753, are hereby confirmed and will continue to be in full force in everything which is not altered or modified by the present Convention.

All Laws, Orders, and Decrees to be considered null and void in Spain, in all points which may be contrary to this Concordat.

XLV. In virtue of this Concordat, all laws, orders, and decrees published up to the present day, in any manner or form whatsoever in the dominions of Spain, will be considered as null and void, in all points which may be contrary to the same Concordat, which is to be now and for ever in force as a law of the State in the aforesaid dominions. And, therefore, both Contracting Parties promise, for themselves and for their successors, the faithful observance of all and every one of the Articles therein contained. Should any difficulty arise in future, the Holy Father and Her Catholic Majesty will come to an understanding for the purpose of giving to it an amicable solution.

XLVI and last. The exchange of the ratifications of the present Concordat will take place within the period of two months, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed the present Concordat, and affixed our own seal to it, in Madrid, this 16th day of March, 1851.

(Signed) • JOHN BRUNELLI, MANUEL BERTRAN DE LIS.
Archbishop of Thessalonica.

CONCORDAT between the Queen of Spain and
the Court of Rome.—Signed at Madrid,
March 16, 1851.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
of Her Majesty, July 3, 1851.*

CONVENTION
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND THE
KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,
FOR
THE REGULATION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF
THE COMMUNICATION BY POST BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND SWEDEN
AND NORWAY.

Signed at London, August 24, 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1851.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[12997]

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King of Sweden and Norway, for the regulation and improvement of the Communication by Post between Great Britain and Sweden and Norway.

Signed at London, August 24, 1850.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, November 22, 1850.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, being desirous of giving additional facilities to the communication by Post between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Ulick John Marquis and Earl of Clanricarde, and Baron Dunkellin in Ireland, Baron Somerhill of the United Kingdom, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannick Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Galway, Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Connaught, Colonel of the Galway Militia, Her Britannick Majesty's Postmaster-General;

And His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, the Sieur John Gothard, Baron de Rehausen, His Chamberlain, Commander of the Order of St. Olaf, and Knight of the Order of the Polar Star, His said Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary

[219]

Hennes Majestät Drottningen af det förenade Konungariket Storbritannien och Irland, och Hans Majestät Konungen af Sverige och Norrige, lifvade af en ömsesidig önskan att ytterligare underlätta postförbindelsen emellan deras respektiva länder, hafva för godt funnit, att, till vinnande af detta ändamål, afsluta en Convention, och hafva utnämnt deras Befullmäktigade Ombud, nemligen :—

Hennes Majestät Drottningen af det förenade Konungariket Storbritannien och Irland, den Högst Ärade Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, Pair of Irland, Ledamot af Hennes Storbritanniska Majestäts Högst Ärade Geheime Conseil, Ledamot af Parlamentet, Storkors af den Högst Ärade Bath Orden, och Hennes Storbritanniska Majestäts Förste Statssekreterare för Utrikes ärenderna; och den Högst Ärade Ulick John Marquis och Earl af Clanricarde, och Baron Dunkellin i Irland, Baron Somerhill af det förenade Konungariket, Pair af det förenade Konungariket, Ledamot af Hennes Storbritanniska Majestäts Högst Ärade Geheime Conseil, Riddare af den mest Berömda St. Patricks Orden, Lord Lieutenant i Grefskapet Galway, Vice-Amiral för Kusten af Connaught, Öfverste för Galway Milis, Hennes Storbritanniska Majestäts General Postdirektör;

Samt Hans Majestät Konungen af Sverige och Norrige, Dess Kammarherre, Dess Envoyé Extraordinaire och Ministre Plénipotentiaire hos Hennes Majestät Drottningen af Storbritannien och Irland, Commendeuren af Dess St. Olafs Orden,

and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Her Britannick Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full-powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Riddaren af Dess Nordstjerne Orden, Wälborne Friherre John Gothard von Rehausen;

Hvilka, efter att hafva utvexlat deras ömsesidiga, i godt och behörigt skick befunna, fullmakter, öfverenskommit om och afslutat följande Artiklar:—

A.—Sweden.

ARTICLE I.

As there is at present no direct communication by means of packet-boats between the harbours of the United Kingdom and those of Sweden, it is agreed that the British Post Office shall make use of the right of exchanging closed mails between the British and Swedish Post Offices in transit through Denmark, on the conditions stipulated in Article IX of the present Convention.

The transmission of the correspondence shall take place twice a week by means of the steam-boats carrying on the packet service between London and Hamburg, so long as the Government of the United Kingdom shall deem it expedient to maintain that communication.

ARTICLE II.

The exchange of mails shall take place on the part of the United Kingdom, by the Post Office in London, and on the part of Sweden, by the Swedish Post Office at Helsingborg; but other offices may be fixed upon for the exchange of correspondence, when such a measure shall be deemed expedient by the two Post Offices.

ARTICLE III.

In addition to the regular conveyance mentioned in the preceding Articles, the Post Office of the United Kingdom and the Post Office of Sweden shall forward to each other reciprocally, by means of private vessels plying between the

A.—Sverige.

ARTIKEL I.

Då för närvarande ingen omedelbar postångfartygs förbindelse äger rum emellan Storbritanniska och Svenska hamnar, är det öfverenskommet, att Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen skall begagna rättigheten att utvexla slutna säckar emellan Storbritanniska och Svenska Post Styrelserna, i transito genom Danmark, på de uti Artikel IX af närvarande Convention fastställda villkor.

Brefvexlingen skall befordras tvänne gånger i hvarje vecka med de emellan London och Hamburg gående postångfartyg, så länge det förenade Konungarikets Regering finner ändamålsenligt att denna förbindelse underhålla.

ARTIKEL II.

Utvexlingen af postsäckarne skall försiggå, å det förenade Konungarikets sida, genom Post Kontoret i London, och å Sveriges sida genom Svenska Post Kontoret i Helsingborg; men andra Post Kontor kunna äfven bestämmas för utvexlingen af correspondencen, då sådan åtgärd af båda Post Styrelserna anses ändamålsenlig.

ARTIKEL III.

Utom det i föregående Artiklar omnämnda regelbundna postbefordringssätt, skola äfven Storbritanniska samt Svenska Post Styrelserna, medelst privata fartyg, som gå emellan de båda länderna, tillställa hvarandra alla de bref, hvilka

two countries, any letters which parties may wish to have forwarded by such opportunities.

The gratuities due to the masters of such vessels for the conveyance of those letters shall be paid to them by either Post Office, according to the regulations in force in each country.

With regard to the correspondence forwarded by private ships, it is agreed that the postage due to either Post Office for the transmission of such letters, shall be levied by each Office, respectively, on the posting and delivery of the letters.

ARTICLE IV.

The correspondence of every description which the two Post Offices may forward to each other reciprocally, shall be inclosed at the Office from which it is forwarded, in sealed bags, and shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, in which the particulars of each dispatch so forwarded shall be specified, and the safe arrival of which shall be acknowledged each time by the Office to which such bags are sent.

These letter-bills and receipts shall be in accordance with forms to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Post Offices.

ARTICLE V.

The postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the Kingdom of Sweden, and reciprocally, the postage of letters originating in Sweden and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be wholly prepaid, or the letters may be sent wholly unpaid, at the option of the sender. Prepayment, however, if made, must be made for the whole of the distance which the letter has to go, and prepayment for a part only of the distance will not be permitted.

The stipulations contained in this Article do not apply to letters transmitted between the two countries by private ship. Such letters shall be forwarded under the regulations laid down in Article III.

vederbörande med sådan lägenhet önska sända.

Den ersättning, som för befordrandet af dessa bref tillkommer skeppsförarne, skall till dem af vederbörande Post Styrelse utbetalas, efter de i hvardera landet gällande stadgar.

Med afseende å den medelst privata fartyg befordrade brevexlingen, är det öfverenskommet, att det hvarje Post Styrelse för befordrandet af sådana bref tillkommande porto, skall af densamma vid breffvens in och utlemnande uppbäras.

ARTIKEL IV.

Hvarje slags brevexling, som de båda Post Styrelserna tillsända hvarandra, skall vid det Post Kontor, hvarifrån den afgår, inpackas i slutna säckar och åtföljas af en brefkarta med specificerad uppgift på innehållet af hvarje sändning, hvilken rättiga emottagande bör hvarje gång erkännas af det Post Kontor, till hvilket sådana säckar äro afsända.

Dessa brefkartor och quittenser skola vara öfverensstämmande med de formulär, om hvilka de båda Post Styrelserna tid efter annan öfverenskomma.

ARTIKEL V.

Portot för bref, som afsändas från det förenade Konungariket och adresserastill Konungariket Sverige, och omvändt, portot för bref, afsända från Sverige och adresserade till det förenade Konungariket, kan, efter afsändarens önskan, antingen betalas helt och hållet, eller ock kunna brefven sändas helt och hållet obetalda. Om frankering sker, måste densamma dock äga rum för hela vägen, som brefven befordras, och frankering för blott en del af vägen är ej tillåten.

De uti denna Artikel innehållna föreskrifter skola dock icke tillämpas på bref befordrade emellan de tvänne länderna medelst privata fartyg. Sådana bref befordras under iakttagande af de uti Artikel III gifna bestämmelser.

ARTICLE VI.

With regard, however, to registered letters, there shall be no option as to prepayment, and the postage of those letters shall always be paid in advance, including not only the ordinary postage to the place of their destination, but also any additional postage to which letters of this class may be liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

ARTICLE VII.

Letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Sweden, shall be subject to an uniform British rate of six pence for each single letter, not exceeding the weight of half an ounce British, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article X hereinafter.

A similar British rate of six pence on each single letter shall be charged on all letters originating in Sweden, and addressed to the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE VIII.

Letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Sweden, as well as letters originating in Sweden and addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be subject to an uniform Swedish inland rate of three pence for each single letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, British weight, or one loth Swedish weight, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article X hereinafter.

When the letters are conveyed across the Sound between Elsinore and Helsingborg, they shall be subject, in addition to the above rate, to a Swedish rate of one penny the single letter, for sea-conveyance between those places.

ARTICLE IX.

In addition to the British and Swedish rates mentioned in Articles VII and VIII, the letters shall be subject, when sent through Denmark, to a rate of four pence the

ARTIKEL VI.

Med afseende å rekommenderade bref skall dock intet val af frankeringssätt kunna äga rum; utan portot af dessa bref skall alltid förut erläggas, innefattande så väl det allmänna portot till bestämmelse orten, som äfven de ytterligare afgifter, hvilka enligt stadgarne i det land, hvarifrån brefven afgå, böra dylika bref drabba.

ARTIKEL VII.

Bref, afsända från det förenade Konungariket och adresserade till Sverige, skola underkastas ett likformigt Storbritanniskt porto af sex pence för hvarje enkelt bref, som icke väger öfver ett halft uns Storbritannisk vikt, och så vidare, i enlighet med den i efterföljande Artikel X fastställda progressiva portotabell.

Ett enahanda Storbritanniskt porto af sex pence för hvarje enkelt bref, skall erläggas af alla bref, som afsändas från Sverige och adresseras till det Förenade Konungariket.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Bref, afsända från det förenade Konungariket, och adresserade till Sverige, äfvensom bref, afsända från Sverige, och adresserade till det förenade Konungariket, skola underkastas ett likformigt Svenskt landporto af tre pence för hvarje enkelt bref, som icke väger öfver ett halft uns Storbritannisk vikt, eller ett lod Svensk vikt, och så vidare, enligt den i efterföljande Artikel X fastställda progressiva portotabell.

När brefven befordras öfver Sundet emellan Helsingör och Helsingborg, skola de, utom ofvannämnde porto, vara underkastade ett Svenskt porto af en penny å hvarje enkelt bref, för sjötransporten emellan dessa ställen.

ARTIKEL IX.

Utom de Storbritanniska och Svenska porton, omnämnda i Artiklarne VII och VIII, skola brefven, när de sändas genom Danmark, underkastas ett porto af fyra pence för

single letter, being the Danish transit postage for conveyance through Denmark. The British Post Office shall account to the Danish Post Office for this transit rate of four pence.

A further rate of one penny the single letter, shall be charged upon letters for their transmission between Elsinour and Helsingborg, being the rate payable to Denmark for the conveyance of the correspondence across the Sound. The Swedish Post Office shall account to the Danish Post Office for this Danish sea-rate of one penny.

ARTICLE X.

With respect to letters above the weight of a single letter, which is fixed at half an ounce in the United Kingdom, and at one loth in Sweden, the two Post Offices shall employ the scale of progression now in operation in the United Kingdom, as follows: viz.,

For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, one rate;

Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates;

Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates;

Above two, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates;

Above three, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates;

And so on; two rates being added for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the first ounce.

ARTICLE XI.

The two Post Offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion which is due to each of the postage of the correspondence forwarded to them, both for that of the letters which are not prepaid, and for that of the letters which are prepaid.

As to registered letters, it is agreed that each Post Office shall retain the extra postage which shall have been charged by it, in conformity with the stipulations of Article VI, so that the surplus shall not give rise to any account between the two Post Offices.

hvarje enkelt bref, utgörande Danska transito portot för befördandet genom Danmark. Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen skall kreditera den Danska för detta transito porto af fyra pence.

Ett ytterligare porto af en penny skall erläggas å hvarje enkelt bref för dess befördande emellan Helsingör och Helsingborg, utgörande det porto, som tillkommer Danmark för öfverförandet af brevexlingen öfver Sundet. Svenska Post Styrelsen skall kreditera den Danska för detta Danska sjöporto af en penny.

ARTIKEL X.

Med afseende å bref, som öfverstiga vigten af ett enkelt bref, hvilken är bestämd till ett halft uns i det förenade Konungariket, och till ett lod i Sverige, skola båda Post Styrelserna tillämpa den nu i det förenade Konungariket gällande progressiva portotabell, på sätt som följer: nemligen,

För hvarje bref, som ej väger öfver ett halft uns, enkelt porto;

Öfver ett halft, men icke mer än ett helt uns, dubbelt porto;

Öfver ett, men icke mer än tvänne uns, fyra dubbelt porto;

Öfver tvänne, men icke mer än trenne uns, sex dubbelt porto;

Öfver trenne, men icke mer än fyra uns, åtta dubbelt porto;

Och så vidare, med tillägg af dubbelt porto för hvarje uns eller bråk af ett uns utöfver det första.

ARTIKEL XI.

De båda Post Styrelserna skola ömsesidigt kreditera hvarandra för den andel af portot, som tillkommer dem hvardera för den till dem beförade brevexlingen af så väl frankerade som ofrankerade bref.

Hvad rekommenderade bref angår, är det öfverenskommet, att hvarje Post Styrelse skall tillgodonjuta det extra porto, som af densamma blifvit upburet, enligt stadgandet i Artikeln VI, så att öfverskottet ej skall föranleda någon afräkning emellan de båda Post Styrelserna.

ARTICLE XII.

When letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Sweden, or transmitted between those countries through Denmark, but are forwarded by the way of any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit to and from such other countries.

ARTICLE XIII.

The rate of transit postage to be taken by the Post Office of the United Kingdom on letters posted in or addressed to Sweden, and conveyed direct, or through Denmark, and passing through the United Kingdom to or from any British colony or possession, or to or from foreign countries, shall be that which is now, or which shall hereafter be taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Sweden, namely, the rate of six pence sterling the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article X. The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from the port of departure, or to the port of arrival of the packet. When the letters are sent through Denmark, they shall be subject to a further rate of four pence the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article X, being the postage which is to be paid to Denmark for their conveyance over the Danish territory.

When such transit letters are not conveyed either direct between the United Kingdom and Sweden, or through Denmark, but are forwarded by the way of any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit to and from such other countries.

ARTICLE XIV.

In addition to the rates specified in the preceding Article, the transit letters therein mentioned shall be subject to the Swedish inland rate

ARTIKEL XII.

Då bref icke äro direkte befordrade emellan det förenade Konungariket och Sverige, eller emellan dessa länder öfver Danmark, utan sända genom något annat främmande land, skola de behandlas så som bref, sända i transito till eller från andra sådana länder.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Det transito porto, som det förenade Konungarikets PostStyrelse har att sig tillgodoheräkna för bref, som, afsända från Sverige eller dit adresserade, och befordrade direkte, eller genom Danmark, transitera genom det förenade Konungariket till eller från någon Storbritannisk coloni eller besittning, eller till eller från främmande länder, skall vara lika med det, som nu utgår, eller framdeles kommer att utgå för bref emellan det förenade Konungariket och nämnda colonier och främmande länder, hvartill kommer det porto, som erlägges emellan det förenade Konungariket och Sverige, nemligen, sex pence sterling för ett halft uns, och så vidare, enligt den i Artikeln X fastställda progressiva porto tabell. Detta colonial eller främmande porto beräknas likväl endast till eller från den hamn, till eller från hvilken packetbåten ankommer eller afgår. När brefven sändas öfver Danmark skola de underkastas ett ytterligare porto af fyra pence för hvarje halft uns, och så vidare, enligt den i Artikel X fastställda progressiva porto tabell, hvilket porto utgör den afgift, som skall erläggas till Danmark för brefvens befordrande öfver Danska området.

När sådana transito bref icke äro befordrade antingen direkte emellan det förenade Konungariket och Sverige, eller genom Danmark, utan äro sända genom något annat främmande land, skola de behandlas så som bref sända i transito till eller från sådana länder.

ARTIKEL XIV.

Utom de i föregående Artikeln specificerade porton, skola dessa transito bref underkastas det Svenska land portot af tre pence för

of three pence for every single letter, and to a further rate of two pence for conveyance between Elsinour and Helsingborg, when the letters are so transmitted.

hvarje enkelt bref, samt ett ytterligare porto af två pence för fortskaffandet emellan Helsingör och Helsingborg, då brefven sålunda befordras.

ARTICLE XV.

The transit rate of postage to be charged by Sweden upon letters to or from the United Kingdom, or on letters passing through the United Kingdom to and from the British colonies or possessions, from and to those foreign countries with which the British Government has made, or shall hereafter make arrangements for a mutual reduction of postage, shall be the uniform rate of three pence sterling for every single letter of half an ounce, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article X, when such letters shall pass through Sweden.

ARTIKEL XV.

Det transito porto, Sverige har att upbära för bref till eller från det förenade Konungariket, eller för bref, som befordras genom det förenade Konungariket till och från Storbritanniska colonier eller besittningar, från och till de länder, med hvilka Storbritanniska Regeringen har träffat eller kommer att framdeles träffa öfverenskommelse om en ömsesidig porto nedsättning, skall vara ett likformigt porto af tre pence sterling för hvarje enkelt bref om ett halft uns vikt, och så vidare enligt den i Artikeln X fastställda progressiva portotabell, när sådana bref befordras genom Sverige.

ARTICLE XVI.

The prepayment of the foreign or colonial postage for letters between Sweden and British colonies or foreign countries, which are to be conveyed by means of regular packets departing from or arriving at the ports of the United Kingdom, is in some cases optional, and in others compulsory.

After the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, the British Post Office shall communicate to the Post Office of Sweden a list of all those countries and places to or from which prepayment of postage is at present optional; and a list of all those countries and places to or from which prepayment of postage is at present compulsory. Such lists shall also show the single rates of postage to be taken upon letters from the port of departure or to the port of arrival of the respective packets, including the British international rate between the United Kingdom and Sweden, the Danish transit rate, and the internal colonial rate. The lists shall also show the days on which the several mails are made up in London.

The British Post Office shall from time to time communicate to the Swedish Post Office any changes

ARTIKEL XVI.

Frankering med afseende å det främmande eller coloniala portot för bref emellan Sverige och Storbritanniska colonier eller främmande länder, hvilka afsändas medelst packet båtar, som regelbundet afgå ifrån eller ankomma till det förenade Konungarikets hamnar, är i vissa fall frivillig och i andra tvungen.

Efter utväxlingen af ratificationerna å närvarande Convention skall Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen meddela till Svenska Post Styrelsen en lista på alla de länder och ställen, till eller från hvilka frankering för det närvarande är frivillig; samt en lista på alla de länder och ställen till eller från hvilka frankering är för det närvarande tvungen. Dessa listor skola äfven utvisa det enkla porto, som skall erläggas af bref, från eller till den hamn från eller till hvilken packet båtarne afgå eller ankomma, innefattande det Storbritanniska internationala portot emellan det förenade Konungariket och Sverige, det Danska transito portot och det inländska coloniala portot. Listorna skola äfven utvisa de dagar å hvilka de olika posterna expedieras i London.

Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen skall, tid efter annan, meddela till Svenska Post Styrelsen hvarje för-

which may hereafter take place in these respects.

The British and Swedish Post Offices shall account to each other for the portion due to each of the rates on the transit letters mentioned in this Article.

ARTICLE XVII.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages to grant to the Post Office of the United Kingdom the transit through the Swedish territory, in closed mails, of the correspondence between the United Kingdom, the British colonies and possessions on the one hand, and those foreign countries on the other, which have made or shall hereafter make Conventions with the British Government for the mutual reduction of postage, at the rate of six pence sterling for every ounce, net weight, for letters, and at the rate of one penny sterling for every newspaper or printed paper.

The particulars of each mail shall be specified in the letter-bill which will be furnished by the British Post Office to the Swedish Post Office.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is however agreed, that the stipulations in regard to the Swedish transit rate, contained in Articles XV and XVII, shall not apply to letters between the United Kingdom and Norway passing through Sweden.

The terms upon which these letters shall be transmitted through Sweden, shall be arranged between the Post Offices of Sweden and Norway. No separate charge for transit postage shall be levied by Sweden on such letters; but the uniform rate of six pence, the postage fixed by Articles XXXI and XXXVII, for the Norwegian rate, shall cover any charge that may be due to Sweden on account of the expense of conveyance through the Swedish territory.

It is also agreed that newspapers transmitted between the United Kingdom and Norway through Sweden, shall be exempt from any Swedish transit rate of postage.

ändring, som hädanefter kan komma att äga rum i dessa afseenden.

Storbritanniska och Svenska Post Styrelserna skola ömsesidigt kreditera hvarandra för den andel af portot, som tillkommer hvardera för de i denna Artikel omnämnda transitobref.

ARTIKEL XVII.

Hans Majestät Konungen af Sverige och Norrige förbinder sig att medgifva det förenade Konungarikets Post Styrelse försändningen i slutna säckar genom det Svenska området af brevexlingen emellan det förenade Konungariket, de Storbritanniska colonierna och besittningarne, å ena sidan, samt de främmande länder, å den andra, som hafva afslutat eller komma att med Storbritanniska Regeringen afsluta fördrag angående ömsesidig nedsättning af porto emot en afgift af sex pence sterling för hvarje uns netto vikt, för bref, och en penny sterling för hvarje tidning eller tryckt blad.

Innehållet af hvarje postsäck skall specificeras i den bref karta, som kommer att meddelas af Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen till den Svenska.

ARTIKEL XVIII.

Det är likväl öfverenskommet, att de uti Artiklarne XV och XVII, med afseende å Svenska transitobref icke skola tillämpas å bref emellan det förenade Konungariket och Norrige, försända genom Sverige.

De villkor, hvarå dessa bref skola befordras genom Sverige, skola upgöras emellan Svenska och Norska Post Styrelserna. Intet särskildt transitobref skall upbäras af Sverige å sådana bref; men det likformiga portot af sex pence, fastställt i Artiklarne XXXI och XXXVII för Norrige, skall betäcka hvarje afgift, som bör erläggas till Sverige för kostnaderna vid befordrandet af brefven genom Svenska området.

Det är äfven öfverenskommet, att tidningar försända emellan det förenade Konungariket och Norrige genom Sverige skola vara fritagna för hvarje Svenskt transitobref.

ARTICLE XIX.

No charge shall be made by the British Post Office, nor by the Swedish Post Office, on newspapers published and duly stamped in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Sweden, when conveyed direct by packet-boat between the United Kingdom and Sweden; and conversely, newspapers published in Sweden in the language of that country, and addressed to the United Kingdom, shall, when conveyed between Sweden and the United Kingdom direct by packet-boat, be forwarded by the Swedish Post Office without charge; and no rate of postage shall be levied upon them by the British Post Office.

When such newspapers are conveyed direct by private ship, the charge to be made in Sweden shall not exceed one penny sterling for each newspaper; and the charge to be made in the United Kingdom on each newspaper conveyed direct by private ship shall be one penny on its dispatch from, and the same sum on its delivery in, the United Kingdom.

No postage shall be charged either by the British or Swedish Post Offices on their own account, upon these newspapers, when sent by packet-boat and transmitted through Denmark, but they shall be subject to the transit postage payable to Denmark, for their conveyance through the territory of that country; and such transit postage shall not exceed a rate of one penny for each newspaper, in accordance with the stipulation contained in Article XVII of the Postal Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark, of the 26th of June, 1846. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages that the Post Office of Sweden shall collect this transit postage, both on the newspapers sent, and upon those received, and shall account for the same to the Danish Post Office, on behalf of the British Post Office.

Her Britannic Majesty, however, reserves to herself the right of causing the Danish transit postage on newspapers to be collected by the British Post Office, if the Danish Government should at any time decline to concur in the arrangement made by this and the following

ARTIKEL XIX.

Hvarken den Storbritanniska eller den Svenska Post Styrelsen skall uphära något porto för de uti det förenade Konungariket utkommande, behörigen stämplade, tidningar, som äro adresserade till Sverige, när de befordras med packet båtar direkte emellan det förenade Konungariket och Sverige; och omvänt, de i Sverige på landets språk utkommande tidningar, som äro adresserade till det förenade Konungariket, skola, när de fortskaffas med packet båtar direkte emellan Sverige och det förenade Konungariket, blifva af Svenska Post Styrelsen fritt befordrade, och skola af den Storbritanniska icke med något porto beläggas.

När sådana tidningar fortskaffas med privata fartyg, skall den afgift, som Sverige har att upbära, icke öfverstiga en penny sterling för hvarje tidning; och den afgift, som i det förenade Konungariket upbäres & hvarje tidning, som befordras direkte med privata fartyg, skall vara en penny vid afsändningen från och samma belopp vid aflemnandet till det förenade Konungariket.

Hvarken den Storbritanniska eller den Svenska Post Styrelsen skall, för egen räkning, upbära något porto för tidningar, när de befordras med packet-båt och sändas genom Danmark; men de skola underkastas det Danmark tillkommande transito porto för deras fortskaffande genom nämnde lands område, och får sådant transito porto icke öfverstiga en penny för hvarje tidning i enlighet med den bestämmelse, som innehålles i Artikeln XVII af Post Conventionen emellan det förenade Konungariket och Danmark, af den 26te Junii, 1846. Hans Majestät Konungen af Sverige och Norrige förbinder sig att låta Svenska Post Styrelsen upbära detta transito porto så väl å afsända som å emottagna tidningar och att kreditera Danska Post Styrelsen för detsamma, å Storbritanniska Post Styrelsens vägnar.

Hennes Storbritanniska Majestät förbehåller sig dock rättigheten att låta upbärandet af Danska transito portot å tidningar verkställas af Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen, om Danska Regeringen vid någon tidpunkt vore obenägen att deltaga i den öfverenskommelse, som är upgjord

Article for the collection of such transit postage by the Swedish Post Office.

i denna och följande Artikel, med afseende å Svenska Post Styrelsens upbärande af detta transito porto.

ARTICLE XX.

The Swedish Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office, for transit postage and sea-conveyance of newspapers, the sum of one penny for each newspaper originating in Sweden and addressed to parts abroad, and *vice versa*, when forwarded through the United Kingdom; and in addition to the above rate, the Swedish Post Office shall reimburse the British Post Office any rate of postage payable by the latter office to foreign countries for the transmission of newspapers through their territories.

When such newspapers are transmitted by way of Denmark, they shall be subject to the additional rate of transit postage payable to Denmark for their conveyance through the territory of that country, as mentioned in Article XIX, preceding; and the Post Office of Sweden shall collect this transit postage, both on the newspapers sent and upon those received, and shall account for the same to the Danish Post Office on behalf of the British Post Office.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is further agreed, that in regard to newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom to Sweden, or from Sweden to the United Kingdom, the following conditions shall be observed; viz.,

1. They shall be sent in bands, or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

2. The preceding stipulations shall not in any way invalidate the right of either of the Contracting Parties to refuse to convey or to deliver any newspapers, with respect to the publication and circulation of which its laws and ordinances have not been complied with.

ARTICLE XXII.

Accounts showing the results of the mutual transmission of correspondence shall be made out by

ARTIKEL XX.

Svenska Post Styrelsen skall erlägga till den Storbritanniska, för transito porto och fortskaffande öfver sjön af tidningar, ett belopp af en penny för hvarje tidning, som utkommer i Sverige och afsändas till utrikes orter, och omvänt, när sådana tidningar befordras genom det förenade Konungariket; och utom ofvannämnde porto skall Svenska Post Styrelsen återgälda Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen hvarje porto, som den sednare äger att erlägga till främmande länder för befordrandet af tidningar genom deras områden.

När sådana tidningar försändas genom Danmark, skola de underkastas det ytterligare transito porto, som tillkommer Danmark för deras befordrande genom detta lands område, så som nämnt är uti föregående Artikeln XIX; och Svenska Post Styrelsen skall upbära detta transito porto så väl för afsända som för emottagna tidningar och kreditera Danska Post Styrelsen för detsamma å Storbritanniska Post Styrelsens vägnar.

ARTIKEL XXI.

Det är ytterligare öfverenskommet, att med afseende å tidningar, som försändas från det förenade Konungariket till Sverige eller från Sverige till det förenade Konungariket, följande villkor skola iakttagas, nemlingen:

1. De skola vara försedda med korsband eller omslag, som äro öppna i sidorna, att de lätt kunna undersökas.

2. Ofvanskrifna bestämmelser skola på intet sätt inskränka någonders rätt af de Contraherande Parternas rätt att vägra befordrande och utlemnande af de tidningar, med afseende å hvilka lagarne och författningarne för deras utgifvande och kringspri-dande ej blifvit iakttagna.

ARTIKEL XXII.

Vid slutet af hvarje quartal skola liquider de båda Post Styrelserna emellan uprättas, som utvisa resul-

each of the two Post Offices at the end of every quarter; and those accounts having been examined, compared, and settled by the two Offices, the balance thereof shall without delay be paid, in British currency, by that Office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Dead letters and newspapers which from whatsoever cause cannot be delivered, shall be mutually returned every month, for the same amount of postage which was originally charged upon them by the sending Post Office.

And letters misdirected or mis-sent shall, in like manner, be reciprocally returned, without delay, on the same condition.

Lastly, letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever be the origin of such letters, shall be returned charged with the same rate of postage which should have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

tatet af hela bref försändningen; och sedan dessa blifvit af båda Post Styrelserna pröfvade, jemförde och godkände, skall det upkommande saldot genast, uti Storbritanniskt mynt, godtgöras af den Post Styrelse, som befinnes vara skyldig den andra.

ARTIKEL XXIII.

Outlösta bref och tidningar som, af hvilken orsak som helst, ej kunnat utlemnas, skola en gång i hvarje månad ömsesidigt återsändas emot återställande af samma porto belopp, hvarmed de ursprungligen varit belastade af det Post Kontor, som dem afsändt.

Origtigt adresserade eller origtigt sända bref skola genast från båda sidor återsändas på samma villkor.

Slutligen, skola bref, adresserade till personer, som ombytt vistelse ort, dessa bref må komma hvarifrån som helst, återsändas, hvarvid det porto beräknas, som af adressaterna bordt erläggas.

B.—Norway.

B.—Norrige.

ARTICLE XXIV.

As there is at present no direct communication by means of packet-boats between the harbours of the United Kingdom and those of Norway, it is agreed that the British Post Office shall make use of the right of exchanging closed mails between the British and Norwegian Post Offices, in transit through Denmark and Sweden, on the conditions stipulated in Article XXXII of the present Convention.

The transmission of the correspondence shall take place twice a-week, by means of the steam-boats carrying on the packet service between London and Hamburgh, so long as the Government of the United Kingdom shall deem it expedient to maintain that communication.

ARTIKEL XXIV.

Då för närvarande ingen omedelbar postångfartygs-förbindelse äger rum emellan Storbritanniska och Norska hamnar, är det öfverenskommet, att Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen skall begagna rättigheten att utvexla slutna säckar emellan Storbritanniska och Norska Post Styrelserna, i transito genom Danmark och Sverige, på de uti Artikel XXXII af närvarande Convention fastställda villkor.

Brefvexlingen skall befordras tvänne gånger i hvarje vecka med de emellan London och Hamburg gående postångfartyg, så länge det förenade Konungarikets Regering finner ändamålsenligt att denna förbindelse underhålla.

ARTICLE XXV.

The exchange of mails shall take place on the part of the United Kingdom by the Post Office in London; and on the part of Norway, during that period of the year when the communication by post between Norway and foreign countries is carried on by the steam-packets which run between Denmark and Norway, by the Post Office at Sandesund; and during the remaining period of the year, when the Norwegian mails to and from foreign countries are sent through Sweden, at the Post Office of Swinesund, as may be agreed upon between the Post Offices of the United Kingdom and of Norway; but other offices may be fixed upon for the exchange of correspondence, when such a measure shall be deemed expedient by the two Post Offices.

ARTICLE XXVI.

In addition to the regular conveyance mentioned in the preceding Articles, the Post Office of the United Kingdom and the Post Office of Norway, shall forward to each other reciprocally, by means of private vessels plying between the two countries, any letters which parties may wish to have forwarded by such opportunities.

The gratuities due to the masters of such vessels for the conveyance of those letters shall be paid to them by either Post Office, according to the regulations in force in each country.

With regard to the correspondence forwarded by private ship, it is agreed that the postage due to either Post Office for the transmission of such letters, shall be levied by each Office, respectively, on the posting and delivery of the letters.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The correspondence of every description which the two Post Offices may forward to each other reciprocally, shall be inclosed at the Office from which it is forwarded, in sealed bags, and shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, in which the particulars of each dispatch so forwarded shall be specified, and the

ARTIKEL XXV.

Utvexlingen af postsäckarne skall försiggå, å det förenade Konungarikets sida, genom Post Kontoret i London; och, å Norriges sida, under den del af året, när post-förbindelsen emellan Norrige och främmande länder underhålles medelst ångbåtarne, som gå emellan Danmark och Norrige, genom Post Kontoret i Sandesund; och under den öfriga delen af året, då Norska posten till och från främmande länder befordras öfver Sverige, genom Post Kontoret i Svinesund, efter hvad som kan öfverenskommas emellan Storbritanniska och Norska Post Styrelserna; men andra Post Kontor kunna äfven bestämmas för utvexlingen af correspondencen, då sådan åtgärd af båda Post Styrelserna anses ändamålsenlig.

ARTIKEL XXVI.

Utom det i föregående Artiklar omnämnda regelbundna postbefordringssätt, skola äfven Storbritanniska samt Norska Post Styrelserna, medelst privata fartyg, som gå emellan de båda länderna, tillställa hvarandra alla de bref, hvilka vederbörande med sådan lägenhet önska sända.

Den ersättning, som för befordrandet af dessa bref tillkommer skeppsförarne, skall till dem af vederbörande Post Styrelse utbetalas, efter de i hvardera landet gällande stadgar.

Med afseende å den medelst privata fartyg befordrade brefvexlingen, är det öfverenskommet, att det hvarje Post Styrelse för befordrandet af sådana bref tillkommande porto, skall af densamma vid breffvens in och utlämnande upbäras.

ARTIKEL XXVII.

Hvarje slags brefvexling, som de båda Post Styrelserna tillsända hvarandra, skall vid det Post Kontor, hvarifrån den afgår, inpackas i slutna säckar, och åtföljas af en brefkarta med specificerad uppgift på innehållet af hvarje sändning, hvilkens rigtiga emottagande bör hvarje gång erkännas af det Post

safe arrival of which shall be acknowledged each time by the Office to which such bags are sent.

These letter-bills and receipts shall be in accordance with forms to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Post Offices.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The postage of letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Norway, and reciprocally, the postage of letters originating in the Kingdom of Norway and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be wholly prepaid, or the letters may be sent unpaid, at the option of the sender. Prepayment, however, if made, must be made for the whole of the distance which the letter has to go, and prepayment for a part only of the distance will not be permitted.

The stipulations contained in this Article do not apply to letters transmitted between the two countries by private ship. Such letters shall be forwarded under the regulations laid down in Article XXVI.

ARTICLE XXIX.

With regard, however, to registered letters, there shall be no option as to prepayment, and the postage of those letters shall always be paid in advance, including not only the ordinary postage to the place of their destination, but also any additional postage to which letters of this class may be liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

ARTICLE XXX.

Letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Norway, shall be subject to an uniform British rate of six pence for each single letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce British, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article XXXIII hereinafter.

A similar British rate of six pence on each single letter shall be charged on all letters originating in Norway and addressed to the United Kingdom.

Kontor, till hvilket sådana säckar äro afsända.

Dessa brefkartor och quittenser skola vara öfverensstämmande med de formulär, om hvilka de båda Post Styrelserna, tid efter annan, öfverenskomma.

ARTIKEL XXVIII.

Portot för bref, som afsändas från det förenade Konungariket och adresseras till Norrige, och omvänt, portot för bref afsända från Konungariket Norrige och adresserade till det förenade Konungariket, kan, efter afsändarens önskan, antingen betalas helt och hållet, eller ock kunna brefven sändas helt ock hållet obetalda. Om frankering sker, måste densamma dock äga rum för hela vägen, som brefven befordras, och frankering för blott en del af vägen är ej tillåten.

De uti denna Artikel innehållna föreskrifter skola dock icke tillämpas på bref, befordrade emellan de bådaländerna medelst privata fartyg. Sådana bref befordras under iakttagande af de uti Artikeln XXVI gifna bestämmelser.

ARTIKEL XXIX.

Med afseende å rekommenderade bref skall dock intet val af frankeringssätt kunna äga rum, utan portot af dessa bref skall alltid förut erläggas, innefattande så väl det allmänna portot till bestämmelseorten, som äfven de ytterligare afgifter, hvilka enligt stadgarne i det land, hvarifrån brefven afgå, böra dylika bref drabba.

ARTIKEL XXX.

Bref, afsända från det förenade Konungariket och adresserade till Norrige, skola underkastas ett likformigt Storbritanniskt porto af sex pence för hvarje enkelt bref, som icke väger öfver ett halft uns Storbritannisk vikt, och så vidare, i enlighet med den i efterföljande Artikeln XXXIII fastställda progressiva portotabell.

Ett enahanda Storbritanniskt porto af sex pence för hvarje enkelt bref, skall erläggas af alla bref, som afsändas från Norrige och adresseras till det förenade Konungariket.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Letters originating in Norway and addressed to the United Kingdom, as well as letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Norway, shall be subject to an uniform Norwegian rate of six pence for each single letter, not exceeding the weight of half an ounce British weight, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article XXXIII hereinafter.

ARTICLE XXXII.

In addition to the British and Norwegian rates mentioned in Articles XXX and XXXI, the letters shall be subject, when sent through Denmark and by steam-vessels to and from Norway, to a rate of four pence the single letter, being the Danish transit postage for conveyance through Denmark.

The British Post Office shall account to the Danish Post Office for this transit rate of four pence.

When the letters are sent through Sweden by way of Denmark, they shall be subject to a further rate of two pence for each single letter, for their transmission between Elsinør and Helsingborg, being the rate payable to Sweden and to Denmark for the conveyance of the correspondence across the Sound.

The Norwegian Post Office shall account to the Post Offices of Sweden and Denmark for the postage of one penny due to each respectively as its portion of such rate.

According to the stipulations contained in Article XVIII of this Convention, the terms for the conveyance of the Norwegian correspondence through the territory of Sweden, will be a matter of special arrangement between the respective Post Offices of Sweden and of Norway; and no higher charge than the rates above mentioned shall be levied upon letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to Norway, or upon letters originating in Norway and addressed to the United Kingdom, when such letters pass through Sweden.

ARTIKEL XXXI.

Bref afsända från Norrige, och adresserade till det förenade Konungariket, äfvensom bref afsända från det förenade Konungariket och adresserade till Norrige, skola underkastas ett likformigt Norskt porto af sex pence för hvarje enkelt bref, som icke väger öfver ett halft uns Storbritannisk vikt, och så vidare, enligt den i efterföljande Artikeln XXXIII fastställda progressiva porto tabell.

ARTIKEL XXXII.

Utom de Storbritanniska och Norska porton, omnämnda i Artiklarna XXX och XXXI, skola breffven, när de sändas genom Danmark, och medelst ångbåtar till och ifrån Norrige, underkastas ett porto af fyra pence för hvarje enkelt bref, utgörande Danska transito portot för befordrandet genom Danmark.

Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen skall kreditera Danska Post Styrelsen för detta transito porto af fyra pence.

När breffven sändas genom Sverige öfver Danmark, skola de underkastas ett ytterligare porto af två pence för hvarje enkelt bref, för befordrandet emellan Helsingör och Helsingborg, utgörande den afgift, som skall betalas till Sverige och Danmark för befordrandet af brevexlingen öfver Sundet.

Norska Post Styrelsen skall kreditera Svenska och Danska Post Styrelserna för portot af en penny, utgörande hvarderas andel af nämnde afgift.

I enlighet med bestämmelserna innehållna uti Artikeln XVIII af denna Convention, skola villkoren för befordrandet af Norska brevexlingen genom Svenska området blifva föremål för en särskild öfverenskommelse emellan Sveriges och Norriges Post Styrelser; och ingen högre afgift än de ofvannämnda porto-beloppen skall erläggas af bref, afsända från det förenade Konungariket och adresserade till Norrige, eller omvänt, af bref, afsända från Norrige och adresserade till det förenade Konungariket, när sådana bref befordras genom Sverige.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

With respect to letters above the weight of a single letter, which is fixed at half an ounce British weight, the two Post Offices shall employ the scale of progression now in operation in the United Kingdom, as follows: viz.,

For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, one rate.

Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates.

Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates.

Above two, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates.

Above three, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates.

And so on, two rates being added for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the first ounce.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The two Post Offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion which is due to each, of the postage of the correspondence forwarded to them, both for that of the letters which are not prepaid, and for that of the letters which are prepaid.

As to registered letters, it is agreed that each Post Office shall retain the extra postage which shall have been charged by it, in conformity with the stipulations of Article XXIX, so that the surplus shall not give rise to any account between the two Post Offices.

ARTICLE XXXV.

When letters are not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Norway, or transmitted between those countries through Denmark and Sweden, but are forwarded by the way of any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit to and from such other countries.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The rate of transit postage to be taken by the Post Office of the

ARTIKEL XXXIII.

Med afseende å bref, som öfverstiga vigten af ett enkelt bref, hvilken är bestämd till ett halft uns i det förenade Konungariket, skola båda Post Styrelserna tillämpa den nu i det förenade Konungariket gällande progressiva portotabell, på sätt som följer, nemligen:

För hvarje bref, som ej väger öfver ett halft uns, enkelt porto;

Öfver ett halft, men icke mer än ett helt uns, dubbelt porto;

Öfver ett, men icke mer än tvänne uns, fyra dubbelt porto;

Öfver tvänne, men icke mer än trenne uns, sex dubbelt porto;

Öfver trenne, men icke mer än fyra uns, åtta dubbelt porto;

Och så vidare, med tillägg af dubbelt porto för hvarje uns eller bråk af ett uns, utöfver det första.

ARTIKEL XXXIV.

De båda Post Styrelserna skola ömsesidigt kreditera hvarandra för den andel af portot, som tillkommer dem hvardera för den till dem befordrade brevexlingen, af så väl frankerade som ofrankerade bref.

Hvad rekommenderade bref angår, är det öfverenskommet, att hvarje Post Styrelse skall tillgodogjuta det extra porto, som af densamma blifvit upburet, enligt stadgandet i Artikeln XXIX, så att öfverskottet ej skall föranleda någon afräkning emellan de båda Post Styrelserna.

ARTIKEL XXXV.

Då bref icke äro direkte befordrade emellan det förenade Konungariket och Norrige, eller emellan dessa länder genom Danmark och Sverige, utan sända genom något främmande land, skola de behandlas så som bref, sända i transit till eller från andra sådana länder.

ARTIKEL XXXVI.

Det transit porto, som det förenade Konungarikets Post Styrelse

United Kingdom on letters posted in or addressed to Norway, and conveyed direct, or through Denmark or Sweden, and passing through the United Kingdom to or from any British colony or possession, or to or from foreign countries, shall be that which is now, or which shall hereafter be taken upon letters between the United Kingdom and such colonies and foreign countries respectively, in addition to the postage which is to be charged between the United Kingdom and Norway, namely, the rate of six pence sterling the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article XXXIII. The colonial or foreign rate, however, is to be calculated from the port of departure, or to the port of arrival of the packet. When the letters are sent through Denmark, they shall be subject to a further rate of four pence the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale of progression laid down in Article XXXIII, being the postage which is to be paid to Denmark for their conveyance over the Danish territory.

When such letters are sent through Sweden by way of Denmark, they shall be subject to a further rate of two pence for every single letter, for their conveyance between Elsinore and Helsingborg, if so transmitted.

When such transit letters are not conveyed either direct between Norway and the United Kingdom, or through Sweden or Denmark, but are forwarded by the way of any other foreign country, they must be treated as letters sent in transit to and from such other countries.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

In addition to the rates specified in the preceding Article, the transit letters therein mentioned shall be subject to the uniform Norwegian rate of six pence for every single letter; and, as stipulated by Article XXXII preceding, no higher charge shall be levied for the conveyance of such letters when transmitted through the Swedish territory.

har att sig tillgodoberäkna för bref, som, afsända från Norrige eller dit adresserade, och befordrade direkte, eller genom Danmark och Sverige, transitera genom det förenade Konungariket, till eller från någon Storbritannisk coloni eller besittning, eller till eller från främmande länder, skall vara lika med det, som nu utgår, eller framdeles kommer att utgå för bref emellan det förenade Konungariket och nämnda colonier och främmande länder, hvartill kommer det porto, som erlägges emellan det förenade Konungariket och Norrige, nemligen, sex pence sterling för ett halft uns, och så vidare, enligt den i Artikeln XXXIII, fastställda progressiva porto-tabell. Detta colonial eller främmande porto beräknas likväl endast till eller från den hamn, till eller från hvilken packet båten ankommer eller afgår. När brefven sändas öfver Danmark, skola de underkastas ett ytterligare porto af fyra pence för hvarje halft uns, och så vidare, enligt den i Artikeln XXXIII, fastställda progressiva porto tabell, hvilket porto utgör den afgift, som skall erläggas till Danmark för brefvens befordrande öfver Danska området.

När sådana bref sändas genom Sverige öfver Danmark, skola de underkastas ett ytterligare porto af två pence å hvarje enkelt bref, för deras befordrande emellan Helsingör och Helsingborg, om brefven sålunda fortskaffas.

När sådana transito bref icke äro befordrade, antingen direkte emellan Norrige och det förenade Konungariket, eller genom Danmark och Sverige, utan äro sända genom något annat främmande land, skola de behandlas så som bref sända i transito till eller från sådana länder.

ARTIKEL XXXVII.

Utom de i föregående Artikel specificerade porton, skola de derutinnan nämnda brefven underkastas det likformiga Norska portot af sex pence för hvarje enkelt bref; och, så som bestämdt är genom den föregående Artikeln XXXII, skall ingen högre afgift upbåras för befordrandet af sådana bref, när de afsändas genom det Svenska området.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The prepayment of the foreign or colonial postage for letters between Norway and British colonies or foreign countries, which are to be conveyed by means of regular packets departing from or arriving at the ports of the United Kingdom, is in some cases optional, and in others compulsory.

After the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, the British Post Office shall communicate to the Post Office of Norway, a list of all those countries and places to or from which prepayment of postage is at present optional; and a list of all those countries and places to or from which prepayment of postage is at present compulsory. Such lists shall also show the single rates of postage to be taken upon letters from the port of departure or to the port of arrival of the respective packets, including the British international rate between the United Kingdom and Norway, the Danish transit rate, and the internal colonial rate. The lists shall also show the days on which the several mails are made up in London.

The British Post Office shall from time to time communicate to the Norwegian Post Office any changes which may hereafter take place in these respects.

The British and Norwegian Post Offices shall account to each other for the portion due to each of the rates on the transit letters mentioned in this Article.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

No charge shall be made by the British Post Office, nor by the Norwegian Post Office, on newspapers published and duly stamped in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Norway, when conveyed direct by packet-boat between the United Kingdom and Norway; and conversely, newspapers published in Norway, in the language of that country, and addressed to the United Kingdom, shall, when conveyed between Norway and the United Kingdom, direct by packet-boat, be forwarded by the Norwegian Post

ARTIKEL XXXVIII.

Frankering med afseende å det främmande eller coloniala portot för bref emellan Norrige och Storbritanniska colonier eller främmande länder, hvilka afsändas medelst packet båtar, som regelbundet afgå från eller ankomma till det förenade Konungarikets hamnar, är i vissa fall frivillig, och i andra tvungen.

Efter utväxlingen af ratifikationerna å närvarande Convention, skall Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen meddela till Norska Post Styrelsen en lista på alla de länder och ställen, till eller från hvilka frankering för det närvarande är frivillig; samt en lista på alla de länder och ställen, till eller från hvilka frankering är för det närvarande tvungen. Dessa listor skola äfven utvisa det enkla porto, som skall erläggas af bref till eller från den hamn, till eller från hvilken packet båtarne ankomma eller afgå, innefattande det Storbritanniska internationala portot emellan det förenade Konungariket och Norrige, det Danska transito portot och det inländska colonial portot. Listorna skola äfven utvisa de dagar å hvilka de olika posterna expedieras i London.

Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen skall, tid efter annan, meddela till Norska Post Styrelsen hvarje förändring, som hädanefter kan komma att äga rum i dessa afseenden.

Storbritanniska och Norska Post Styrelserna skola ömsesidigt kreditera hvarandra för den andel af portot, som tillkommer hvardera för de i denna Artikel omnämnda transito bref.

ARTIKEL XXXIX.

Hvarken den Storbritanniska eller den Norska Post Styrelsen skall upbära något porto för de uti det förenade Konungariket utkommande, behörigen stämplade, tidningar som äro adresserade till Norrige, när de befordras med packet-båtar direkte emellan det förenade Konungariket och Norrige; och omvänt, de i Norrige på landets språk utkommande tidningar, som äro adresserade till det förenade Konungariket, skola, när de fortskaffas med packet båtar direkte emellan Norrige och det förenade Konungariket,

Office without charge, and no rate of postage shall be levied upon them by the British Post Office.

When such newspapers are conveyed direct by private ship, the charge to be made in Norway shall not exceed one penny sterling for each newspaper; and the charge to be made in the United Kingdom on each newspaper conveyed direct by private ship, shall be one penny on its dispatch from, and the same sum on its delivery in, the United Kingdom.

No postage shall be charged either by the British or Norwegian Post Offices, on their own account, upon these newspapers, when sent by packet-boat and transmitted through Denmark, but they shall be subject to the transit postage payable to Denmark for their conveyance through the territory of that country; and such transit postage shall not exceed a rate of one penny for each newspaper, in accordance with the stipulation contained in Article XVII of the Postal Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark, of the 26th of June, 1846. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages that the Norwegian Post Office shall collect this transit postage, both on the newspapers sent and upon those received, and shall account for the same to the Danish Post Office on behalf of the British Post Office.

Her Britannic Majesty, however, reserves to herself the right of causing the Danish transit postage on newspapers to be collected by the British Post Office, if the Danish Government should at any time decline to concur in the arrangement made by this and the following Article for the collection of such transit postage by the Norwegian Post Office.

ARTICLE XL.

The Norwegian Post Office shall pay to the British Post Office for transit postage and sea-conveyance of newspapers, the sum of one penny for each newspaper originating in Norway and addressed to parts abroad, and *vice versa*, when forwarded through the United Kingdom; and in addition to the above

blifva af Norska Post Styrelsen fritt befordrade, och skola af den Storbritanniska icke med något porto beläggas.

När sådana tidningar fortskaffas med privata fartyg, skall den afgift, som Norrige har att upbära, icke öfverstiga en penny sterling för hvarje tidning; och den afgift som i det förenade Konungariket upbäres å hvarje tidning, som befordras direkte med privata fartyg, skall vara en penny vid afsändningen från, och samma belopp vid aflemmandet till det förenade Konungariket.

Hvarken den Storbritanniska eller den Norska Post Styrelsen skall, för egen räkning, upbära något porto för tidningar, när de befordras med packet-båt och sändas genom Danmark; men de skola underkastas det Danmark tillkommande transito porto för deras fortskaffande genom nämnde lands område, och får sådant transito porto icke öfverstiga en penny för hvarje tidning, i enlighet med den bestämmelse, som innehålles i Artikeln XVII af Post Conventionen emellan det förenade Konungariket och Danmark, af den 26te Junii, 1846. Hans Majestät Konungen af Sverige och Norrige förbinder sig att låta Norska Post Styrelsen upbära detta transito porto, så väl å afsända som å emottagna tidningar, och att kreditera Danska Post Styrelsen för detsamma, å Storbritanniska Post Styrelsens vägnar.

Hennes Storbritanniska Majestät förbehåller sig dock rättigheten att låta upbärandet af Danska transito portot å tidningar verkställas af Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen, om Danska Regeringen, vid någon tidpunkt, vore obenägen att deltaga i den öfverenskommelse, som är upgjord i denna och följande Artikel, med afseende å Norska Post Styrelsens upbärande af detta transito porto.

ARTIKEL XL.

Norska Post Styrelsen skall erlägga till den Storbritanniska, för transito porto och fortskaffande öfver sjön af tidningar, ett belopp af en penny för hvarje tidning, som utkommer i Norrige och afsändes till utrikes orter, och omvänt, när sådana tidningar befordras genom det förenade Konungariket; och

rate, the Norwegian Post Office shall reimburse the British Post Office any rate of postage payable by the latter Office to foreign countries for the transmission of newspapers through their territories.

When such newspapers are transmitted by way of Denmark, they shall be subject to the additional rate of transit postage payable to Denmark for their conveyance through the territory of that country, as mentioned in Article XXXIX, preceding; and the Post Office of Norway shall collect this transit postage, both on the newspapers sent, and upon those received, and shall account for the same to the Danish Post Office on behalf of the British Post Office.

ARTICLE XLI.

It is further agreed, that in regard to newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom to Norway, or from Norway to the United Kingdom, the following conditions shall be observed; viz.,

1. They shall be sent in bands, or covers open at the sides, so that they may be easily examined.

2. The preceding stipulations shall not in any way invalidate the right of either of the Contracting Parties to refuse to convey or to deliver any newspapers, with respect to the publication and circulation of which its laws and ordinances have not been complied with.

ARTICLE XLII.

Accounts showing the results of the mutual transmission of correspondence shall be made out by each of the two Post Offices at the end of every quarter; and those accounts having been examined, compared, and settled by the two Offices, the balance thereof shall, without delay, be paid in British currency, by that Office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

utom ofvannämnde porto, skall Norska Post Styrelsen återgålda Storbritanniska Post Styrelsen hvarje porto, som den sednare äger att erlægga till främmande länder för befordrandet af tidningar genom deras områden.

När sådana tidningar försändas genom Danmark, skola de underkastas det ytterligare transito porto, som tillkommer Danmark för deras befordrande genom detta lands område, så som nämndt är uti föregående Artikel XXXIX; och Norska Post Styrelsen skall upbära detta transito porto så väl för afsända som för emottagna tidningar, och kreditera Danska Post Styrelsen för detsamma & Storbritanniska Post Styrelsens vägnar.

ARTIKEL XLI.

Det är ytterligare öfverenskommet, att, med afseende å tidningar, som försändas från det förenade Konungariket till Norrige, eller från Norrige till det förenade Konungariket, följande vilkor skola iakttagas,—nemligen:

1. De skola vara försedda med korsband eller omslag, som äro öppna i sidorna, att de lätt kunna undersökas.

2. Ofvanskrifna bestämmelser skola på intet sätt inskränka någondera af de Contraherande Parternas rätt att vägra befordrande och utlemnande af de tidningar, med afseende å hvilka lagarne och författningarne för deras utgifvande och kringspriande ej blifvit iakttagna.

ARTIKEL XLII.

Vid slutet af hvarje quartal, skola liquider, de båda Post Styrelserna emellan, uprättas, som utvisa resultatet af hela brefförsändningen; och sedan dessa blifvit af båda Post Styrelserna pröfvade, jemförde och godkände, skall det upkommande saldot, uti Storbritanniskt mynt, genast godtgöras af den Post Styrelse, som befinnes vara skyldig den andra.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Dead letters and newspapers, which from whatsoever cause cannot be delivered, shall be mutually returned every month for the same amount of postage which was originally charged upon them by the sending Post Office.

And letters misdirected or mis-sent shall, in like manner, be reciprocally returned, without delay, on the same condition.

Lastly, letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever be the origin of such letters, shall be returned, charged with the same rate of postage which should have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

ARTIKEL XLIII.

Outlösta bref och tidningar, som, af hvilken orsak som helst, ej kunnat utlemnas, skola en gång i hvarje månad ömsesidigt återsändas, emot återställande af samma porto belopp, hvarmed de ursprungligen varit belastade af det Post Kontor, som dem afsändt.

Origtigt adresserade eller origtigt sända bref skola genast från båda sidor återsändas på samma villkor.

Slutligen skola bref, adresserade till personer, som ombytt vistelse ort, dessa bref må komma hvarifrån som helst, återsändas, hvarvid det porto beräknas, som af adressaterna bordt erläggas.

C.—Joint Stipulations.

C.—Samfälda Bestämmelser.

ARTICLE XLIV.

The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1851.

It cannot be annulled by either of the respective Governments, except after the expiration of a notice of at least six months given to the other Government.

ARTIKEL XLIV.

Denna Convention är afslutad på obestämd tid. Den skall träda i verkställighet den 1sta Januarii, 1851.

Den kan icke uphållas genom endera af Regeringarne, utan att denna minst sex månader förut sådant officiellt tillkännagifvit för den andra.

ARTICLE XLV.

The form in which the accounts mentioned in Articles XXII and XLII preceding are to be made up, and all other matters of detail and regulation which are to be arranged by mutual agreement for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the present Convention, shall be settled between the Post Offices of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of Sweden and Norway, as soon as

ARTIKEL XLV.

Den form, hvaruti de uti föregående Artiklar XXII och XLII omnämnda liquider skola upgöras, äfvensom alla andra ämnen rörande detaljer och reglering, hvilka genom ömsesidig öfverenskommelse böra upgöras för verkställandet af de uti närvarande Convention innehållna stadganden, skola fastställas emellan det förenade Konungariket Storbrittanniens och Irlands samt Sveriges och Norriges Post Styrelser, så snart

possible after the exchange of the ratifications.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail and regulation mentioned in the present Article may be modified by the Post Offices of Great Britain and of Sweden and Norway, whenever, by mutual consent, those Offices shall have decided that such modifications would be beneficial to the Post Office service of the respective countries.

ARTICLE XLVI.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) CLANRICARDE.
(L.S.) J. G. v. REHAUSEN.

som möjligt, efter utväxlandet af ratificationerna.

Det är äfven öfverenskommet, att de uti närvarande Artikel omnämnda detalj-och reglerings-åtgärder kunna förändras af Storbritanniska samt Svenska och Norska Post Styrelserna, när som helst dessa Styrelser, genom ömsesidigt medgifvande, hafva funnit, att sådana förändringar äro fördelaktiga för de respektiva ländernas Post verk.

ARTIKEL XLVI.

Närvarande Convention skall ratificeras, och ratificationerna deraf skola utväxlas i London, inom en tid af trenne månader efter undertecknandet.

Till yttermera visso hafva de ömsesidiga Befullmäktigade Ombuden närvarande Convention undertecknat, och med deras sköldemärken försett.

Som skedde i London, den tjugufjerde Augusti, år efter Christi börd, ett tusen åtta hundra och femtio.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) CLANRICARDE.
(L.S.) J. G. v. REHAUSEN.

Sweden and Norway.

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King of Sweden and Norway, for the regulation and improvement of the Communication by Post between Great Britain and Sweden and Norway.

Signed at London, August 24, 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1851.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

BRITISH PROTESTANT CHAPEL

AT

FLORENCE.

*Presented to the House of Commons, by Command of Her Majesty, in
pursuance of their Address of May 5, 1851.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

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“Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence, in the present year, between Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Her Minister at Florence, on the subject of certain Charges brought by the Tuscan Government, to the effect that the British Chapel at Florence (or otherwise a certain Chapel connected with Protestant worship there) has been conducted with a view to making Proselytes to Protestant worship.”

No. 1.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

Florence, January 20, 1851.

A CHARGE has been brought against the British Protestant Church at Florence by the Tuscan Government, of having been in the practice of teaching Tuscan subjects the doctrines of the Protestant faith in the Italian language, and of adopting other practices specified, contrary to the ecclesiastical regulations and laws of Tuscany.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note I received on this subject from the Duke of Casigliano, and of my reply to that note, which last contains a refutation of those accusations, grounded on a letter, a copy of which I also inclose, which has been addressed to me by the Church Vestry at Florence, by which your Lordship will be convinced that there has been no sort of foundation for making the accusation.

Since sending my reply to his Excellency I have been informed both by him and by Signor Landucci, that the explanation I have afforded appears satisfactory, and that it is possible the Tuscan Government may have been misinformed by their own authorities.

Your Lordship will observe that it is now the custom for the police to attend inside the church on Sunday.

The Duke of Casigliano stated to me in conversation, that orders had come from the Prussian Mission at Rome to sanction the Tuscan Government in prohibiting the pastor of the Swiss Church at Florence from preaching in Italian to Tuscan subjects who have for some time been accustomed to frequent that church, and the practice in future, he said, would be forbidden.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

The Duke of Casigliano to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Florence, le 9 Janvier, 1851.

LE Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique à Florence demanda en 1838 au Gouvernement Grand-ducal la permission d'ouvrir sous sa protection un oratoire privé pour servir à l'exercice du culte Anglican. Le Gouvernement Toscan adhéra à la demande avancée par Monsieur le Ministre d'Angleterre, à la condition cependant, que cet oratoire fût entièrement et exclusivement privé; ce qui était d'ailleurs la conséquence toute naturelle du droit public existant en Toscane, où il y a une religion de l'Etat protégée par lui.

A présent le Gouvernement Grand-ducal a été informé que dans l'oratoire Anglican situé "Via del Maglio," on accorde librement l'accès à tous ceux qui veulent y intervenir, et l'on sait même qu'on y a introduit l'usage de faire des prières et de lire des catéchismes en langue Italienne. Beaucoup de Catholiques,

sujets Toscans, y puisent des principes et des sentimens contraires à la religion dominante, et ils s'en font publiquement les propagateurs.

Le Gouvernement Toscan sent profondément le devoir de ne pas tolérer un semblable abus, et de s'opposer à un état de choses qui, combiné avec d'autres efforts essayés dans le même sens et avec le même but, amènerait infailliblement l'affaiblissement de la religion Catholique en Toscane.

C'est pourquoi, M. le Chargé d'Affaires, je crois devoir vous signifier, qu'en se prolongeant l'abus que je vous ai signalé, le Gouvernement Grand-ducal est décidé à prendre toutes les mesures qui seront nécessaires pour empêcher les sujets Toscans d'intervenir aux cérémonies religieuses de l'oratoire Anglican.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) LE DUC DE CASIGLIANO.

(Translation.)

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Florence, January 9, 1851.

HER Britannic Majesty's Representative at Florence applied to the Grand Ducal Government in 1838 for permission to open under his protection a private chapel for the purposes of Anglican worship. The Tuscan Government complied with the request of the Minister of England, on the condition, however, that this chapel should be wholly and exclusively private, which was moreover the natural result of the public law of Tuscany, in which there exists a State religion protected by the State.

The Grand Ducal Government has now been informed that in the Anglican chapel in the Via del Maglio, all those who desire to take part in the service are freely admitted, and it is even known that the custom of praying and catechizing in the Italian language has been introduced there. Many Catholics, Tuscan subjects, imbibe there principles and sentiments contrary to the dominant religion, and publicly propagate the same.

The Tuscan Government is deeply sensible of the duty of not tolerating such an abuse, and of opposing a state of things which, combined with other efforts made of the same character and with the like object, would infallibly lead to the weakening of the Catholic religion in Tuscany.

Accordingly I deem it my duty to acquaint you, M. le Chargé d'Affaires, that if the abuse which I have pointed out to you is continued, the Grand Ducal Government is resolved to adopt all the measures which shall be necessary to prevent Tuscan subjects from taking part in the religious ceremonies of the Anglican Chapel.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) LE DUC DE CASIGLIANO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Duke of Casigliano.

M. le Ministre,

Florence, January 16, 1851.

I HAVE delayed until now to reply to your Excellency's note of January 9, relating to the charges brought by the Tuscan Government against the British Protestant Church at Florence, for supposed interference with the religion of the State, by the adoption of certain practices specified in your Excellency's communication to me, and alleged to have been sanctioned by that establishment.

I had the honour in conversation to observe to your Excellency that I apprehended it would be found, on due investigation, that the accusations advanced were groundless and erroneous, and that the Tuscan Government had been deceived and misled in this matter to the prejudice of the British Church in this city.

In this belief I was not mistaken, and I have much satisfaction in inclosing to your Excellency the accompanying statement drawn up by the Committee appointed for the management of the English Church, to whom I forwarded a copy of your Excellency's note.

In this statement, signed by the Secretary of the Committee, and addressed to me, every point in your Excellency's note has been answered *seriatim*, either by a direct denial of the facts imputed, or by an explanation which cannot but prove satisfactory to the Tuscan Government.

It appears from this document, that neither prayers, preaching, or teaching in the Italian language has ever been resorted to, nor in any other language, with reference to Tuscan subjects. That no Tuscans have either been invited to enter, or encouraged to frequent, the Protestant Church, excepting the police authorities sent there by the Tuscan Government; and I am further authorized to state, that no Protestant books have ever been translated, printed, or circulated among Tuscan subjects with the sanction of the church in question.

Such being the state of the case, I trust your Excellency and the Tuscan Government will entertain the same conviction as I do myself, that the charges which have been brought against the English Church have no real foundation, and must have been caused by some confusion and misunderstanding of the truth, as I feel convinced that it is and always has been the sincere desire of that religious institution to conform entirely to the regulations required by the Tuscan Government, from which it has never deviated.

I seize this occasion, &c.

(Signed)

P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

The Protestant Church Vestry to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Florence, January 14, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 13th instant, giving cover to a letter addressed to yourself from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Tuscan Government of the 9th idem, and to inform you that having laid the same before the Select Vestry of the British Protestant and Episcopal Church at Florence, I am instructed to reply in the following terms.

2. It is their wish on the present occasion to furnish you with such full information as, when communicated to the Tuscan Government, shall altogether disabuse that Government of the apprehension, founded upon groundless information, that there has been or that there now exists any endeavour whatever, either in the public services of the church, or in and by the private instructions and catechizing of the young people in the congregation, to interfere with the State religion of Tuscany, or to lead Tuscan subjects to embrace Protestant principles.

3. The Select Vestry see no better method of giving a full and convincing proof of the sincerity of this declaration than by a distinct denial, *seriatim*, of the allegations upon this head contained in the letter of the Tuscan Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I. No custom has been introduced of making prayers or reading catechisms in the Italian language. No language has been used in the church ministrations save the English.

“On y a introduit l'usage de faire des prières et de lire des catéchismes en langue Italienne.”

II. The supposition, therefore, is wholly without foundation that Tuscan subjects could by possibility be imbued with sentiments contrary to the dominant religion of Tuscany by the English services and ministrations which are held in the British Protestant Church, or that the most remote inducement of such a nature is held out to them by services wholly unintelligible to them.

“Beaucoup de Catholiques, sujets Toscans, y puisent des principes et des sentimens contraires à la religion dominante, et ils s'en font publiquement les propagateurs.”

III. In replying to this allegation, it is necessary to go into some details.

“On y accorde librement l'accès à tous ceux qui veulent y intervenir.”

No one is admitted into the body of the church who does not pay for his seat, and the Select Vestry are consequently enabled to declare that, to the best of their knowledge, there is not a single Tuscan Roman Catholic among the number of those who occupy seats in the body of the church; a gallery is set apart for servants and poor people who cannot pay for seats.

It is but very rarely that an Italian has been seen to enter; so very seldom, that the church officers merely regarded such as persons sent by authority to ascertain whether any objection could be taken to the services.

An instance of this nature occurred on Sunday last, the 12th instant; on that occasion the parties were questioned, and upon declaring themselves to be police officers acting under authority, no objection was made to their entry.

4. The Select Vestry have already mentioned that it is their object to give such full information as shall be calculated wholly to remove the apprehensions under which the Tuscan Minister for Foreign Affairs framed his letter of the 9th instant, and they feel assured that the sincerity with which they have met the allegations contained in it and entirely disproved them, will be attended with the returning confidence of the Grand Ducal Government, who will at once perceive that the permission to build a church and to celebrate divine worship according to the Protestant religion for the benefit of their countrymen, has not been abused to other purposes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. WEBB SMITH, *Secretary*.

No. 2.

Viscount Palmerston to the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 3, 1851.

I HAVE received Mr. Scarlett's despatch of the 20th ultimo, inclosing copies of a correspondence with the Duke of Casigliano, respecting an unfounded accusation brought by the Tuscan Government against the parties concerned in the management of the affairs of the British Chapel at Florence; that they conducted the services in that chapel in a way calculated to alienate the minds of Tuscan subjects from the Roman Catholic faith.

I have to instruct you to say to the Duke of Casigliano, that Her Majesty's Government trust that this correspondence will show the Tuscan Government that they ought not to place too implicit reliance on the secret information which may reach them; and you will also say, that though the papers inclosed in Mr. Scarlett's despatch are satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, as showing that the British residents at Florence have strictly complied with the conditions on which permission was given for the establishment of a Protestant chapel, yet Her Majesty's Government cannot disguise the painful impression which they have received from the intolerant spirit which is manifested in the Duke of Casigliano's communication, and which affords so remarkable a contrast with the liberal and enlightened system which prevails in the United Kingdom in regard to the exercise of religious belief.

You will give a copy of this despatch to the Duke of Casigliano.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

BRITISH CHAPEL AT FLORENCE.

RETURN to an Address, *for*—

“Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence, in the present year, between Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Her Minister at Florence, on the subject of certain Charges brought by the Tuscan Government, to the effect that the British Chapel at Florence (or otherwise a certain Chapel connected with Protestant worship there) has been conducted with a view to making Proselytes to Protestant worship.”

Presented to the House of Commons, by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address of May 5, 1851.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

THE MIXED COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CLAIMS

OF

M. PACIFICO

UPON

THE GOVERNMENT OF GREECE,

IN REGARD TO

The Loss of Documents connected with his Claims upon
the Portuguese Government.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.
August 7, 1851.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

1/4/51

LIST OF PAPERS

No.	Page
1. Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico	September 17, 1850: 3
2. M. Pacifico to Viscount Palmerston	September 26, — 3
One Inclosure.	
3. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Wyse	October 7, — 6
4. Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby	October 8, — 6
5. The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston	October 10, — 6
6. Mr. Wyse to Viscount Palmerston	October 7, — 7
7. Mr. Addington to Mr. Campbell Johnston	October 30, — 7
8. M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington	October 30, — 8
One Inclosure.	
9. Lord Stanley of Alderley to Mr. Campbell Johnston	November 20, — 12
10. Mr. Campbell Johnston to Lord Stanley of Alderley	November 21, — 12
11. Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby	December 3, — 13
12. M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington	December 31, — 13
One Inclosure.	
13. Mr. Addington to Mr. Pacifico	January 7, 1851 14
14. M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington	January 10, — 14
15. Mr. Addington to Mr. Campbell Johnston	January 14, — 15
16. M. de Marescalchi to Viscount Palmerston	January 14, — 15
17. Viscount Palmerston to M. de Marescalchi	January 16, — 15
18. Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico	January 16, — 15
19. Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico	January 28, — 16
20. M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington	January 29, — 16
21. Mr. Campbell Johnston to Viscount Palmerston	May 9, — 16
One Inclosure.	
22. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Campbell Johnston	May 23, — 20
23. Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Wyse	May 24, — 20
24. Mr. Wyse to Viscount Palmerston	June 5, — 21
One Inclosure.	
25. Mr. Wyse to Viscount Palmerston	June 18, — 21
Three Inclosures.	
26. M. Pacifico to Viscount Palmerston	July 28, — 22
27. Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico	August 1, — 23

Correspondence respecting the Mixed Commission which met at Lisbon in 1851, to investigate the Claims of M. Pacifico upon the Government of Greece, in regard to the Loss of Documents connected with his Claims upon the Portuguese Government.

No. 1.

Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 17, 1850.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will send him a detailed statement, showing what were the documents which you lost by the attack on your house at Athens; and explaining in what manner, and for what reasons, the loss of any of those documents prevents you from establishing any claims which you may have upon the Government of Portugal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 2.

M. Pacifico to Viscount Palmerston.

Sir,

*10, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe,
September 26, 1850.*

IN reply to your letter dated September 1850, requesting, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, a description of the documents lost by the attack on my house at Athens, and an explanation of the reasons why that loss prevents me from establishing my claims upon the Government of Portugal; I regret to say, that upon that occasion the destruction of my papers was so complete, that of many of them relating to my claims upon the Government of Portugal, nothing remains which can enable me to recollect or state to his Lordship their precise nature or contents. Of some of them, however, a catalogue or short statement was fortunately picked up soon after the attack, which was subsequently shown to and verified by the Attorney-General of His Majesty the King of Greece, and a copy of it was afterwards transmitted by me on the 9th September, 1847, to Sir Edmund Lyons, the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Athens. The account contained in that catalogue, of the nature and contents of the lost papers, is, I am sorry to say, the fullest and most accurate which I am now, either from recollection, or from any materials in my possession, able to furnish, and I therefore inclose and beg leave to refer his Lordship to a copy of it for a description of the documents in question. I would at the same time beg the favour of your informing Viscount Palmerston that in the year 1834, a detailed and particular statement of my claims upon the Portuguese Government, and of the documents in support of them, was drawn up and verified by me before a civil judge at Faro, in Portugal, duly evidenced by witnesses, and a judicial sentence pronounced in my favour, in conformity with the laws of Portugal; and that I have written for, and expect to receive a certified copy of that statement, in the course of three

or four weeks; when received I would ask permission to lay it, together with any further information or explanation it may suggest to me, before his Lordship.

With regard to the reasons why, and the manner in which the loss of these documents prevents me from establishing my claims upon the Portuguese Government, his Lordship will perceive even from the imperfect description given in the inclosed catalogue, that the papers which were destroyed comprised ministerial orders, certificates, receipts, and other vouchers for official duties performed, money expended, and liabilities incurred on behalf and at the instance of the Government of Portugal, and of valuations of losses sustained in their service; and also of the Consular archives, which remained in my hands as a security for what was due to me from that Government. Of the various claims there referred to, the lost documents constituted almost the only evidence, and their loss has now been officially reported, and has become fully known to the Portuguese Government. Without them it would of course under these circumstances be impossible for me to support, with the necessary proof, the demands which I feel justly entitled to make upon the Government of Portugal, and I fear that without such proof there is little disposition on their part to discharge the amount now due to me. In short, this unfortunate destruction of my papers has compelled me to trust for the recognition of my claims to the uncertain recollection of their reality and justice which may rest in the minds of those parties in connexion with the Portuguese Government, to whose notice they have been brought from time to time, and has reduced me to the necessity of supplicating as a favour, a settlement which I might otherwise have sought as a matter of right.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LE CHEVALIER D. PACIFICO.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Statement of Documents relating to the Claims of the Chevalier David Pacifico, on the Portuguese Government.

FOUR documents under this head (1828), namely—

For the loss of four commanderies which I had held in the Alemtejo for three years, as there are documents to prove, and which were confiscated by Don Miguel's authorities, because I had done good to all the Liberal emigrants, as is proved by the document No. 1, which I forwarded to the General Cortes of the Portuguese nation on the 24th December, through Senhor Paul Midosi, a Deputy of that Legislative Body, the said losses, together with the interest thereupon at 5 per cent., amounting to - 48,000 000

Judicial decision of February 13, 1834, delivered in the town of Faro.

Pillage of my house at Mertola, and of my corn warehouses, which took place in 1833, when the Liberal troops entered that town, and afterwards retreated from it; the said loss, together with the interest thereupon, up to this day's date, amounting to - 1,700 000

Twenty-five documents.

Rent of two houses at Gibraltar, provided with all necessary furniture, one of which was occupied by the late Archbishop Ataite and his suite, and the other by the whole of the Liberal emigrants, amounting to 120,000 reis per mensem for each house, and the interest thereupon up to this day's date—that is to say, for three years and a half - 18,144 000

Five documents and receipt.

For muskets given to Colonel Almeidas for the defence of Olhão, as is proved by the Baron de Faro's receipt, amounting, together with interest up to this day's date, to - 1,200 000

Three documents, Nos. 120, 121, 149.

For arrears of my salary, and on account of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government having kept me in that state without any decision on my case, and in order to restore me to my former position, and to pay me all my indemnities and salary, which the financial agency of London kept back from me without reason, as is proved by the letter from that agency, dated 24th March, 1844, unjustly pretending that I had given a receipt in full to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, and therefore only paying me 197*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* on account of my salary; on which account I consider myself, according to the laws of humanity and the laws of nations, entitled to the full payment of my salary, amounting, for the said three years, up to December 31, 1844, at the rate of one conto and 200,000 reis per annum (and not to the end of 1842), with its proper interest, according to the exchange of this place, to - 4,032 000

Two certificates.

For two years' service in the war of the Algarves, with the division of operations, in the capacity of paymaster and commissary of the said division, according to the British tariff - 2,800 000

As is proved by the documents and despatches of the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, dated May 25, 1844.

For my voyage from Lisbon to Genoa, and from Genoa to Greece, by order of Her Majesty's Government, in order to carry on the Portuguese Consulate-General in Greece, in the same way as Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government have paid the expenses of M. Vidal, of M. Joachim Barassor Ferrera, and others; and I have in my possession an order from the very excellent nobleman, the Marquis de Loulé, Minister at that period, to undertake that voyage at the expense of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, amounting to 1550 Spanish tallaris, with interest for five years at 12 per cent., according to the rate of interest of the Royal Bank of this country (Athens), which added to the sum of 1 conto of reis for my return to Lisbon, makes a total of - 3,160 000

Four documents.

Expenses of the chancery of the Consulate-General in 1842, according to the accounts sent in to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, amounting, for the four quarters to - 94 915

For two protests by the London Agency on my bills drawn for the payment of my salary, as is proved by the said protests, and for the exchange and re-exchange paid to M. A. Malandrinis and Co., and to Th. Ralli - 134 400

Total - 94,645 315

The above sum amounts to 94 contos, 645,315 reis, making in pounds sterling, at the exchange of 54 pence for 1000 reis, the sum of 21,295*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

(Signed) LE CHEVALIER D. PACIFICO.

Athens, December 21, 1844.

No. 3.

Viscount Palmerston to the Right Hon. T. Wyse.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 7, 1850.

I HAVE to instruct you to propose to the Greek Government, that the investigation respecting the claims which M. Pacifico alleges that he has upon the Portuguese Government, the documents relating to which were lost or destroyed during the attack on his house at Athens, should take place at Lisbon; and if the Greek Government have no objection to this proposal, you will request them to name a Commissioner for the purpose of carrying the proposed investigation into effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 8, 1850.

I HAVE to instruct your Excellency to propose to the French Government, that the investigation respecting the claims which M. Pacifico alleges that he has upon the Portuguese Government, the documents relating to which were lost or destroyed during the attack on his house at Athens, should take place at Lisbon; and if the French Government have no objection to that proposal, your Excellency will request them to name a Commissioner for the purpose of carrying the proposed investigation into effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 5.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Paris, October 10, 1850.

IN conformity with your Lordship's instructions contained in your despatch of the 8th instant, I proposed to General de Lahitte that the investigation respecting the claims which M. Pacifico alleges that he has upon the Portuguese Government, the documents relating to which were lost or destroyed during the attack on his house at Athens, should take place at Lisbon. General de Lahitte completely concurred in the convenience of such a course, but added that he had himself proposed it to your Lordship some weeks since, through M. Drouyn de Lhays; that he had there stated that the Greek Government assented to that form of proceeding, and would name their Consul-General at Oporto; he himself intended to nominate M. Béclard, the First Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. Therefore, the General says, all that now remains is for your Lordship to name an English Commissioner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 6.

The Right Hon. T. Wyse to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 19.)

My Lord,

Athens, October 7, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a letter from M. Delyanni, His Hellenic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 1st ultmo, communicating for the information of your Lordship, that, pursuant to the Convention lately signed between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Greece, His Hellenic Majesty's Government had named Mr. O'Neill, his Consul-General at Lisbon, to act as his agent, concurrently with the agents who shall be appointed by Great Britain and France, in coming to a definitive decision as to what losses M. Pacifico may have suffered by the destruction of papers and documents in the attack on his house at Athens, establishing, as he states, certain pecuniary claims of his on Portugal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. WYSE.

Inclosure in No. 6.

M. Delyanni to the Right Hon. T. Wyse.

Monsieur,

Athènes, le 1^{er}/₂ Septembre, 1850.

CONFORMEMENT aux Articles I et II de la Convention conclue à Athènes le 1^{er}/₂ Avril de l'année courante, entre les Plénipotentiaires respectifs de la Grèce et de la Grande Bretagne, le Gouvernement du Roi a nommé M. O'Neill, son Consul-Général à Lisbonne, son Commissaire; pour que, d'accord avec les deux autres personnes que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et celui de la République Française auraient désignées, il puisse procéder à l'arrangement définitif des réclamations formées, dans le tems, contre le Gouvernement Grec pour la perte de certains titres au moyen desquels le Sieur D. Pacifico prétendait pouvoir faire valoir des réclamations pécuniaires à la charge du Trésor Portugais.

En vous priant, Monsieur, de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance de sa Seigneurie le Vicomte Palmerston ce qui précède, je saisis, &c.

(Signé) P. DELYANNI.

No. 7.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Campbell Johnston.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 30, 1850.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, offering your services to act on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, in investigating the claims made by M. Pacifico against the Greek Government, on account of the destruction during the attack upon his house at Athens in 1847, of some documents which constituted the proofs of certain debts alleged to be due to him by the Government of Portugal; and I am directed by Lord Palmerston to inform you that he is ready to appoint you to be the British Member of the Mixed Commission which is to meet at Lisbon for the purposes of this investigation, and which is to be composed of Commissioners on the part of Great Britain, France, and Greece.

I am to add that the French and Greek Commissioners have already been appointed, and are at Lisbon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 8.

*M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington.*10, *Bury Street, St. Mary Axe,*
October 30, 1850.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to transmit to you a certified copy of the proceedings in the Court of Faro, in Portugal, to which reference was made in my letter to you of the 26th September, as also a notarial translation of the same. I will thank you to have this document laid before Viscount Palmerston.

As the inclosed is the only certified copy of these proceedings in my possession, I would beg the favour of its being returned to me when his Lordship shall have quite finished with it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THE CHEVALIER D. PACIFICO.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Minute of Proceedings in the Court of Faro.

Stamps. Public form.

(Translation.)

IN the year 1834, Court of General Jurisdiction of Faro, process of proof. Prover, David Pacifico; notary, Gomes.

In the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ 1834, on the 7th day of the month of February of said year, at this city of Faro, in my notarial office, I formalized the petition hereafter following, for the making known whereof I have drawn up this act of formalization; and I, José Joaquim Gomes, have written out and signed the same.

JOZE JOAQUIM GOMES.

Your Honour, David Pacifico, residing at this city, saith that he is desirous to prove in this court that he, the petitioner, since the year 1812, has resided in this kingdom, carrying on business, and established at the city of Lagos, in the Kingdom of Algarve, where he is possessed of real estates. That in the year 1822, he, the petitioner, was privileged in this kingdom by the British Court of Conservancy, under a patent from His Majesty Don John VI. That the petitioner, having business in the city of Mertola, was at that city on the arrival of the liberating troops there, which took place in July last year. That when the said troops and the loyal inhabitants retired from the aforesaid city, the petitioner likewise withdrew, and thus lost his business, moveables, and corn stores, and among them his certificate of British privilege. That the petitioner has rendered some services to the cause of liberty, one of which was his having supplied arms for the defence of the city of Olhão, and having also rendered every personal service in his power. That the petitioner is and always has been a decided Constitutionalist, on which account he has sustained great losses in his business and property; besides which he has afforded material aid to the emigrants who were in Gibraltar at his house by order of His Majesty Dom Pedro; he therefore prays your Honour to be pleased, on sufficient evidence being produced, to legalize the present proofs by a judgment, the said act of proof being delivered to the prover, and copied at the notarial office, and you shall receive thanks.

On distribution thereof, let the proof be received.

MASCARENHAS BACALHAO.

Distributed to Gomes Barboza.

I certify that I notified to the prover, David Pacifico, to name his witnesses whom he intends to produce in this his act of proof, which I certify.

Faro, February 12, 1834.

JOSE JOAQUIM GOMES.

I certify that by the prover, David Pacifico, were named as witnesses the following parties, viz., Cypriano José Ferreira da Palma, José Alexandre Pinto, and Joaquim Antonio Nogueira, all emigrants at this city; for the making known whereof I have passed these presents, which I have signed.

Faro, February 12, 1834.

JOSE JOAQUIM GOMES.

I, Bartholemew José Mascarenhas de Figuerido e Bacalhão, judge in the law of this city of Faro and district thereof, for Her Most Faithful Majesty Dona Maria II, whom God preserve, &c., do order the notary who has passed these presents, or another, in case of his hindrance, to notify to the witnesses underneath signed, that they are to depose respecting the tenor of the petition of the prover, David Pacifico, on the day that shall be signified to him, which they are to comply with.

Faro, February 12, 1834.

And I, José Joaquim Gomes, have drawn up the same.

MASCARENHAS BACALHAO.

CYPRIANO JOSE FERREIRA DA PALMA.

JOSE ALEXANDRE PINTO.

JOAQUIM ANTONIO NOGUEIRA.

I certify that I notified to Cypriano José Ferreira da Palma to depose in the present act of proof on the part of the prover, David Pacifico.

Faro, February 12, 1834.

JOSE JOAQUIM GOMES.

I certify that I notified to José Alexandre Pinto to depose in the present act of proof on the part of the prover, David Pacifico.

Faro, February 12, 1834.

JOSE JOAQUIM GOMES.

I certify that I notified to Joaquim Antonio Nogueira to depose in the present act of proof on the part of the prover, David Pacifico.

Faro, February 12, 1834.

JOSE JOAQUIM GOMES.

On the 12th day of the month of February, 1834, at the city of Faro, in my notarial office, was present the Examiner of this court, Antonio Joaquim de Barboza, and by him were examined and interrogated the following witnesses; and in testimony of the whole thereof I have drawn up this act. I, José Joaquim Gomes, have written the same.

1st Witness.—Cypriano José Ferreira Palma, bachelor, clerk to the municipality of the city of Mertola, at present residing in this city as an emigrant, aged 48 years, a little more or less, as he declared. Witness sworn on the Holy Gospels, which were presented to him by the said examiner, and upon which he laid his right hand and promised to declare the truth as to what he might know, and should be interrogated, &c., according to custom. He said nothing more; and being questioned respecting the tenor of the allegations of the petition of the prover, David Pacifico, he said, on the first, that he knows it to be true that the said prover, since the year 1812 till the present time, has been for the greater part of the time occupied in his business in this Kingdom of Algarve, having been established in the city of Lagos, where, to his knowledge, he, the said prover, possessed real estates; and he said no more on this point. And on the second allegation he said, that for the same reason he knows, and there is no doubt that the said prover, in the year 1822, held a British privilege in this kingdom by a patent from His Majesty Dom Pedro VI; and, moreover, that he the witness himself has had the same privilege in his hands. And he said nothing more on this point. And on the third allegation he said, that for the same reason he knows the said prover carried on his business at the city of Mertola, he being in the said city on the arrival there of the liberating troops, which occurred in July last year, where he rendered services to the cause of legitimacy, having many Liberals quartered in his house, all of whom he entertained with generosity and urbanity. And he said no more. And

on the fourth allegation he said, that he also knows for the same reason, that the said prover, when the said troops retired with the loyal inhabitants of the aforesaid city of Mertola, also withdrew, in order not to incur the danger of being exposed to the fury of the rebels; and he is certain that, on the said retreat, he lost his business, his moveables, and corn stores which he had there, and among the rest his certificate of naturalization, for he was only able to save his person, as was the case also with the other inhabitants. And he said no more on this head. And as respects the fifth allegation he said, that he is also sure, and it is true, that the said prover has rendered great services to the cause of liberty, one of those services being, that he supplied muskets which he ordered from Gibraltar, and delivered to the inhabitants of Olhão for the defence of that town, where he remained a considerable time, giving all his personal services on occasion of the important crisis at that city. And he said nothing more on this head. And on the sixth allegation he said, that for the same reason he knows the said prover has always been and still is, a decided Constitutionalist; and he is sure that on this account he has sustained many severe losses in his business and property, inasmuch as he did a large business in the sale of commendas and tithes with the late Simao Naburro of the city of Mertola, and now with his heiress, Dona Felicidade Augusta de Mello Garrido, of the same city; but on his proceeding to settle accounts with the said heiress, she never would come to any settlement, because he was a zealous Constitutionalist, and she was extremely devoted to the cause of the rebels; and it is likewise true that the said prover, besides all this, rendered important benefits to the emigrants who were at Gibraltar, by advancing them money, and by order of His Majesty Dom Pedro lodging them at his house; and he said nothing more on this last point. And signed, together with the said examiner this his deposition, which being read to him, he ratified what he had declared, which I certify. I, Jose Joaquim Gomez have drawn up the same.

BARBOZA.

CYPRIANO JOSE FERREIRA PALMA.

2nd Witness.—José Pinto, bachelor, a native of the city of Loulé, serving in the national battalion of Villa Reale de Santo Antonio, aged above 26 years, by his statement, witness sworn, &c., said in reference to the first, that he knows it to be true that the said prover, since the year 1822 till the present year, has been for the greater part of the time occupied in his business in this kingdom, having been established at the city of Lagos in this Kingdom of Algarve, where, to his knowledge, he the said prover possesses real estates. And he said nothing more on this point. And on the second allegation he said, that he also knows it to be true that the said prover, in the year 1822, held a British privilege in this kingdom, by a patent from His Majesty Dom John VI, and moreover that he, the witness, had seen the said patent. And he said nothing more on this point. And to the third allegation he said, that he also knows it to be true that the said prover carried on business at the city of Mertola, he being at the said city on the arrival of the liberating troops, which occurred in July last year. And he said no more on this head. And on the fourth allegation he said, that he knows to a certainty, that the said prover, when the aforesaid troops and loyal inhabitants withdrew from the above-mentioned city, also withdrew, and on this occasion lost his business, moveables, and corn stores, and among the rest his certificate of naturalization, or British privilege, for he, as well as the other inhabitants, was only able to save his person. And he said nothing more on this point. And as respects the fifth allegation he said, that for the same reason he knows that the said prover has rendered services to the cause of liberty, one of those services being, that he supplied part of the muskets to the inhabitants of Olhão for its defence, giving also his personal services at that city. And he said nothing more on this particular. And on the sixth allegation he said, that he knows from having witnessed it, that the said prover always has been, and still is, a zealous Constitutionalist, and on that account has suffered great losses in his business and property; and besides this, the said prover rendered

important benefits to all the Portuguese emigrants, he the witness being one of them, many of whom were lodged at the house of the said prover in Gibraltar, the latter by order of Dom Pedro, supplying them with all the requisites and necessities, and advancing them money; and he said nothing more on this last point; and together with the said examiner signed this his deposition, which on being read to him he ratified. And I, José Joaquim Gomes, have drawn up the same.

BARBOZA.

JOSE ALEXANDRE PINTO.

Registration.—On the 12th February, 1834, at this city of Faro, and in the dwelling-house of Joaquim Antonio Nogueira, whither I, the notary, repaired, accompanied by the examiner of this court, Antonio Joaquim Barboza, the following witness was examined and interrogated by the said examiner, and in testimony of the whole thereof I have drawn up this act of registration, and I, José Joaquim Gomes, have written the same.

3rd Witness.—Joaquim Antonio Nogueira, married a native of Beija, and at present an emigrant at this city, aged 33 years, a little more or less, according to his statement, the witness sworn, &c., said, in reference to the first allegation, that he knows to a certainty, that the said prover, since the year 1812 up to the present year, has resided for nearly the greatest part of that time in this kingdom, carrying on business and established at the city of Lagos, in the Kingdom of Algarve, where it is said he possesses some real property; and he said nothing more on this point. And on the second allegation he said, that for the same reason he knows that the said prover had the privilege of a British subject in this kingdom, by patent of the King Dom John VI, this being in the year 1822; and he said nothing more on this point. And on the third he said, that there is no doubt that the said prover had business at the city of Mertola, and was at the said city on occasion of the arrival of the liberating troops, which was in July last year; and he said no more on this head. And on the fourth he said, that he also knows it to be true and a known fact, that when the said troops and loyal inhabitants of the said city of Mertola withdrew, the aforesaid prover likewise left the place, losing on that occasion all his business, moveables, and goods, among which was his certificate of British privilege, since he, as well as the other inhabitants, could only save their persons; and he said nothing more on this matter. And as respects the fifth allegation he said, that it is the fact and true, that the said prover has rendered great services in the cause of liberty, one of which was that he supplied certain quantities of muskets to the inhabitants of the city of Olhão for their defence, the said prover being then at that place, rendering his personal services on all occasions; and on this point he said nothing more. And as to the sixth he said, that he knows for certain, that the said prover always was and still is a staunch Constitutionalist, and on that account has sustained heavy losses in all his offices and properties; besides which, by order of Dom Pedro, he rendered many services to the Portuguese emigrants who were at Gibraltar frequenting his house, by ministering to their necessities and by advancing them money; and he said nothing more on this last matter; and signed, with the said examiner, this his deposition, which having been read to him, he said was in conformity with what he had stated. And I, José Joaquim Gomes, have drawn up the same.

BARBOZA.

JOAQUIM ANTONIO NOGUEIRA.

On the 13th February, 1834, at this city of Faro, I finished these acts at my notarial office, and reported them as concluded to the judge in the law.

BARTHOLOMEW JOZE MASCARENHAS DE FIGUERIDO E BALCAHAO.

In witness whereof I have drawn up this Act, and I, José Joaquim Gomes, have written the same.

On view of the depositions of the witnesses, I do by sentence pronounce the present proof to be valid, to which end I therein interpose my authority and judicial decree, the prover to pay the costs.

Faro, February 13, 1834.

BARTHOLOMEW JOSE MASCARENHAS DE FIGUEIRIDO E BACALHAO.

On the 13th February, 1834, at this city of Faro, and at the residence of the municipal judge, Bartholomew José Mascarenhas e Bacalhão, whither I, the notary, proceeded, were delivered to me there by him these acts with the judgment overleaf, which he ordered to be executed and observed as therein contained and declared; and in testimony of the whole thereof he ordered this act to be drawn out; and I, José Joaquim Gomes, have written the same.

I certify that I notified to the prover, David Pacifico, the whole of the tenor of the judgment overleaf, which I read to him and he was apprized thereof.

Faro, February 13, 1834.

JOZE JOAQUIM GOMES.

And the same having been copied, I collated it with the original, to which I refer.

Faro, August 31, 1850.

And I, Joze Joaquim da Costa Lami, notary of minutes at this city of Faro, and in the court of law thereof, have written and signed the same as a public copy. In testimony of the truth, notarial sign, 1836.

The notary,

JOZE JOAQUIM DA COSTA LAMI.

And collated by me,

JOZE JOAQUIM DA COSTA LIMA.

No. 9.

Lord Stanley of Alderley to Mr. Campbell Johnston.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 20, 1850.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you herewith, for your information, copies of two letters* which his Lordship has received from M. Pacifico, inclosing a statement of his alleged claims on the Government of Portugal; and I am to request that you will communicate the inclosed papers to your French and Greek colleagues.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

No. 10.

Mr. Campbell Johnston to Lord Stanley of Alderley.

My Lord,

*19, Great Cumberland Place,
November 21, 1850.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 20th instant, together with its inclosures, and in compliance with the instructions of Viscount Palmerston shall communicate those papers to my French and Greek colleagues in the Commission of arbitration about to meet at Lisbon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. F. C. JOHNSTON.

* Nos. 2 and 8.

No. 11.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, December 3, 1850.

I HAVE to instruct your Excellency to inform General de Lahitte that Her Majesty's Government have appointed Mr. Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston to be the British Member of the Mixed Commission which is to meet at Lisbon, in order to investigate the claims made by M. Pacifico against the Greek Government, on account of the destruction during the attack upon his house at Athens, of some documents which constituted the proofs of debts alleged to be due to him by the Government of Portugal.

Mr. Johnston is ready to proceed immediately to join the French and Greek Commissioners at Lisbon, but Her Majesty's Government have been obliged to postpone his departure, because the ratifications of the Treaty for the settlement of the differences between Great Britain and Greece, which was signed by Mr. Wyse and M. Londos, in the presence of the French Chargé d'Affaires, on the 18th of July last, have not yet been exchanged.

No. 12.

M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington.

10, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe,
December 31, 1850.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you another document, as also a notarial translation thereof in support of my claim against the Greek Government, and will thank you to have the same laid before Viscount Palmerston.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. PACIFICO.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Affidavit of Senhor Paulo Midosi.

(Translation.)

Lisbon, November 4, 1850.

PAULO MIDOSI, Councillor of Her Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve, &c.

By the present I attest and certify, that in the year 1838, being a deputy to the Cortes for the Electoral Circle of Vizeu, M. David Pacifico delivered to me, at that time, a petition supported by various documents, with details, concerning the sequestration which the authorities, in the name of Dom Miguel, had laid upon various inclosures, the property of the said M. Pacifico; and the value whereof he entreated the Cortes should be paid to him as indemnity, in cash, in the same manner as had been done for other creditors of like character, and not in inscriptions of the public debt, as the Government had determined. Besides which the same gentleman also required, that in consideration of the well-known services he had rendered the adherents of the Liberal party who supported the cause of Dom Pedro IV, of revered memory, sometimes furnishing them assistance, sometimes sheltering them in his house at Gibraltar, and further risking his own life at times, while the civil war continued; that he should be paid also in cash, the amount of divers inscriptions of the national debt delivered for the Marine Department. All which, according to the best of my recollection, I certify was the truth, the said petition not obtaining a decision in the Legislature of that year, nor in the following in 1839, in which I was again elected a deputy for the Electoral Circle of

Lisbon, the decision being reserved to be taken into consideration with the general measures which were then projected for that class of creditors. And for the truth of all that is stated, the present being desired of me, I have passed and signed it, to set forth the same, where requisite.

(Signed) PAULO MIDOSL

No. 13.

Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 7, 1851.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to inform you that the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Greece, have respectively appointed Commissioners, who are to meet at Lisbon, in order to investigate the claims made by you against the Greek Government, on account of the loss of some documents which were destroyed or carried away during the attack upon your house at Athens, and which constituted the proofs requisite to establish certain debts alleged to be due to you by the Government of Portugal.

I am at the same time to acquaint you, that Lord Palmerston has communicated to the British Commissioner, for the consideration of himself and of his French and Greek colleagues, those statements of your claims which were contained in your letters of the 26th of September, of the 30th of October, and of the 31st of December last; and I am to state to you that it will be necessary either that you should proceed to Lisbon yourself, or that you should empower some person there to act for you, for otherwise the Commissioners will have no adequate means of pursuing their inquiry respecting the value of your lost documents.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 14.

M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington.

*10, Bury Street, Saint Mary Axe,
January 10, 1851.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, apprizing me by direction of Viscount Palmerston, that the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Greece, had respectively appointed Commissioners who are to meet at Lisbon in order to investigate the claims made by me against the Greek Government, on account of the documents destroyed or carried away during the attack on my house at Athens, and which constituted the proofs requisite to establish my claims upon Portugal, and also apprizing me that it will be necessary either that I should proceed to Lisbon myself, or that I should empower some person there to act for me, in order to furnish the necessary information to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the inquiry.

In reply to this communication I beg to request that you will be good enough to inform Viscount Palmerston, that I am apprehensive I shall be unable to proceed to Lisbon for the purposes of this inquiry, owing to my impaired state of health. And that should I be incapacitated from this cause from proceeding there, I will then depute a competent person to represent me in Lisbon, and to furnish the requisite information to the Commissioners for carrying out the object of the Commission.

I beg to solicit the favour that you will inform me the probable time the Commissioners will meet in Lisbon, in order that I may be prepared in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THE CHEVALIER D. PACIFICO.

No. 15.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Campbell Johnston.

ir,

Foreign Office, January 14, 1851.

WITH reference to Lord Stanley's letter to you of the 20th of November last, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for communication to your French and Greek colleagues in the Mixed Commission at Lisbon, a further letter which his Lordship has received from M. Pacifico, inclosing a certificate attested by M. Paulo Midosi, relative to a petition which he received from M. Pacifico in 1838, for presentation to the Portuguese Cortes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 16.

M. de Marescalchi to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Londres, le 14 Janvier, 1851.

JE suis chargé par mon Gouvernement de porter à votre connaissance le choix qu'il a fait de M. Béclard, Secrétaire de la Légation de France à Lisbonne, pour prendre part comme surarbitre aux travaux de la Commission Mixte chargée de vérifier les réclamations du Sieur Pacifico.

M. Béclard a déjà reçu à cet effet les pouvoirs et les instructions nécessaires.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) F. MARESCALCHI.

No. 17.

Viscount Palmerston to M. de Marescalchi.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 16, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, stating that the French Government has appointed M. Béclard, the Secretary of the French Legation at Lisbon, to act as umpire in the Mixed Commission which is to meet at Lisbon for the investigation of M. Pacifico's claims.

I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government do not object to the French member of that Commission being considered as umpire, but it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be desirable that he should constantly attend the meetings of the other two Commissioners, as such an arrangement will save time, and render the business of the Commission more easy.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 18.

Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 16, 1851.

I HAVE laid before Viscount Palmerston your letter of the 10th instant, stating that you will be ready, either through an agent or in person, to lay before the Mixed Commission which is to meet at Lisbon for the investigation of your claims upon Greece, such information as that Commission may require from you; and in answer to your request

to be informed when the Commissioners are likely to begin their inquiry, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to state that they will in all probability be ready to open the Commission in the beginning of next month.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 19.

Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 28, 1851.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant, stating that if you should be unable to appear in person before the Mixed Commission at Lisbon, you would depute a competent agent to furnish the Commission with the requisite information respecting your claims, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will enable him to inform Mr. Johnston, the British Member of the Mixed Commission, whether you are about to proceed to Lisbon, and, if not, who is the person whom you have deputed to represent you.

I am at the same time to inform you that Mr. Johnston sailed for Lisbon on the 27th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 20.

M. Pacifico to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

*10, Bury Street, Saint Mary Axe,
January 29, 1851.*

I BEG leave to request that you will inform Viscount Palmerston, in reply to your communication of yesterday's date, that I am prevented by illness from appearing in person before the Mixed Commission at Lisbon, appointed for the purpose of investigating my claims upon Greece, and that in consequence thereof I have deputed my nephew, Mr. Abraham de Moses Hassan, to proceed to Lisbon, and on my behalf to appear before the Commissioners and to lay before them the necessary information and evidence in support of my claims.

I have given to Mr. Abraham de Moses Hassan a power of attorney for the above purpose, and furnished him with my solemn declaration in writing, showing the manner in which my claims have arisen, and also all necessary instructions for his guidance.

I presume the certified copy of the proceedings taken in the Court at Faro, forwarded by me to you on the 30th day of October last, has been placed in the hands of Mr. Johnston, the British Commissioner.

In conclusion, I have to add that Mr. Hassan sailed for Lisbon on the 27th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THE CHEVALIER D. PACIFICO.

No. 21.

Mr. Campbell Johnston to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 9, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a report unanimously agreed to and signed by the three Commissioners nominated by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Greece, to investigate certain claims made by M. Pacifico against the Greek Government, on

account of the loss of some documents which constituted the proofs of certain debts alleged to be due to him by the Portuguese Government.

The Greek Commissioner will send by the present occasion to his Government a duplicate of the report in English, which has been signed and sealed by my two colleagues and myself, and it will be accompanied by a French translation, to which, however, I did not think it necessary to attach my signature, nor to recommend M. Béclard to do so.

The French Commissioner will likewise transmit for the information of the Government of France, a correct copy of the report, to which he has annexed a translation.

I need scarcely inform your Lordship that the most honourable feelings have been displayed by my colleagues throughout this investigation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. F. CAMPBELL JOHNSTON.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

BY a Convention signed at Athens on the 18th of July, 1850, between Her Britannic Majesty and His Hellenic Majesty, it was agreed and concluded that all the demands made on the Government of Greece in a note of the 17th January, 1850, having been satisfied, with the exception of the claim arising out of the loss by M. Pacifico of certain documents relating to money claims which he had to establish against the Portuguese Government, His Hellenic Majesty engaged to make good to M. Pacifico any real injury (*préjudice réel*) which, upon a full and fair investigation, it should be proved that he had sustained by the destruction of those documents.

For the purpose of conducting the investigation it was further agreed between the Contracting Parties, that two arbiters, with an umpire to decide between them in case of difference, should be appointed by the joint concurrence of the Governments of France, of Great Britain, and of Greece, and that this Commission of Arbitration should report to the British and Greek Governments whether any, and if any, what amount of real injury had been sustained by M. Pacifico, by reason of the alleged loss of the documents mentioned; and the amount so reported should be the amount which M. Pacifico is to receive from the Greek Government.

In accordance with the above-mentioned Convention, the Government of France appointed M. Léon Béclard, Secretary of the Legation of France at the Court of Lisbon, Commissioner and Umpire; Her Britannic Majesty's Government nominated Mr. Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston, British Commissioner; and His Hellenic Majesty's Government named Mr. George Torlades O'Neill, Consul-General for Greece at Lisbon, as their Commissioner.

The Commission, consisting of these three Members, assembled and met together at Lisbon in February 1851, and proceeded to investigate a list of claims dated Athens, December 21, 1844, and which was inclosed in a letter addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by M. Pacifico on the 26th September, 1850.

This list purported to be a statement of documents destroyed at Athens on the 4th April, 1847, relating to the claims of M. Pacifico on the Portuguese Government; and a copy of it, authenticated by the signatures of the three Commissioners, is appended to this report.

The Commissioners, in order to facilitate the inquiry, have numbered the claims in that list, and divided them into two classes:

1st. Those which relate to losses sustained, and services rendered, by M. Pacifico during the civil war in Portugal;

2ndly. Those which relate to claims for salary, expenses, voyage to Greece from Portugal, while holding the office of Consul-General of Portugal in Greece.

The Commissioners, in the prosecution of their duties, have endeavoured to ascertain whether among those claims there were any which had not been defeated by the loss of documents carried away or destroyed during the sacking of M. Pacifico's house at Athens, and which can therefore still be as well established by means of official documents or records now existing in the public offices in Portugal.

The Commissioners have now the honour to report that they have discovered in the Archives of the Cortes at Lisbon a petition addressed by M. Pacifico to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, and presented in the same year by one of its Members, accompanied by a voluminous body of documents to prove his alleged losses, in which petition M. Pacifico prays for compensation for his sufferings.

The Commissioners are satisfied from inquiries which they established at great length and much difficulty, that the various certificates and papers attached to that petition are the originals or certified copies of the most important documents alleged to have been destroyed at Athens.

That petition has not yet been disposed of by the Chamber of Deputies, M. Pacifico appearing to have taken no steps since its presentation in 1839, either by himself or his agents, to cause it, together with the accompanying documents, to be taken into consideration and decided by that Assembly.

With reference to M. Pacifico's claims in regard to the destruction of any documents connected with his salary and other expenses during the time he held the office of Consul-General of Portugal in Greece, the Commissioners are of opinion that they have not been prejudiced by any such loss, and that he is still able to establish his rights, if well founded, against the Portuguese Government.

The Commissioners having now stated their unanimous opinion on the above-named points, beg to add that almost all the losses of property, represented by documents alleged to have been destroyed at Athens, took place between the years 1828 and 1834, and that M. Pacifico appears to have taken no steps, although constantly in Portugal between the years 1834 and 1839, to assert his rights and claims in a legal manner; nor does it appear that any application was ever made by him to the British Minister or Consular authorities in Portugal, to support his rights or to redress his wrongs.

Under all the circumstances of this case, and taking into consideration the possibility that a few documents of no great importance may have been lost when M. Pacifico's house at Athens was pillaged, and the expenses he has incurred during this investigation, the Commissioners think he is entitled to receive from the Government of Greece the sum of 150*l.* for the injury he has received.

The Commissioners cannot conclude their report without taking this opportunity of stating that the utmost cordiality and unanimity of sentiment has accompanied every step they have collectively taken in this very important investigation, and they trust the result of this Commission will prove an additional link in the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and France, and that the Portuguese and Greek Governments will feel that England has had but one object in view in this inquiry, namely, a fair, impartial, and honest solution of a difficult question.

In witness whereof, the two Commissioners and the Commissioner and Umpire have signed this report, and affixed to it their respective seals.

Lisbon, May 5, 1851.

(L.S.)

P. F. CAMPBELL JOHNSTON.

(L.S.)

JORGE T. O'NEILL.

(L.S.)

L. BECLARD.

Statement of Documents relating to the Claims of the Chevalier David Pacifico on the Portuguese Government.

FOUR documents under this head (1828), namely—

1st Class. For the loss of four commanderies which I had held in Alemtejo for three years, as there are documents

to prove, and which were confiscated by Dom Miguel's authorities, because I had done good to all the Liberal emigrants, as is proved by the document No. 1, which I forwarded to the General Cortes of the Portuguese nation on the 24th December, through Senhor Paul Midosi, a Deputy of that Legislative Body, the said losses, together with the interest thereupon at 5 per cent., amounting to - 48,000 000

Judicial decision of February 13, 1834, delivered in the town of Faro.

1st Class. Pillage of my house at Mertola, and of my corn warehouses, which took place in 1833, when the Liberal troops entered that town and afterwards retreated from it; the said loss, together with the interest thereupon, up to this day's date, amounting to - 1,700 000

Twenty-five documents.

1st Class. Rent of two houses at Gibraltar, provided with all necessary furniture, one of which was occupied by the late Archbishop Ataite and his suite, and the other by the whole of the Liberal emigrants, amounting to 120,000 reis per mensem for each house, and the interest thereupon up to this day's date—that is to say, for three years and a half - 18,144 000

Five documents and receipt.

1st Class. For muskets given to Colonel Almeidas for the defence of Olhão, as is proved by the Baron de Faro's receipt, amounting, together with interest up to this day's date, to - 1,200 000

Three documents, Nos. 120, 121, 149.

2nd Class. The arrears of my salary, and on account of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government having kept me in that state without any decision on my case, and in order to restore me to my former position, and to pay me all my indemnities and salary, which the financial agency of London kept back from me without reason, as is proved by the letter from that agency, dated 24th March, 1844, unjustly pretending that I had given a receipt in full to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, and therefore only paying me 197*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* on account of my salary; on which account I consider myself, according to the laws of humanity and the laws of nations, entitled to the full payment of my salary, amounting, for the said three years, up to December 31, 1844, at the rate of one conto and 200,000 reis per annum (and not to the end of 1842), with its proper interest, according to the exchange of this place, to - 4,032 000

Two certificates.

1st Class. For two years' service in the war of the Algarves, with the division of operations, in the capacity of paymaster and commissary of the said division, according to the British tariff - 2,800 000

As is proved by the documents and despatches of the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, dated May 25, 1844.

2nd Class. For my voyage from Lisbon to Genoa, and from Genoa to Greece, by order of Her Majesty's Government, in order to carry on the Portuguese Consulate-General in Greece, in the same way as Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government have paid the expenses of M. Vidal, of M.

Joachimo Barassor Ferrera, and others; and I have in my possession an order from the very excellent nobleman, the Marquis de Loulé, Minister at that period, to undertake that voyage at the expense of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government, amounting to 1550 Spanish tallaris, with interest for five years at 12 per cent., according to the rate of interest of the Royal Bank of this country (Athens), which added to the sum of 1 conto of reis for my return to Lisbon, makes a total of - - - - - 3,160 000

Four documents.

2nd Class. Expenses of the chancery of the Consulate-General in 1842, according to the accounts sent in to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, amounting, for the four quarters, to - - - - - 94 915

2nd Class. For two protests by the London Agency on my bills drawn for the payment of my salary, as is proved by the said protests, and for the exchange and re-exchange paid to M. A. Malandrinos and Co., and to Th. Ralli - - - 134 400

Total - - - 94,645 315

The above sum amounts to 94 contos, 645,315 reis, making in pounds sterling, at the exchange of 54 pence for 1000 reis, the sum of 21,295*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

(Signed) LE CHEVALIER D. PACIFICO.

A true copy.

(Signed)

P. F. CAMPBELL JOHNSTON.
JORGE T. O'NEILL.
L. BECLARD.

Lisbon, May 5, 1851.

No. 22.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Campbell Johnston.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 23, 1851.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th instant, inclosing the report of the Mixed Commission which has sat at Lisbon for the investigation of the remaining claims of M. Pacifico upon the Government of Greece.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have entirely approved your conduct in the performance of the duties with which you have been charged as British Commissioner in this inquiry.

Her Majesty's Government have had no other object in view in regard to this matter than to ascertain what was just and true, and they are perfectly satisfied that the report of the Commissioners is in full accordance with truth and justice.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 23.

Viscount Palmerston to the Right Hon. T. Wyse.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 24, 1851.

I TRANSMIT herewith copies of a despatch and its inclosures which I have received from Mr. Campbell Johnston, transmitting the report of the Mixed Commission which has sat at Lisbon for the investi-

gation of the remaining claims of M. Pacifico upon the Government of Greece.

You will learn from this report that the Commissioners have stated it to be their opinion, that M. Pacifico is entitled to receive from the Government of Greece the sum of 150*l.*; and in conformity with the terms of Article II of the Treaty between Great Britain and Greece, of the 18th of July, 1850, I have to instruct you to apply to the Hellenic Government to pay you that sum on account of M. Pacifico.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 24.

The Right Hon. T. Wyse to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 19.)

My Lord,

Athens, June 5, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note, in which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 24th ultimo, I have applied to the Greek Government to pay me 150*l.* on account of M. Pacifico.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. WYSE.

Inclosure in No. 24.

The Right Hon. T. Wyse to M. Païcos.

Sir,

Athens, June 4, 1851.

THE Mixed Commission which has sat at Lisbon for the investigation of the remaining claims of M. David Pacifico upon the Government of Greece having terminated the inquiry, and unanimously come to the opinion, as appears from their joint report, that M. Pacifico is entitled to receive from the Greek Government the sum of 150*l.*, I am instructed by Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in conformity with the terms of Article II of the Treaty between Great Britain and Greece, of the 18th of July, 1850, to apply to the Hellenic Government to pay me that sum on account of M. Pacifico.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. WYSE.

No. 25.

The Right Hon. T. Wyse to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 28.)

My Lord,

Athens, June 18, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship copy of a note of the 13th instant, from M. Païcos, in reply to mine of the 4th instant, placing at my disposal, for M. Pacifico, the sum of 150*l.*, pursuant to the award of the joint Commission lately met at Lisbon.

I have also the honour to inclose copies of my reply to M. Païcos, and of the receipt which I have given to the Central Treasurer of the Greek Government.

The 150*l.* has been paid by the Greek Government at par, that is, at the rate of 28 drachms 12 leptas the pound sterling, so that the sum which I have actually received is 4,218 drachms; and I now respectfully await your Lordship's instructions as to the application of the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. WYSE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

M. Païcos to the Right Hon. T. Wyse.

Monsieur,

Athènes, le 1^{er} Juin, 1851.

EN réponse à l'office que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser sous la date du 4 Juin, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que la somme de 150 livres sterling, qui, aux termes du rapport en date du 5 Mai dernier, de la Commission Mixte de Lisbonne, doit être payée à M. Pacifico, est à votre disposition entre les mains du Caissier Central, qui a déjà reçu l'ordre de la remettre, sur votre reçu, à la personne que vous chargeriez de la toucher.

Agréé, &c.
(Signé) A. PAICOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

The Right Hon. T. Wyse to M. Païcos.

Sir,

Athens, June 18, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, and to inform you that, in accordance with its contents, I have received from the Central Treasurer of the Greek Government the sum of 4,218 drachms, in payment of the sum of 150*l.* awarded to M. Pacifico by the Mixed Commission which sat at Lisbon to investigate the claims of that gentleman, in conformity with the terms of the Convention between Great Britain and Greece, of the 18th July, 1850.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS WYSE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

Receipt.

Athens, June 18, 1851.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Greece, has received from the Central Treasurer of the Greek Government, the sum of 4,218 drachms, in payment of the 150*l.* sterling awarded to M. Pacifico by the Mixed Commission which sat at Lisbon to investigate the claims of that gentleman, in conformity with the terms of the Convention between Great Britain and Greece, of the 18th July, 1850.

(Signed) THOMAS WYSE.

No. 26.

M. Pacifico to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

15, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, July 28, 1851.

A CONSIDERABLE time having elapsed since the Commissioners appointed by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Greece, met at Lisbon to investigate my claims against the Greek Government, and concluding that they have terminated their labours, I beg most respectfully to inquire of your Lordship if the Commissioners have made their report on the subject referred to, and if so, the nature of the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. PACIFICO.

No. 27.

Mr. Addington to M. Pacifico.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 1, 1851.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, inquiring the result of the investigation which has taken place at Lisbon with regard to your claim upon the Government of Greece, in regard to the loss of documents connected with your claims upon Portugal; and I am to transmit to you a copy of the report of the three Commissioners who were appointed by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Greece, respectively, to examine those matters.

I am also directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying cheque on Messrs. Drummond for the sum of 150*l.*, which sum has been paid by the Greek Government to Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, in conformity with the recommendation contained in the report of the three Commissions.

I have to request that you will send me a receipt for the inclosed cheque.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

M. PACIFICO.

Correspondence respecting the Mixed Commission appointed to Investigate the Claims of M. Pacifico upon the Government of Greece, in regard to the Loss of Documents connected with his Claims upon the Portuguese Government.

*Presented to the House of Commons, by Command
of Her Majesty. August 7, 1851.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

L A W S

OF THE

NETHERLAND GOVERNMENT

RELAXING

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE

WITH

HOLLAND

AND

HER COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance
of their Address of June 12, 1851.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[13557]

LIST OF PAPERS.

						Page
1.	From Sir Edward Disbrowe	August	6, 1850		3	
2.	” ”	August	9, —		3	
3.	From Sir James Turing	September	6, —		3	
Five Inclosures.						
1.	<i>A</i> .—Law respecting the abolition of Differential Duties on Shipping, Reduction of Duties on Ship-building materials, and Regulations of the Trade to and from Netherland Colonies and Possessions	August	8, —		4	
2.	<i>B</i> .—Law respecting Repeal of Navigation Dues on the Rhine and Yssel, and the repeal of Transit Duties	August	8, —		11	
3.	<i>C</i> .—Law repealing the interdiction on Vessels built abroad from navigating under Dutch Registers	August	8, —		11	
4.	General Law of August 26, 1822, modified according to Law Litt. <i>A</i>				12	
5.	Law of June 19, 1845, modified according to Law Litt. <i>A</i>				14	

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated June 12, 1851;
for—

“A Copy of any Law passed or Regulations made by the Government of the Netherlands, relaxing the Restrictions on Navigation in the intercourse with Holland or her Colonial Possessions.”

No. 1.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 8.)

My Lord,

The Hague, August 6, 1850.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the bills regulating the Navigation Laws of this country passed the First Chamber this morning, the numbers being 30 for and 2 against.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

The Hague, August 9, 1850.

I HAVE the great satisfaction of informing you that the King of the Netherlands has sanctioned the Navigation Laws, which will be published in the official Gazette to-morrow or Monday.

The laws will come into operation on the 10th or 15th September in Europe.

A decree will be immediately promulgated for carrying out the measures in the East Indies, and it is to be hoped that they will be in operation in that hemisphere before the 1st of January next.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. DISBROWE.

No. 3.

Sir James Turing to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Rotterdam, September 6, 1850.

I HAD the honour by my despatch of the 9th August last, to acquaint your Lordship with the adoption of various laws by the two Legislative Chambers, and I have now to state that the Royal sanction having been likewise obtained, this Government has announced that the laws in question are to come into operation on the 15th of the present month.

I accordingly do myself the honour now to wait on your Lordship with translations of the laws alluded to, namely:

Law Litt. A.—Abolition of differential duties on shipping, reduction of duties on ship-building materials, and regulations of the trade to and from the Netherland colonies and possessions.

[188]

B

Law Litt. B.—Abolition of the Navigation dues on the Rhine and Yssel, and of all transit duties.

Law Litt. C.—Repeal of the laws prohibiting ships built abroad from navigating under Netherland licences or registers.

General Law of August 26, 1822 (State Gazette, No. 38), modified according to Law Litt. A, relative to the interest of Netherland shipping.

Law of June 19, 1845 (State Gazette, No. 28), modified according to Law Litt. A, for the regulation of Netherland shipping.

Wishing to put your Lordship in early possession of these documents, I forward the present translations, and shall do myself the honour to transmit the duplicates in the course of a few days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. H. TURING.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Law Litt. A.

Respecting the abolition of regulations by which privileges are granted to the Netherland flag above the foreign; the reduction of import duties on Ship-building materials; and fixing certain regulations respecting the trade and navigation in the Colonies and Possessions of the Kingdom in other parts of the world.

(Translation.)

[August 8, 1850.]

WE, William III, by the grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c. &c. &c., to all who shall see or hear this read, greeting! Make it known.

Having taken into consideration the necessity to repeal the different regulations contained in the Laws of 19th June, 1845 (State Gazette, No. 28) and 26th August, 1822 (State Gazette, No. 38), and also that the interest of Netherland ship-building requires a reduction of the duties levied on the import of the principal ship-building materials, conformably to the Law of 19th June, 1845 (State Gazette, No. 28); and lastly, that in combination with the above, a necessity exists for legal regulations relative to the trade and shipping in the colonies and possessions of the Kingdom in other parts of the world:

We, after having heard our Council of State, and in concert with the States-General, have thought proper to decree:

Article 1. At the close of Article 3, § 1, of the Law of 19th June, 1845 (State Gazette, No. 28), the following is to be added:

"Similar freedom is granted by us, if the import takes place by of vessels those States which

"a. Place the Dutch flag on the same footing with the national one trading to and from their own ports (coasting trade and fisheries excepted);

"b. Which place the Dutch flag on the same footing with the national one trading to and from their colonies, if they possess any; and

"c. Which do not levy other differential duties to the disadvantage of the produce of the Netherland colonies, or to the prejudice of produce imported from other parts of the world, from Netherland ports, than those which are levied in favour of the produce of their own colonies, when imported direct."

Article 2. The words "by Dutch vessels," contained in Article 3, §§ 4 and 14 of the Law of 19th June, 1845 (State Gazette, No. 28), are repealed.

Article 3. Articles 4 and 5 of the Law of 19th June, 1845 (State Gazette, No. 28), are abolished.*

* The regulations above abolished were the following:—

"Article 4. All articles imported or exported by sea, under Dutch flag, are subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the import or export duties, excepting those to which by the Tariff itself, any special favour, if imported under Dutch flag, is granted. On the duties on wheat, rye, spelter, buck-

Article 4. The Tariff of duties added to the Law of 19th June, 1845 (State Gazette, No. 28), is to be modified, by omitting the articles enumerated sub Litt. A, and by inserting the articles under Litt. B, as mentioned hereafter.

TARIFF A.—Repealed Regulations of the Law of June 19, 1845.

(State Gazette, No. 28.)

	Standard.	Import.	Export.
	lbs.	f. c.	
<i>Almonds</i> .—By Netherland vessels from ports in the Mediter- ranean	100	1 75	Free
<i>Ashes</i> .—Pot-ashes, pearl-ashes (1)	100	0 60	Free
By Netherland vessels	100	0 30	Free
Weed-ashes and soda	100	0 40	Free
By Netherland vessels	100	0 20	Free
<i>Manufactory and Steam-Engines</i> (2)	Value	6 per cent.	Free
<i>Yarns of Hemp, Flax, or Tow</i> .— Cable, rope, and sail-yarn, and all other yarns, spun on the small yard	100	3 00	Free
<i>Spirits</i> .—Rum, arrack, and liquors on cask, by Netherland vessels	Cask	0 50	Free
<i>Rosin</i>	100	0 20	Free
<i>Hemp</i> (not heckled)	100	0 50	Free
By Netherland vessels	100	0 25	Free
<i>Timber</i> .—All sorts of timber for ship and house-building with unbroken bulk from Norway, Sweden, the Baltic, and Russia, not sawed (3)	Ton	0 25	Free
All sorts of timber for ship and house-building with un- broken bulk from Norway, Sweden, the Baltic, and Russia, whether sawed, not entirely sawed, or not sawed	Ton	1 50	Free
With broken bulk, or from other parts, all (4) kinds of sawed timber not specifically rated	Value	2½ per cent.	Free
With broken bulk or from other parts, all kinds of timber entirely sawed or not sawed	Cubic Ell	1 50	Free
<i>Hides</i> .—Skins and leather, all unprepared hides not specifically rated, whether fresh, salted, or dried, imported direct from ports in South America	Value	½ per cent.	Free
Skins and leather from other parts	Value	1 per cent.	Free
By Netherland vessels	Value	½ per cent.	Free
<i>Iron</i> .—Cast in rough blocks or pieces, the so-called slabs for ballast; also ore and forged, staff, bar, sheath, and plate iron, and rails for railroads	Value	1 per cent.	Free
By Netherland vessels	Value	½ per cent.	Free
Iron-ware and utensils cast, forged, mould, flattened, ships' anchors, included	Value	6 per cent.	Free
<i>Cotton</i> .—Not spun	100	0 50	Free
By Netherland vessels	100	Free.	Free
<i>Coals</i> (Pit).—Dust or measured (5) coals	10 Mud	1 50	Free
Large or scale coals	1000	2 00	Free
Without any specification imported by sea or along the rivers and canals by Netherland vessels	(6)	Free.	Free

wheat, barley, malt, and oats, imported by Netherland vessels, a reduction of 2f. per last (of 30 muds) is granted.

"Article 5. The reduction or exemption of duty stipulated by law in the Tariff in favour of Netherland vessels, is enjoyed for all goods imported or exported by sea in vessels possessed of Dutch registers."

	Standard.	Import.	Export.
	lbs.	f. c.	
<i>Copper</i> —Beaten or flattened (excepting that which is specifically rated), round or square, and also the basons and kettles as they leave the mill, plates and sheathing for coppering ships, copper wire, and copper nails ..	100	4 00	Free
<i>Currants</i> —By Netherland vessels from ports in the Mediterranean	100	0 75	Free
<i>Manufactures</i> —Linens and stuffs of hemp, flax, and tow—Sailcloth (7)	Roll	0 50	Free
<i>Oil</i> —Olive oil by Netherland vessels from ports in the Mediterranean	Cask	1 00	Free
Bergamot, lemon, and other scented oils from ports in the Mediterranean, and imported by sea, in brass or tin bottles containing not less than 10 pounds ..	Value	1 per cent.	Free
Oil of orange blossom (<i>oleum neroli</i>) imported in the natural state and not prepared to be used as scent ..	Value	1 per cent.	Free
<i>Raisins</i> —By Netherland vessels from ports in the Mediterranean	100	0 40	Free
<i>Zinc</i> —Flattened, also wire and nails	100	1 50	Free
<i>Syrup</i> —Molasses (unprepared) imported direct by Netherland vessels from ports beyond Europe	100	3 00	Free
Molasses (unprepared) imported from other parts, also prepared molasses, kitchen treacle, and all other kinds of syrup	100	10 00	Free
<i>Sugar</i> —Raw, formed and clayed (8)	100	1 00	Free
By Netherland vessels	100	0 20	Free
<i>Tobacco</i> —Cigars from ports in Europe	100	40 00	Free
From other parts	100	30 00	Free
<i>Tea</i> (9)—Imported direct from China or the East Indian possessions with unbroken bulk—Bohea and coarse Congou	100	18 00	Free
All other sorts	100	34 00	Free
By Netherland vessels—Bohea and coarse Congou ..	100	7 00	Free
All other sorts	100	12 00	Free
From other parts or with broken bulk—Bohea and coarse Congou	100	27 00	Free
All other sorts	100	51 00	Free
<i>Tow</i> —Ropes or ship's rigging and all other kind of tow ..	100	6 00	Free
<i>Figs</i> —By Netherland vessels from ports in the Mediterranean or Portugal	100	0 75	Free
<i>Fruit</i> —All kind of fresh and dried fruit not specifically rated by Netherland vessels	Value	1 per cent.	Free
<i>Wine</i> —in casks by Netherland vessels	Cask	0 50	Free
<i>Seed</i> —Cole, rape, linseed, vetches, and hemp seed, and all other oil seeds not specially enumerated, by Netherland vessels	Last	1 00	Free
<i>Salt</i> (10)—Raw, imported by sea	100	2 00	Free
By Netherland vessels	100	Free	Free
Imported by land	100	2 00	Free
<i>Sulphur</i> —Unrefined, by Netherland vessels from ports in the Mediterranean	100	Free	Free

Explanatory Remarks on Tariff A.

1. Under this head are also included all kinds of Ashes not specifically enumerated, such as are derived from wood, or plants, or calcined ashes, such as straw-ashes, vine-ashes, and such like.

2. It is reserved to the King to admit, free of duty, Machinery of recent invention, or such which is not manufactured in this country, when it is required for the interests of industry, ship-building, or agriculture.

3. Under this head are included Deals imported with unbroken bulk from Sweden, Russia, the Baltic, and Norway, of not less than 5 inches thick, 30 inches broad, and 4 ells long. By "unbroken bulk" is meant wherever half of the capacity of the vessel, as stated in the certificate of measurement for the tonnage duty, is loaded with timber.

The duty is to be paid for the full tonnage stated in the certificate of measurement, whether the cargo consists only partly of timber, or even if there be timber on deck.

In case of mixed cargoes, such as of sawed and not sawed timber, the principle of levying duty for the full tonnage of the ships will be applied as follows: The existing amount of tons of sawed timber will be deducted from the number of tons stated in the certificate of measurement, and the difference considered to be the cargo of unsawed timber. All this, over and above the payment of duty, according to the regulations in the Tariff for such goods as form part of the cargo besides the timber for ship and house-building.

4. Under this head can be included Deals of which the floors and huts on the rafts are made, but in no other proportion than of 4 cubic ells for every 100 cubic ells which the raft measures.

5. See the law on Pit Coals. It is reserved to the King to grant freedom or reduction of duties on coals imported by way of land along a prescribed route, for the interest of the inhabitants on the frontiers.

6. For dust or measure coals 10 mud, for scale coals 1000 lbs.

7. By the roll is understood a roll of 42 ells or less; measuring more than that, it will be considered a double roll, and double the duty, 1 fl., will be paid accordingly.

8. Tare for Sugar. Imported in boxes from Havana, 13 per cent.; in boxes from Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, East India, 18 per cent.; in boxes from other parts, 15 per cent.; in casks, 14 per cent.; in leather, mats, baskets, or linen, and such like packages, 5 per cent. (5 of said packages, if possible, always to be weighed together); in kanassers and kranjangs, 10 per cent.: all gross weight.

9. Tare of Tea. Of ordinary tea-chests weighing 55 Netherland lbs. and above, 18 per cent.; ordinary tea-chests weighing less than 55 lbs., 25 per cent. On entering tea coming direct from China or the Netherland East Indian possessions, the original manifest or other ship's or lading documents, sufficiently showing the origin of the cargo, must be exhibited to identify the cargo; and the functionaries can also claim a legal declaration by the captain, mate, and part of the crew.

As tea, Bohea or coarse Congou, can only be admitted such tea which is imported unmixed, in whole chests (of about 180 to 200 Netherland lbs., and without being packed or incased in smaller chests or packages).

As coarse Congou, is not to be admitted such tea, which, although being in whole chests, has at the time of entry a value of 2f. per Netherland pound or above, according to the current price of the day in this country; and is liable to seizure, all tea entered as coarse Congou, when it has less value than 2f. per Netherland pound, including the augmentation and restitutions specified by Article 263, and as per general law of import, export, and transit, and excise duties, and in conformity with the regulations thereof, in as far as they are applicable to this case.

10. See the law on Salt.

On importing pickle, the salt therein contained will be reduced in pounds according to the Netherland hydrometer and in compliance with the existing or afterwards to be made regulations in the excise law on salt, and be subject to the same duties as the raw salt.

References.—Bohea tea, Congou tea, see Tea. Cinders, see Pit Coals.

TARIFF B.—*New Regulations.*

	Standard.	Import.	Export.
	lbs.	f. c.	
<i>Ashes</i> —Pot and pearl-ashes (1)	100	0 30	Free
Weed-ashes and soda	100	0 20	Free
<i>Manufactory and Steam-Engines</i>	Value	1 per cent.	Free
<i>Yarns, of Hemp, Flax, and Tow:—</i>			
Cable, and rope and sail-yarn	100	1 00	Free
Twine and all other yarns, spun on the small yard	100	3 00	Free
<i>Rosin</i>	100	0 10	Free
<i>Hemp</i> —(not heckled)	100	0 25	Free
<i>Timber</i> —For ship and house-building, imported by sea, with unbroken bulk, unsawed (2)	Ton	0 25	Free
Sawed	Ton	1 50	Free
For ship and house-building, not specifically enumerated, unsawed (3)	Value	1 per cent.	Free
Sawed	Cubic ell	1 50	Free
<i>Hides, Skins, and Leather:—</i>			
All hides (unprepared), either fresh, salted, or dried, not specifically rated	Value	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Free
<i>Iron</i> —Cast, in rough blocks or pieces; likewise the so-called slabs for ballast and ore; forged, staff, bar, band, and sheath iron, and rails for railroads	Value	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Free
Iron-ware and utensils (cast, forged, beaten or flattened), not specifically rated	Value	6 per cent.	Free
Iron-ware and utensils, ships' anchors, chains, and capstans	Value	1 per cent.	Free
<i>Cotton</i> —Not spun	Value	Free	Free
<i>Coals</i> —Pit, including cinders (4)	Value	Free	Free
<i>Copper</i> —Beaten or flattened (excepting that which is specifically rated), round or square; likewise the basons and kettles as they leave the mill, and wire	100	4 00	Free
Beaten or flattened, plates and sheaths of yellow and red copper for sheathing ships' bottoms, bolts, and nails.	100	1 00	Free
<i>Manufactures—Linen and Stuffs of Hemp, Flax, and Tow:—</i>			
Sail-cloth (5)	Roll	0 30	Free
<i>Oil</i> —Bergamot, lemon-oil, oil of orange-blossom (<i>oleum neroli</i>), and all other scented oils, in as far as imported in their natural state, and not prepared to be used as scent	Value	1 per cent.	Free
<i>Zinc</i> —Flattened (excepting that which is specifically rated), likewise wire	100	1 50	Free
Plates and sheaths for coppering ships, also nails	100	0 30	Free
<i>Syrup</i> —Molasses (unprepared), by which is only to be understood those obtained from the cane after the first crystallization (6)	100	3 00	Free
Molasses (prepared and all other unprepared), kitchen and all other treacle	100	10 00	Free
<i>Sugar</i> —Raw, formed and clayed (7)	100	0 20	Free
<i>Tobacco</i> —Cigars	100	40 00	Free
<i>Tea</i> (8)	100	20 00	Free
<i>Tow</i> —Ropes, ships' rigging, and all other rope work	100	2 00	Free
<i>Salt</i> —Raw (9)	100	Free	Free

Explanatory Remarks on Tariff B.

1. Under this head are included all kinds of Ashes, not specifically enumerated, such as are derived from wood, or plants, or calcined ashes, such as straw-ashes, vine-ashes, and such like.

2. Under this head are included Deals imported with unbroken bulk from Sweden, Russia, the Baltic, and Norway, of not less than 5 inches thick, 30 inches broad, and 4 ells long. By "unbroken bulk," is meant whenever half of the capacity of the vessel, as stated in the certificate of measurement for the tonnage-duty, is loaded with timber, duty is to be paid for the full amount of tonnage stated in the certificate of measurement, whether the cargo consists only partly of timber, or even if there be timber on deck. In case of mixed cargoes, such as of sawed and unsawed timber, the principle of levying duty for the full tonnage of the ships will be applied as follows: the existing amount of the tons of sawed timber will be deducted from the number of tons stated in the certificate of measurement, and the difference considered to be the cargo of unsawed timber.

3. Under this head are included deals of which the floors and huts are made on the rafts, but in no other proportion than of 4 cubic ells per every 100 cubic ells which the raft measures.

4. See the law on Pit Coals. On entering measure-coals the standard measure is by mud; for scale-coals by pounds.

5. By the Roll is understood a roll of 42 ells or less; measuring more it will be considered a double roll, and duty at 60 cents paid accordingly.

6. At the entry, the nature of the Molasses must be stated.

7. Tare for Sugar. Imported in boxes from Havana, 13 per cent.; in boxes from Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, East India, 18 per cent.; in boxes from other parts, 15 per cent.; in casks, 14 per cent.; in packages of leather, mats, baskets, linen, and such like, 5 per cent. (five of such packages always if possible to be weighed together); in kanassers or kranjangs 10 per cent.: all gross weights.

8. Tare of Tea. Of ordinary tea-chests weighing 55 Netherland pounds and above, 18 per cent.; of ordinary tea-chests weighing less than 55 Netherland pounds, 25 per cent.

9. See the law on Salt. On importing pickle, the salt therein contained will be reduced to pounds, according to the Netherland hydrometer, and according to the still-existing or afterwards to be made regulations in the excise law on salt, and must be entered as such.

References.

Twine—see Yarn.

Bohea tea—see Tea.

Bolts (copper)—see Copper.

Congou tea—see Tea.

Chains (ships)—see Iron.

Cinders—see Pit Coals.

Capstans (ships)—see Iron.

Article 5. In the existing colonial, import, export, and transit duties, no alteration is to be made than by legal enactment.

The Governor-General has power only in cases of emergency, to modify temporarily the duties. Of such modification immediate notice is to be given to both the Chambers of the States-General.

Article 6. The flags of such States which comply with the conditions enumerated in Article 1 of this Law, are placed on the same footing with the Dutch flag in the colonies and possessions of this kingdom in other parts of the globe. The above exemption does not apply to the coasting trade in Netherland India.

Netherland vessels only, and vessels belonging to ports in Netherland

India, as also the native vessels enjoying equality with the above vessels, are entitled to carry on the coasting trade in Netherland India, as exercised according to the existing regulations.

Article 7. By Chapter 25 of the Law of 26th August, 1822 (State Gazette, No. 38), the following modifications are to be inserted:—

Article 292 is to be read as follows:

“On all vessels which after the period mentioned in Article 1, enter or leave this kingdom, either by sea or along the marshes between the islands and the coasts of Friesland and Groningen, a duty is to be paid under the designation of tonnage-duty, calculated on the number of tons which the vessels are measured at.

“Every ton is to be calculated at the rate of 1000 Netherland lbs., represented by one cubic and a half of the Netherland ell.

“The tonnage duty is to be 45 cents per ton at the first outward clearance, and a like sum at the first arrival in each year, from 1st January to 31st December.”

Articles 293, 294, 295 are repealed.

Article 298 is repealed.

Article 299 is to be read as follows:

“The owners, skippers or commanders of vessels subject to tonnage duty are under obligation to have them measured by functionaries thereto expressly appointed at the port where the vessels may be laying at the time when such metage is necessary.”

Article 301 is to be read as follows:

“The Meter has to provide the skipper or commander with a certificate of measurement duly signed in duplicate, containing besides the description of the flag under which the vessel navigates, and all that is further necessary to identify the vessel, the length, width, depth, and number of tons.”

Article 305 is to be read as follows:

“On exhibiting the certificate of measurement at the office of the collector at the port, the payment of the tonnage-duty is to be made in conformity, after the calculation shall have been found to be correct, in exchange for a tonnage register, expressing receipt of the payment, the name of the port, and date of certificate of measurement.

“Each payment, together with the date of the year, has to be inserted in the certificate of measurement, which is always to be returned to the parties interested, until the day of expiry, and then be returned in order to be repealed, on exhibiting the new certificate of measurement, issued as per Article 303. At the first payment, the duplicate of the certificate of measurement must be returned, and kept at the collector's office.”

Article 306 is to be altered as follows:—“At each new payment of the tonnage-duty the previous tonnage register is to be annulled.”

Article 8. We reserve to ourselves the right of retaliation on vessels of those nations where the Netherland vessels or the goods imported or exported by Netherland vessels are subject to higher duties or charges (of whatsoever denomination) than the national ships, or the goods of the same description imported or exported by national ships, or where the import or export of any goods permitted by national ships are prohibited to Netherland vessels, whenever circumstances may render such measures necessary, and shall be deemed to be desirable for the interest of Netherland trade and shipping, either by refusing to vessels of said nations admission of certain articles, whether by subjecting said vessels to a higher tonnage duty, or the goods imported by the same to higher import duties, but always in such degree that in the application of such retaliation, as much as possible absolute reciprocity be maintained.

Article 9. The day on which the present is to come into operation will be further fixed.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Litt. B.—*Law respecting the Repeal of Navigation Dues on the Rhine and Yssel, and the Repeal of Transit Duties.*

We, William III, &c.

[August 8, 1850.]

To all who shall see, &c.

HAVING taken into consideration that the necessity exists to repeal navigation dues on the Rhine and Yssel, and likewise to repeal the transit duties :

So we, after having heard our Council of State, and in concert with the States-General, have thought proper to decree :

Article 1. The navigation dues regulated by Tariff B and C of the Convention concluded on the 31st March, 1831, between the States on the borders of the Rhine, and established by Royal Decree of 28th June, 1831 (State Gazette, No. 19), as well as of the water-tolls on the Guelderland Yssel, established by Royal Decree of 14th May, 1835 (State Gazette, No. 20), are repealed.

We reserve to ourselves to bring said duties again in operation with regard to the vessels of those States which may treat the Dutch flag in this respect less favourably than the national one.

Article 2. At the same time all transit dues are repealed.

Article 3. We reserve to ourselves to make such regulations respecting the transit of salt as shall be necessary to prevent the evasion of the excise on salt.

Article 4. The day on which this Law is to come into operation will be further fixed.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Litt. C.—*Law repealing the interdiction on vessels built abroad, from navigating under Dutch Registers.*

We, William III, &c.

[August 8, 1850,]

To all who shall see, &c.

HAVING taken into consideration that the necessity exists to grant also to vessels built abroad Dutch ships' registers, so we, after having heard our Council of State, and in concert with the States-General, have thought proper to decree :

Article 1. Both the last sentences of Article 2 of the Law of 14th March, 1819 (State Gazette, No. 12), as well as the words, "and not navigating under a foreign flag," contained in Article 3, 2°, of the same law, are repealed.*

* Both the repealed phrases of Article 2 were of the following import :—

"Registers will only be granted to vessels built and fitted out in this country, with the exception, however, of vessels built abroad, which, previous to the promulgation of the present Law, had obtained Netherland registers.

"We reserve to ourselves to grant registers to vessels built abroad, in as far as such may be for the interest of the trade and shipping, and provided the same stamp and registration dues shall have been paid in this kingdom for such vessels, although bought abroad, as if they had been bought within the kingdom."

The modified Article 3, 2°, is now to be read as follows :

"2°. All Netherland inhabitants which have had for the space of one year at least their fixed residence in this kingdom, although they be at the same time subjects of a foreign State."

Article 2. At the close of Article 8 of the same law, the following phrase is to be added :

“ On demanding a first Netherland certificate for a vessel built beyond this kingdom or its colonies, the above-mentioned owner's warrant, before the register can be granted, must be furnished with a proof of registration.

“ The duty to be paid for this is 4 per cent. of the value, over and above the amount which is stipulated by the law for registration of all other cases, which for that purpose, conformably with the instructions of Article 10 of the Law of June 16, 1832 (State Gazette, No. 29), must be expressed by the applicants at the foot of the above warrant.

“ If the functionaries charged with levying the registration duty are not satisfied with this declaration, it will be left to the decision of three arbiters, of whom one is to be appointed by the owners of the vessel, the second by Government, and the third by both last-mentioned, or in case of difference of opinion, by the President of the District Court of Justice.

“ Article 56 of the Law of 22 Frimaire, year VII, is in this case not applicable.

“ The charges of valuation are for account of the owner or joint-owners, in case the determined value shall exceed the declared value by at least one-eighth.

“ The amount of the above-named duty will be revised at the same time as the Tariff of Import and Export Duties.”

Article 3. The day on which, &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

General Law of August 26, 1822.

(State Gazette, No. 38.)

Revised according to Law, Litt. A, of August 8, 1850, respecting the regulation of the Interest of Netherland Shipping.

CHAPTER XXV.—*Of the Tonnage Duty of Sea-Vessels*.*

Article 292 (Article 292 before, but now modified), of all vessels entering or leaving this kingdom after the period fixed in Article 1, by sea or along the marshes between the islands and the coasts of Friesland and Groningen, a duty will be levied under the denomination of tonnage duty, calculated according to the number of tons which the vessels measure.

Every ton will be equal to 1000 Netherland pounds, represented by one and a half cubic of the Netherland ell.

The tonnage duty is 45 cents per ton, at the first outward clearance, and a like sum at the first entry of each year (from 1st January to the 31st December).

Article 293 (the same as before Article 296). Free of tonnage duty are :—

1. Netherland vessels, in as far and as long as they are only used for the fresh fisheries, the large fisheries or herring fisheries, the Haberdine fisheries, and the whale fisheries, including those of Davis Straits, and also, as long as we shall consider it necessary, those which are trading to and from the Coast of Guinea.

2. Netherland vessels leaving the kingdom, laden only with turf and coals, and entering again in ballast.

Entering with cargo, the inward tonnage-duty is to be paid.

3. All vessels putting in to lie to for orders, through stress of weather, or to winter, without entirely or partly breaking bulk, or taking cargo, and with reservation or intention of the commander to leave again with

* With a new order of articles, and with reference to the former articles now either altered or retained.

unbroken cargo; and it will not be considered having broken bulk if some goods have to be landed for a short time, for repairs of the vessel, or for purifying the goods, or such like, as is before mentioned in Chapter 4, neither the discharge or sale against payment of the duty and excise of goods spoiled or heavily damaged, during the voyage, except on a written permission of the Director of Customs.

We reserve, however, to ourselves to extend this freedom on foreign vessels lying-to, no further than to vessels belonging to kingdoms, states, or ports, when to Dutch vessels, in similar case, a like or similar freedom is or will be granted.

4. Vessels used as pilot-boats, and only as such.

Article 294 (same contents as before Article 297). Coasting trade, mentioned in Chapter 17, does not subject Dutch vessels employed in that trade to tonnage-duty, but a bond may be required, the same as on inland permits when the vessels leave, to prevent that under pretence of coasting trade, a sea voyage to any port beyond the kingdom be undertaken.

Article 295 (before Article 299, now modified). The owners, skippers, or commanders of vessels subject to tonnage-duty, must cause them to be measured by functionaries appointed expressly for that purpose, at the ports where the vessels are at the time when such is required.

Article 296 (the same as Article 300 before). Fractions less than a quarter of a cubic ell are not to be reckoned at the measurement, those of a quarter ell and above are reckoned for half an ell.

Article 297 (before Article 301, now modified). The meter has to provide the skipper or commander with a duly signed certificate of measurement in duplicate, showing over and above the flag under which the vessel navigates, and what is further necessary to identify the same, the length, width, and depth, and the number of tons.

Article 298 (the same as before Article 302). Owners, skippers, or commanders of vessels can claim within three times twenty-four hours after the issue of the certificate of measurement, a remeasurement by two other functionaries or two impartial arbitrators.

Article 299 (same contents as before Article 303). The certificates of measurement are no longer of value than two years after the date of issue. When after the termination of this period the Dutch vessels make their first voyage outward, or the foreign vessels enter inward, a remeasurement shall have to take place, and in conformity of the result thereof, a new certificate of measurement will be granted.

Article 300 (same contents as Article 304 before). Every functionary charged with the measurement is qualified, and in case of suspicion of breach of faith, obliged to verify by remeasurement or in any other way, all former measurements done by others when the vessels are empty, without any expense to the commander, and in case of difference, to note the same on the certificate of measurement. In case of a larger room, the excess will have immediately to be supplied for as many times as previous payments have taken place on the certificate of measurement.

The right granted to owners, skippers, or commanders, by Article 298, applies equally to such verifications.

Article 301 (before Article 305; now modified). On exhibiting the certificate of measurement at the office of the comptroller at that port, the payment of the tonnage-duty must be made accordingly, after having found the account to be correct, in exchange for a tonnage register, showing receipt of the payment and mentioning the date of entry and the date of the certificate of measurement.

Every payment and also the date of the year has to be mentioned on the certificate of measurement, which always must be returned to the applicants, until it has become due, and be handed over to be repealed on exhibiting as before, the new certificate of measurement issued as per Article 299. At the first payment the duplicate of the certificate of measurement must be returned and deposited at the office of the comptroller.

Article 302 (before Article 306, now modified). At every new payment of the tonnage-duty the former tonnage register must be repealed.

Article 303 (the same as before Article 307). No vessels subject to tonnage-duty will be cleared outward or entitled to positive or negative acts of settlement, than after proof of the payment of tonnage-duty, by exhibiting the certificate of measurement and tonnage register at the public office, where the same, in proof thereof, must be signed.

Article 304 (same as before Article 308). The above signed certificates of measurements and tonnage-registers must always remain on board of outgoing ships, to be exhibited on their demand to the searching officers, under a penalty of 25fl. to be paid by the captains.

Article 305 (the same as before Article 309). On total absence of said documents, or when they are found not to belong to the ship, the captain shall have to pay a penalty of 1fl. per every ton which the vessel measures over and above the payment of what is due, for which latter the vessel may, if necessary, be detained.

Article 306 (the same as Article 310 before). Vessels in ballast, which on their arrival are still indebted for any part of the duty, may be detained for the tonnage-duty, and until such payment shall have taken place or security have been given for the same.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Law of June 19, 1845.

(State Gazette, No. 28.)

By which a new Tariff of Import, Export and Transit Duties is established (modified after the Law, Litt. A, of August 8, 1850, for the regulation of Netherland Shipping).

We, William II, &c.

To all who shall see, &c.

Having taken into consideration the necessity to revise the Tariff of Import, Export and Transit Duties :

So We, after having heard, &c.

General Regulations.

Article 1. Of all goods which are imported or exported, or passing transit, and which are not expressly exempted from duty, the import, export or transit duties are to be paid according to the Tariff added to this Law.

Of the goods not named in the Tariff, and which by their nature cannot be classified under the enumerated Articles, is to be paid on the import, 1 per cent., transit $\frac{1}{10}$ th per cent. of the value, or 10 cents per 100lbs., at the option of the importer. Such goods are free of export duty.

Article 2. We reserve to ourselves in certain cases to raise or to reduce for the interest of trade or industry, the import, export, and transit-duties, and also the fixed duty and the navigation dues, and even to repeal entirely or make restitution of the transit, fixed and navigation dues.

With reference to the regulations to which the above reservation applies, notice will have to be given to the States-General within thirty days after the opening of the first following session, accompanied by a project of law relative thereto.

Should such regulations be necessary in urgent circumstances, during a session of the States-General, the projected law will be presented in the course of the same session, within thirty days after the date of our decree.

If the projected law is not accepted by the States-General, the regulations made by us retain their power of law till the twentieth day included from the day on which the law has been rejected.

Respecting Freedom and Exemption.

Article 3. Over and above the articles which by the Tariff itself have freedom of import, export, or transit duties, are further exempted therefrom :

A. At the import :

§ 1. The produce of the ultramarine possessions of the kingdom (with the exception of refined sugar, molasses, and tea), imported with unbroken bulk, and in Dutch vessels, direct from there, provided the origin thereof be proved, and that in said possessions the fixed export duties of that produce have been paid. Similar freedom will be also granted by us when that importation takes place by vessels of those States which

a. Place the Dutch flag on the same footing as the national one trading to and from their own ports (coasting trade and fisheries excepted) ;

b. Place the Dutch flag on the same footing as the national one trading to and from their colonies, if they possess any colonies ; and which

c. Levy no other differential duties to the prejudice of the produce of Dutch colonies, or to the prejudice of the import of produce from other parts of the world out of Netherland ports, than those which are levied in favour of the produce of their own colonies and the direct importation thereof.

§ 2. *a.* Goods returned from the ultramarine possessions of the kingdom.

b. Goods of admitted Dutch origin, which are returned unsold from foreign markets.

c. All goods which, after having been exported, are reimported from ports where the same, on account of prohibition or in consequence of a considerable increase of import duties, unknown in this country, during the export, have either not been admissible, or not admissible without considerable loss.

As far as regards the articles above enumerated under *b* and *c*, this freedom is subject to the condition that the same reimport shall take place within two years after the goods have left this country.

The duties paid on the export of such goods will also be returned.

The above, nevertheless, only applies to cases where the fact and the identification of the goods can be sufficiently proved.

This freedom and restitution of duties cannot be granted to goods in transit.

§ 3. Instruments used for rafts (including cables), which are im- and re-imported as used articles, provided at the import, on exhibiting an inventory at the office of discharge, this use be proved to the satisfaction of the custom-house.

B. At the export :

§ 4. Goods which are transmitted to the ultramarine possessions of the kingdom, under the needful measures of security respecting the destination ; and with the exception of the articles glass-dust, offal for glue, ashes, soap-boilers' and salt-refiners' ashes.

By this regulation no breach is made on the prohibition of the export of certain goods stipulated by the Tariff.

C. At the import and export :

§ 5. Ammunition, provisions, and other necessities, which are sent by or on account of the Department of War, to our armies or fortresses, occupied by the same, or which are returned from there.

By the Department of Finance the thereto-required free passes will be granted.

§ 6. The victuals and ship's stores which are furnished for the service of our ships of war and transports, or to ships employed in fishing, of merchant-ships, to be determined by the first functionary at the port or loading, in proportion to the number of souls on board and to the nature and length of the voyage ; provided the provisions for the use of the ships, then on board of vessels inward bound, are given up and admitted as such by the custom-house, provided that they remain on board.

These goods enjoy also freedom of excise with exception of what in the special laws of excise is or afterwards shall have been determined with regard to the restitution of excise on goods exported to other countries.

The duties and excise must be paid on every excess which is found on board the vessels on entering, unless when the same are housed in a Government warehouse till the departure of the vessel, or when for the satisfaction of the custom-house, a proper bond be given against all change of destination or unloading, and likewise until permission shall have been given for the goods to remain on board.

§ 7. All goods which are exported for account of the Government, to the ultramarine possessions of the kingdom, or to our squadron or men-of-war, being abroad, or are imported from thence into the kingdom.

The requisite free passes will be granted thereto by the Department of Finance, on demand of the Department of Colonies and Marine.

§ 8. The goods belonging to our Ambassadors at foreign Courts, and which are exported for the first time.

With respect to the goods belonging to Ambassadors of foreign Courts residing in this country, similar freedom of duties and excise will be granted to them as is or will be granted to the goods of our Ambassadors by those Courts.

To enjoy this freedom, free passes are given by the Department of Finance, and the holders thereof have to fulfil certain formalities which are prescribed by the laws for levying the duties and excise.

§ 9. The horses and carriages employed for foreign travelling in entering as in leaving the country by land or by sea; provided always those regulations taken by us to prevent fraud, and also the common luggage which travellers carry for their own use, in distinction of articles of trade.

§ 10. Removal of house-furniture, respecting which we reserve to ourselves to determine what may be considered to rank under the following paragraph.

§ 11. Horses, oxen, sheep, pigs, and other cattle, which are taken to pasture by Dutch inhabitants on their lands out of the kingdom, but situated on the frontiers of the same, or from neighbouring lands on the frontiers of the kingdom.

For them grazing permits will be granted, under bond for the amount of the duties for the reimport or export before the close of every year, and subject to the requisite precautions for the identification of the imported or exported cattle.

With regard to the grazing cattle which from time to time or every evening return to the stables, to return to pasture, special regulations are made by the custom-house for the interest of agriculture, and to prevent fraud.

§ 12. Fruit of trees or fields, and plants raised on grounds on the frontiers of the kingdom, within a distance of 5,500 ells from the limit, and in use by Dutch inhabitants, the seeds and manure for the cultivation of those lands, as well as the carriages and boats necessary for the transport of the same. This exemption is only granted on condition that the import and export always takes place between sunrise and sunset, and in the ordinary season of the harvest, or of the gathering of every kind of produce; and, further, that the possession or use of aforesaid lands be annually proved at the respective offices, by a declaration of the receiver of taxes, where the aforesaid lands are registered, or by a duly registered contract of lease.

The exemption of duties named in this and the former paragraph will also be granted (subject to the above conditions) to inhabitants of neighbouring States who have in use lands on the frontiers of the kingdom, and within the same distance from the limit as before stated, provided the Dutch inhabitants enjoy similar freedom on entering and leaving the territory of neighbouring States.

§ 13. Ballast, consisting of brickdust, sand, and such like stuffs, having no value for trade; and, further, all ballast of iron or stone which remains on board the ship.

§ 14. Goods landed from sea and transshipped in other vessels at the first clearance-office, on a previously written permit of the acting

functionary higher in rank than the collector, for the purpose of being exported along the same route, either immediately or after a temporary housing, on the footing as is granted by Article 3 of the Law of 31st March, 1828 (State Gazette, No. 10).

Respecting the Calculation of Duties.

Article 4. Duty is paid in proportion to the quantities really imported, exported, or transported, in such a manner, however, that in calculating the amount of duty due for the entered or existing quantity or value, the subdivisions of the pound, kop, kan, cubic palm, and florin, are considered to be a full pound, kop, kan, cubic palm, and a whole florin. The subdivisions of cents, which may be the product of the calculation of duty on the entered or existing quantities or value, are taken as whole cents.

Article 5. The importer will have the choice to pay transit duty on all goods (horses, cattle, and fish excepted) of which the transit duties are levied in the Tariff according to the value, the number, or the measure, according to that standard measure, or the weight at 10 cents per 100 lb., provided this be settled at the time of entry.

Article 6. Import, export, or transit duty for each document for which any duty is to be paid, will be in no case less than 5 cents, the quantity or value imported, exported, or transported, being ever so small.

Of Tare.

Article 7. No tare is to be given on transit of all goods on which duty is paid by the weight, but for which no tare is fixed in the Tariff; at the importation or exportation, the tare will be paid as follows:

For all casks, cases, &c., made of wood, 15 of 100 lb. gross weight.

For all packages of leather, mats, baskets, kanassers or linen, and such like, 8 of 100 lb. gross weight.

Article 8. In case the importers are not satisfied with the tare fixed by the Tariff, or by the previous Article, they can pay the tare according to the net weight of the goods, in such a way as it will be settled by the functionaries, at the expense of the importers.

In case there are a great number of casks and cases of the same size, the tare of the goods can be fixed by weighing a part of the empty casks, cases, &c., to be pointed out by the functionary, and the tare for the whole quantity will then be reckoned according to the average weight.

In case of mixed packages, and if the duty on one part of the goods is to be paid by the weight, and the other by the value, the net weight of the first can be taken by the functionaries at the expense of the importers, according to the result of which duty then is to be paid.

Article 9. For all liquids free of excise, rated by the measure, and not being stipulated in Article 122 of the General Law of 26th August, 1822 (State Gazette, No. 38), on importation by sea, a reduction will be granted for leakage as follows:

Coming from England, Embden, Bremen, Hamburgh, and the Lower Baltic, also from France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, on this side of the Straits of Gibraltar, 6 per cent.; from other parts, imported by sea, 12 per cent.

Article 10. If the importers think that the reduction for leakage fixed in the previous Articles be not sufficient, or if they should assert a claim to a reduction in those cases in which the law does not grant it, they will be at liberty to pay duty according to the existing quantity, which at their expense will be determined by the functionaries.

D

Of Transit.

Article 11. We reserve to ourselves to modify the regulations of the existing laws with regard to the formalities respecting the goods entered for transit, in cases when such will be more convenient for the trade, reserving the regulations for the payment of import duties.

Respecting the Repeal of former Laws.

Article 12. At the period when this Law and the thereto appertaining Tariff shall come into operation, Article 5 of the Law of August 26, 1822 (State Gazette, No. 38); the Law of August 26, 1822 (State Gazette, No. 39); January 8, 1824 (State Gazette, No. 5); January 10, 1825 (State Gazette, No. 4); March 24, 1826 (State Gazette, No. 14); April 11, 1827 (State Gazette, No. 14); March 31, 1828 (State Gazette, No. 11); December 24, 1828 (State Gazette, No. 85); June 1, 1830 (State Gazette, No. 16); June 8, 1831 (State Gazette, No. 15); and the Law of May 31, 1843 (State Gazette, No. 24), will be repealed.

Order and command that this shall be printed in the State Gazette, and that all ministerial departments, authorities, boards, and functionaries whomsoever it concerns, shall attend to the strict execution thereof.

Given at the Hague, this 19th July, 1845.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

Laws of the Netherland Government
relaxing Restrictions on Trade with
Holland and her Colonial Possessions.

Passed August 8, 1850.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Com-
mand of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their
Address of June 12, 1851.*

LONDON :
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

THE AFFAIRS OF ROME.

1849.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance
of their Address of the 14th of April, 1851.*

LONDON
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[13 63]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.		SUBJECT.	Page
1. Mr. Freeborn	Jan. 8, 1849	Tranquil state of affairs. Excommunication published by the Pope	1
2. " "	Feb. 2,	Communication from Provisional Government	
3. " "	9,	Proclamation suppressing temporal power of the Pope	2
4. " "	19,	Speech of Signor Armellini respecting relations with Foreign Powers	3
5. To Mr. Freeborn ..	Mar. 12,	Approving the course which he has taken	4
6. Mr. Freeborn	1,	Protest of Roman Government against the movements of Neapolitan troops	4
7. " "	23,	State of Rome. Feelings as regards the Pope	6
8. Lord Normanby ..	April 1,	Has communicated to the Nuncio despatch of March 27	6
9. Sir George Hamilton ..	6,	Disturbance at Ancona	6
10. Mr. Freeborn	6,	Disturbances apprehended at Rome	7
11. Lord Normanby ..	16,	Intention of French Government to send troops to Italy	7
12. " "	19,	Conversation with M. Drouyn de Lhuys respecting French intervention in Italy	8
13. M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Admiral Cécille.	19,	Explanations respecting French expedition to Civita Vecchia ..	8
14. Mr. Buchanan	11,	Has communicated to Count Nesselrode's despatch of March 27 to Lord Normanby	12
15. Sir George Hamilton ..	22,	State of Ancona	13
16. " "	25,	Mr. Petre instructed to call attention of Roman Government to state of Ancona	13
17. " "	28,	State of Ancona	14
18. " "	28,	Disembarkation of French troops at Civita Vecchia	14
19. Mr. Temple	27,	French and Neapolitan intervention in Roman affairs	14
20. To Sir George Hamilton	May 9,	Approving instruction to Mr. Petre respecting Ancona	15
21. Lord Normanby ..	8,	Proceedings in Assembly respecting resistance to French troops at Rome	15
22. " "	9,	Letter from the President to General Oudinot	15
23. Mr. Freeborn	1,	French attack on Rome	16
24. Sir George Hamilton ..	2,	No works of art sold at Florence or Rome	17
25. " "	3,	Intelligence from Rome and Ancona	17
26. Admiralty	10,	Arrangements for protection of British interests at Ancona ..	17
27. Sir George Hamilton ..	5,	Intelligence from Ancona	18
28. Mr. Freeborn	5,	Preparation for attack and defence. Neapolitan troops. Works of art	19
29. " "	5,	British subjects in Rome	19
30. To Lord Normanby ..	16,	That General Oudinot may protect British subjects at Rome ..	19
31. Lord Normanby ..	16,	Hope of a peaceable arrangement of Roman affairs	20
32. " "	17,	Telegraphic despatch from Rome .	20
33. Prince Schwarzenberg to Count Colloredo.	April 29,	Explanations as to Austrian intervention	21

No.		SUBJECT.	Page
34. Lord Normanby ..	May 17, 1849	Respecting protection of British residents at Rome	22
35. Mr. Freeborn	9,	British subjects in Rome	22
36. Sir George Hamilton ..	11,	Operations of Austrians at Bologna and Ferrara	22
37. " "	12,	Operations at Bologna	22
38. Admiralty	21,	Proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan" at Venice and Ancona ..	23
39. " "	22,	Intelligence from Roman States ..	24
40. " "	22,	Commander Key's report of state of affairs at Rome	28
41. " "	27,	Further report from Commander Key	31
42. " "	28,	Further report from Commander Key	33
43. To Admiralty	28,	Approving Commander Key's proceedings	33
44. Sir George Hamilton ..	19,	Bologna surrendered to Austrians on the 16th of May	34
45. Mr. Freeborn	19,	State of affairs at Rome	34
46. Mr. Temple	20,	Intelligence from the Roman States ..	35
47. Mr. Freeborn	23,	Defeat of the Neapolitans at Velletri ..	35
48. Mr. Temple	24,	Retreat of Neapolitan army from Roman States	36
49. Mr. Freeborn	25,	Evacuation of Roman territory by Neapolitans	36
50. Sir George Hamilton ..	27,	Austrian troops sent to Roman frontier	36
51. " "	29,	Bombardment of Ancona	37
52. Admiralty	June 8,	Report from Commander Key respecting French proceedings at Rome	37
53. Mr. Magenis	5,	Austrian intentions as to operations in Roman States	38
54. Mr. Bingham	6,	French attack on Rome	38
55. " "	7,	Ditto	38
56. Mr. Temple	May 31,	Arrival of Spanish troops at Gaeta ..	39
57. Mr. Freeborn	June 2,	Convention between Roman Government and M. Lesseps disregarded by General Oudinot ..	39
58. Lord Normanby "T ..	11,	Last news from Rome	40
59. To Lord Normanby ..	12,	Respecting renewal of French operations against Rome	41
60. Mr. Magenis	8,	Blockade of Ancona	41
61. Lord Normanby	14,	Intelligence from Rome	42
62. " "	15,	Intentions of French Government after occupation of Rome	42
63. Sir George Hamilton ..	8,	Ancona still holds out	42
64. Mr. Magenis	9,	Answer given to French Minister by Prince Schwarzenberg respecting Austrian intentions ..	42
65. Lord Normanby	18,	Operations of the siege of Rome ..	43
66. Mr. Freeborn	8,	French operations against Rome ..	43
67. " "	16,	Attack upon Rome. Summons of General Oudinot, and reply ..	43
68. Sir George Hamilton ..	13,	Intelligence from Ancona	49
69. " "	20,	Siege operations at Ancona	50
70. " "	21,	Surrender of Ancona	50
71. Mr. Temple	14,	Movements of Spanish and Neapolitan troops. French operations at Rome	51
72. Admiralty	29,	Commander Key's report of proceedings at Rome	51
73. Sir George Hamilton ..	22,	Consul Moore's mediation at Ancona	52
74. Lord Normanby	July 2,	Causes of difficulty in capture of Rome	52
75. To Lord Normanby ..	3,	As to the terms on which the Pope might return to Rome; and the views of the French Government ..	53
76. Lord Normanby	3,	M. Drouyn de Lhuys to come to England on Roman affairs	54
77. " "	3,	Latest intelligence from Rome	54
78. Mr. Freeborn	June 23,	Attack on Rome	54
79. Admiralty	July 9,	Report from Commander Key of affairs at Rome	55

No.		SUBJECT.	Page
80.	To Lord Ponsonby ..	July 10, 1849	As to advice to be given by Austria to the Pope .. 56
81.	Lord Normanby ..	9,	French troops have entered Rome .. 56
82.	" ..	9,	Satisfaction of French Government at British communication to Vienna on Roman affairs .. 56
83.	To Lord Ponsonby ..	13,	That Austria should recommend the Pope to maintain Constitution .. 56
84.	Mr. Freeborn ..	4,	Occupation of Rome by French forces. Refugees .. 57
85.	Lord Normanby ..	16,	As to policy to be observed by the Pope on returning to Rome .. 58
86.	Mr. Temple ..	5,	Surrender of Rome. Deputation from Bologna to the Pope .. 59
87.	Lord Normanby ..	17,	Intentions of French Government towards the Pope .. 59
88.	Mr. Freeborn ..	5,	Proclamations by Generals Oudinot and Rostolan .. 60
89.	M. Drouyn de Lhuys ..	19,	Intentions of French Government respecting reforms in Roman Government .. 63
90.	To Lord Normanby ..	20,	Copies of Memorandum of 1831 .. 64
91.	Lord Normanby ..	20,	Pope's authority re-established at Rome on 13th July .. 64
92.	Mr. Freeborn ..	14,	Inclosing Pope's Allocution of April 20 .. 64
93.	To Mr. Freeborn ..	23,	Disapproving his having given passports to refugees .. 84
94.	To Sir George Hamilton ..	24,	Transmitting copy of despatch to Mr. Freeborn (No. 93.) .. 84
95.	Lord Normanby ..	23,	Conversation with M. de Tocqueville respecting Roman affairs .. 84
96.	Sir George Hamilton ..	17,	Attempts to capture Garibaldi .. 85
97.	Lord Ponsonby ..	21,	Conversation with Prince Schwarzenberg on Roman affairs .. 85
98.	Sir George Hamilton ..	24,	Movements of Garibaldi's band .. 85
99.	Mr. Freeborn ..	24,	Pope's proclamation. Re-establishment of tribunal of Vicar-General .. 86
100.	Sir George Hamilton ..	26,	Movements of Garibaldi's band .. 88
101.	Prince Schwarzenberg to Count Colloredo ..	27,	Austrian views on Roman affairs .. 88
102.	To Lord Normanby ..	Aug. 7,	As to the re-establishment of Vicariat-General at Rome .. 91
103.	Admiralty ..	7,	State of affairs at Rome .. 92
104.	Lord Normanby ..	9,	Communication made to M. de Tocqueville respecting re-establishment of Vicariat-General at Rome .. 94
105.	" ..	12,	Pope has consented to establish the Code Napoleon .. 94
106.	Mr. Freeborn ..	2,	Commission of Cardinals instituted by General Oudinot .. 94
107.	" ..	4,	Dismissal of employés. Regulation respecting Republican paper-currency .. 97
108.	" ..	4,	Respecting passports given by him to refugees .. 100
109.	Sir George Hamilton ..	7,	Escape of Garibaldi .. 101
110.	Admiralty ..	20,	Intelligence from Rome .. 101
111.	Mr. Freeborn ..	18,	Notification respecting property of the Inquisition .. 102
112.	Admiralty ..	Sept. 1,	Report from Commander Key respecting affairs at Rome .. 103
113.	Mr. Temple ..	Aug. 23,	Expected arrival of the Pope .. 103
114.	Mr. Freeborn ..	26,	Proclamations of Generals Oudinot and Rostolan .. 104
115.	Mr. Temple ..	Sept. 3,	General Oudinot fails in endeavouring to persuade Pope to return to Rome .. 107
116.	Admiralty ..	13,	Report from Commander Key on affairs of Rome .. 108
117.	Mr. Temple ..	8,	Arrival of the Pope at Portici .. 108
118.	" ..	17,	Benediction given by the Pope at Naples .. 109
119.	Mr. Freeborn ..	20,	Proclamations of the Pope and Cardinals .. 109

No.		SUBJECT.	Page
120. Sir George Hamilton..	Oct. 6, 1849	State of public feeling in Rome ..	114
121. Mr. Freeborn ..	Nov. 17,	Neapolitan refugees sent out of country	114
122. Sir George Hamilton..	23,	Change in Pope's intention to return to Rome	115
123. Mr. Freeborn ..	24,	Proclamations by Generals Rostolan and Baraguey d'Hilliers ..	115
124. Mr. Temple	Dec. 11,	Spanish troops have evacuated Roman States	116

for—

“Copies or Extracts of any Correspondence between the British Government and any Embassies or Agents of the British Government Abroad, and between the British Government and any Foreign Governments, concerning the Affairs of Rome, during the year 1849.”

No. 1.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 12.)

(Extract.)

Rome, January 8, 1849.

IT is my duty to inform your Lordship that tranquillity continues, except on the confines of the Neapolitan territories, where troops have been sent.

His Holiness has been induced to issue an excommunication against all parties connected with the National Assembly ; but this step has not disturbed public tranquillity.

No. 2.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Rome, February 2, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that on the 31st ultimo, by invitation of Monsignor * * * through the channel of the Under Secretary of State, I waited on the former at the Quirinal, who requested me, in his own name and that of the other Ministers of the Provisional Government, to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the following :—

“That the Ministers had lost no occasion of assuring His Holiness that they were not only ready, but anxious to place into the hands of His Holiness all the power they held, provided His Holiness would return as a Constitutional Sovereign, and unaccompanied by the ‘Camarilla’ at Gaeta.

“That the present Government would make no opposition either to English or French intervention, but that no means would be left untried to repulse any other armed intervention.

“That they considered the conduct of the Neapolitan Government as highly reprehensible in giving countenance and assistance to the formation of an army in the Kingdom of Naples, with the avowed intention of invading the Roman States.

“That the present Government should consider any army, of whatever nation, marching into the Roman States from the Neapolitan territories, as a Neapolitan army ; and that orders had been given to General Garibaldi to invade the Kingdom of Naples in the event of the Roman States being invaded.

“That the present Provisional Government considered the means now adopting at Gaeta in attempting to reinstate His Holiness through the means of reaction and civil war, to be acts of inhumanity, tending only to exasperate the people and alienate them from His Holiness, as well as to urge them on to the resolution of establishing a Republic in order not to submit to the government of the Sacred College and Jesuits.

“That the flight of His Holiness and persevering refusal to receive a deputation, the sole object of which was to produce a reconciliation between His Holiness and his subjects, had induced the people to unite

for the purpose of forming a new Government, and had compelled the Provisional Government to make great pecuniary sacrifices to prepare an army of defence against Austrian and Neapolitan intervention.

"That the reproach of the Roman States being governed by a faction was not founded on facts, which the number of votes (about one-sixth of the population) for the Costituente Romana fully demonstrated."

The above, my Lord, to the best of my recollection, are the words of Monsignor * * *

I now beg leave to inform your Lordship that the Swiss auxiliary troops at Bologna, about 1500 men, had received orders from His Holiness at Gaeta, to join General Zucchi at Ponte Corvo, but in consequence of the remonstrances and menaces of the population at Bologna and in the Romagna, General Latour, their commanding officer, has consented to remain at Bologna, but he states that he will not permit his brigade to fight against troops under the Papal flag.

The Deputies of the Costituente Romana will meet at the Capitol on the 5th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

No. 3.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 18.)

My Lord,

Rome, February 9, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that after a prolonged debate, and notwithstanding the opposition of about twenty of the most talented Deputies of the National Assembly, the temporal power of the Pope has been suppressed as per inclosed decree and translation, by a majority of 138 out of 143 members, and the "Repubblica Romana" declared by a majority of 120 members out of 143 present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Decree Proclaiming the Roman Republic.

Assemblea Costituente Romana.

Decreto Fondamentale.

Art. 1. IL Papato è decaduto di fatto e di diritto dal governo temporale dello Stato Romano.

2. Il Pontefice Romano avrà tutte le guarentigie necessarie per la indipendenza nell' esercizio della sua potestà spirituale.

3. La forma del Governo della Stato Romano sarà la Democrazia pura, e prenderà il glorioso nome di Repubblica Romana.

4. La Repubblica Romana avrà col resto d'Italia le relazioni che esige la nazionalità comune.

9 Febbraro, 1849, 1 ora del mattino.

Il Presidente,
(Firmato) G. GALLETTI.

I Segretarj,
(Firmato) GIOVANNI PENNACCHI.
ARIODANTE FABRETTI.
ANTONIO ZAMBIANCHI.
QUIRICO FILOPANTI BARILLI.

(Translation.)

Roman Constituent Assembly.

Fundamental Decree.

Art. 1. THE temporal power of the Popedom is suppressed *de facto* and *de jure* in the Roman States.

2. The Roman Pontiff will have all the necessary guarantees in the independent exercise of the spiritual power.

3. The form of the Government in the Roman States will be a pure Democracy, and will take the glorious name of the "Repubblica Romana."

4. The Roman Republic will have with the rest of Italy such relations as the common nationality requires.

February 9, 1849, 1 o'clock A.M.

The President,
G. GALLETTI.

(Signed)

The Secretaries,
(Signed)

GIOVANNI PENNACCHI.

ARIODANTE FABRETTI.

ANTONIO ZAMBIANCHI.

QUIRICO FILOPANTI BARILLI.

No. 4.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 5.)

(Extract.)

Rome, February 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith an extract and translation of a speech made by Signor Armellini, one of the members of the Executive Government, at the National Assembly, on the 13th instant.

I feel it my duty at once to state that the assertions of Signor Armellini are not founded on facts.

With the late Provisional Government my communications were limited to one or two representations on a commercial affair connected with the interest of a British subject at Civita Vecchia, and a misunderstanding between the officers of the "Bulldog" and the authorities at Civita Vecchia. It so happens that up to the present day I have had no occasion whatever to communicate with any Minister connected with the present Government, and I have refused to accept all personal invitations to attend to discussions, &c.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Extract of the Speech of Signor Armellini on the 13th February, 1849.

ABBIAMO anche delle relazioni officiose, e più che tali riguardo alla Francia per mezzo della Ambasciata Francese che era accreditata in Roma. Hanno veduto i vostri stessi occhi dall' Accademia di Francia solemnizzata, e festeggiata la proclamazione della nostra Repubblica con una solenne illuminazione della villa, loro residenza, fatto che parla molto della simpatia della Repubblica Francese sentita verso la Repubblica Romana sua sorella.

Le relazioni colla Gran Brettagna parimenti sono tali da soddisfare.

Siamo in continui rapporti con quell'unico Rappresentante che è in Roma, cioè, il Console Freeborn. Torno a dire le partecipazioni che abbiamo da questo Agente Consolare in Roma relative al Ministero Britannico sono sempre soddisfacenti; e non troviamo che buono l'aspetto in cui è preso il nostro Governo, e in cui sono presi tutti i movimenti degli Stati Romani, dall' Inghilterra per ciò che precede e preparò la proclamazione della Repubblica.

(Translation.)

WE have also officious relations, and more than officious relations with France, through the medium of the French Embassy which was accredited in Rome. You have seen with your own eyes that the French Academy celebrated the proclamation of our Republic with a solemn illumination at the villa of their residence; a fact which speaks much for the sympathy which the French Republic feels towards the Roman sister Republic.

The relations with Great Britain are also satisfactory.

We are in continual communication with the only Representative in Rome, *i.e.*, Consul Freeborn. I repeat that the communications (*partecipazioni*) which we have from the said Consular Agent in Rome relating to the English Ministry are always satisfactory; and we cannot but be gratified with the light in which England regards our Government and the movements of the Roman States which preceded and prepared the proclamation of the Republic.

No. 5.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Freeborn.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 12, 1849.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th ultimo, stating the course which you have felt it to be your duty to pursue under the circumstances therein mentioned; and I am to state to you that that course is quite right.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. 6.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Rome, March 1, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you herewith copy and translation of a letter addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the present Roman Government, accompanied by a letter addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Naples.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that it is a protest from the Roman Government to the Neapolitan Government, in consequence of the menacing attitude of the Neapolitan troops on the frontier, and suggesting at the same time the propriety of giving explanation, and granting satisfaction for the entrance of the small body of Neapolitan troops in the Roman States.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Roman Republic to Mr. Freeborn.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Rome, February 27, 1849.

THE Undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Roman Republic, considers it as a duty to inclose herewith a copy of a note addressed to the Neapolitan Government, requesting your attention to the same, and calling also the attention of your Government.

The Undersigned, &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Roman Republic to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Naples.

Eccellenza,

Roma, li 26 febbrajo, 1849.

MI è d'uopo l'avvertirla, che l'ingrossamento delle reali truppe Napoletane sui nostri confini eccita la giusta diffidenza del Governo della Repubblica, i cui atti non han potuto in nessuna guisa autorizzare quell'accumulamento di forze. La presenza del General Zucchi, palesemente ostile alla Repubblica, e gli uomini che nelle frontiere stesse ei v'è raggranellando coll'intento palese di spingerli contro di noi, accrescono i dubbj di questo Governo sulle intenzioni, che può nudrire a suo riguardo quello di Napoli. Nel giorno 20 del corrente poi è accaduto un fatto che avrebbe potuto dar luogo a terribili conseguenze, se all'amore di libertà, che anima i popoli della Repubblica, non fosse indissolubilmente congiunto l'amore d'Italia. Nel giorno di cui le accenno, un corpo di cento soldati Napoletani entrava nel nostro suolo, volgeva sospette interrogazioni a quanti incontrava sullo stato delle nostre truppe; quindi si ritraeva al di là di quei limiti, che non avrebbe mai dovuto varcare. Quel fatto poteva eccitare fiere rappresaglie, se, come toccai, l'amore d'Italia non ardesse nel cuore di quanti vivono sul nostro suolo, e se il pensiero che Italiani erano gli entrati, temprato non avesse i subiti sdegni, che quella violazione del territorio nostro avea suscitati.

A prevenire i futuri conflitti però, che potrebbero seguire, ad allontanare i pericoli di una guerra che farsi non deve che col nemico d'Italia, il Governo della Repubblica le volge queste rimostranze, e attende col mezzo suo uno schiarimento per quanto è occorso, e quella giusta soddisfazione, che niun Governo di Europa sa negare omai più a un popolo oltraggiato.

Voglia ella interporre presso il suo Governo, onde corroborare l'efficacia di queste rimostranze, e si degni di credermi come colla più alta stima mi rassegno,

Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Rome, February 26, 1849.

IT becomes necessary for me to inform you that the increase of Neapolitan troops upon our frontiers excites the just distrust of the Republican Government, whose conduct has not been such as to authorize in any way a similar accumulation of forces. The presence of General Zucchi, openly hostile to the Republic, and of the men that he collects on the frontiers with the evident object of directing them against us, increases the doubts entertained by the Government of this country with respect to the intentions of that of Naples. On the 20th instant an event took place which might have brought about terrible consequences, if the love of liberty which animates the people of the Republic were not indissolubly united with the love of Italy. On the day which I have mentioned, a body of one hundred Neapolitan soldiers entered our territory and made suspicious inquiries of every one they met as to the state of our troops, retiring subsequently beyond those limits which they ought never to have passed. This deed might have excited fierce reprisals, if, as I have observed, the love of Italy did not animate the hearts of the inhabitants of our soil, tempering the quick indignation occasioned by the violation of territory, with the reflection that the aggressors were Italians.

To prevent all future conflict, and to avoid the dangers of a war which ought to be waged only against the enemy of Italy, the Government of the Republic addresses these remonstrances to you, and expects

through you an explanation of what has happened, and that just satisfaction which no European Government can deny to an outraged people.

Have the goodness to use your influence with your Government in order to strengthen the efficacy of these remonstrances, and believe me, &c.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No. 7.

Mr. Freeborn to Mr. Bidwell.—(Received April 2.)

(Extract.)

Rome, March 23, 1849.

ROME is perfectly tranquil and nothing is now attended to but arms, money, and men.

If no intervention takes place from Naples, the peace of Rome will not be disturbed; if it does, the consequences will be serious, as reaction, civil war and all its horrors, must be the result. Although a Republic is an unfortunate form of Government, I must say in justice to the present Ministers, that their conduct is exemplary; that of the people more so; order and obedience to the laws is the order of the day, and the people have not lost their attachment to His Holiness.

No. 8.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 2.)

(Extract.)

Paris, April 1, 1849.

I HAVE this day communicated to the Nuncio your Lordship's despatch of March 27.*

No. 9.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

(Extract.)

Florence, April 6, 1849.

I HAVE received a letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Ancona, giving a dreadful account of the state of that town. I have the honour to inclose it for your Lordship's information.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Consul Moore to Sir George Hamilton.

(Extract.)

Ancona, April 3, 1849.

ON the 30th ultimo we received the news of the defeat of the Sardinian army by the "Bologna Gazette." The town was thrown into great excitement, and an infuriated mob rushed into all the coffee-houses and public places and tore up the newspapers, and assaulted, stabbed, and murdered people, right and left, who happened to be reading the news. Five were killed: amongst them the Marquis Nembrini, in the reading-room of the Casino. Since then murders have continued at an average of three per day. In the list of superior persons stabbed stands the

* See Papers respecting the Affairs of Italy, 1849. Part IV, No. 243.

Secretary-General of the Government (Valorani). On the 1st instant, at 3 P.M., he was fired at and missed, but a stiletto took effect in the abdomen. This occurred in a public part close to the town gates. A great many of the murderers are well known, but no one dares to arrest them. Neither the police nor civic guard will act. The Sardinians will have nothing to do with it, and this is the only force we could look to for protection.

The reply to all applications is, who will be the first to venture?

The Governor of the town is gone to Rome.

The Belgian Consul quitted the town yesterday-morning, and left his Consulate under my charge.

The Sardinian squadron must I presume leave us in a few days, which will not mend our position.

The troops and volunteers sent to the Romagna against the Austrians returned yesterday, and I fear they will prove another element of discord for the town.

A small French brig-of-war has just entered our harbour from Toulon for Trieste. She has saluted our Roman Republican flag, to the great satisfaction of the population.

No. 10.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

My Lord,

Rome, April 6, 1849.

YOUR Lordship will have learned by my despatches preceding this which I have had the honour to address to you, that the tranquillity of this city had not been materially disturbed, and that the laws had been carried out with moderation on the part of the Government and obedience on the part of the people.

With regret I have now to report to your Lordship that since the intelligence has been received of the defeat of the Piedmontese army, a spirit of reaction, and to a considerable extent, has shown itself, but which the Government has hitherto succeeded in keeping down. I fear, however, that civil war is rapidly approaching, and which may be productive of serious and sanguinary conflicts.

I have not failed to give my best advice at this critical time to most of the English families residing here for their amusement; consequently if any untoward occurrence should happen, and thereby their lives and property placed in jeopardy, they have only to blame themselves for remaining here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

No. 11.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 17.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 16, 1849.

M. ODILON-BARROT has this day demanded from the Assembly a credit of 1,200,000 francs, to enable the Government to give effect to the intimation of the Assembly, that in case circumstances should seem to require it, they should occupy some portion of the Italian territory. No details were given in the report; but it is understood that Civita Vecchia is the destination of the expedition.

The Minister asked that the urgency of the proposition should be voted, and that it should be immediately referred to a Commission. Both these propositions were adopted, and the members adjourned to the Bureaux to name the Commission, who it is expected will make its report this

afternoon; but as there will not probably be time to send anything further by the mail train, I close this despatch and send it by common post.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 12.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 20.)

(Extract.)

Paris, April 19, 1849.

IT appears that the conferences at Gaeta led to a determination on the part of the other Catholic Powers to proceed at once to restore the Pope by foreign intervention; the part proposed for France, in conjunction with the others, was that which she has now assumed, independent of any engagements, namely, to send an expeditionary force to Civita Vecchia.

Some weeks since it appears that Austria had conveyed an intimation to France, that if this Government chose to go alone to Civita Vecchia, she would not object to it, reserving of course the same freedom of action for herself upon other points. The different plans proposed at Gaeta appeared to the French Government objectionable or impracticable; they were likewise informed that the Austrians were upon the point of entering Tuscany, and had declared that the military road there being through Bologna, they should re-establish in that city the authority of the Pope.

The question which had been under discussion between the Representatives of the two Governments at Gaeta thus assumed a practical shape. The Austrians professed to restore the Pope without any conditions, whilst France did not pretend to dictate conditions to His Holiness, but to make the offer of her assistance dependent upon his being ready to carry out those administrative reforms which had been proposed eighteen years since, and also to confirm those Constitutional institutions which the present Pope had previously granted of his own free will: and it was thus to secure to the Romans that improved Government which it was thought would be much endangered, should the Pope be left by Austria to the one-sided counsels of the violent reactionary party, that this expedition had been hurried forward, in order that this French force should arrive at Civita Vecchia before the Austrians could march upon Rome.

I told M. Drouyn de Lhuys that the object which the French Government professed to have in view,—the restoration of the Pope under an improved form of Government, was precisely that which I had always been instructed to state was also that of Her Majesty's Government, though, for reasons which I had then explained to him, we had not wished to take any active part in the negotiations. I had also expressed our desire that France, sharing our feelings on the subject, should not decline to participate in the negotiations. It certainly had been to the influence of diplomatic concert, and not to active intervention, that we had looked, our great desire being that the Pope should be restored by the spontaneous action of his subjects.

No. 13.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Admiral Cécille.—(Communicated to Viscount Palmerston by Admiral Cécille, April 21.)

M. l'Amiral,

Paris, le 19 Avril, 1849.

J'AI l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-joint copie de deux dépêches que je viens d'écrire, l'une au Chargé d'Affaires de France à Vienne, l'autre à notre Ambassadeur auprès du St. Père et à notre Envoyé auprès de la Cour de Naples, pour leur faire connaître les motifs et le but de l'expédition qui va partir pour Civita Vecchia sous le commandement de M. le Général Oudinot. Je vous prie de

vouloir bien en donner lecture à Lord Palmerston. Nous ne doutons pas que le Gouvernement Britannique n'apprécie comme il convient une détermination dont l'objet est tout à la fois de maintenir, autant qu'il dépendra de nous, l'équilibre politique, de garantir l'indépendance des Etats Italiens ; d'assurer aux populations Romaines un régime libéral et régulier ; et de les préserver des dangers d'une réaction aveugle, aussi bien que des fureurs de l'anarchie.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

(Translation.)

M. l'Amiral,

Paris, April 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith copies of two despatches which I have just written, one to the Chargé d'Affaires of France at Vienna, the other to our Ambassador to the Pope and to our Envoy at the Court of Naples, to communicate to them the reasons and the object of the expedition which is about to depart for Civita Vecchia under the command of General Oudinot. I request you to have the goodness to read them to Lord Palmerston. We doubt not that the British Government will duly appreciate a determination, the object of which is at once to maintain, as far as shall depend on us, the balance of power, to guarantee the independence of the Italian States ; to secure to the Roman people a liberal and regular system of administration ; and to preserve them from the dangers of a blind reaction, as well as from the frenzy of anarchy.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de la Cour.

Monsieur,

Paris, 17 Avril, 1849.

LES événemens accomplis avec tant de rapidité depuis quelques semaines dans le Nord de l'Italie ; les mouvemens opérés par l'armée Autrichienne à la suite de la lutte si courte contre l'armée Piémontaise ; l'intention hautement annoncée par M. le Prince de Schwarzenberg, d'intervenir dans toutes les contrées de la Péninsule voisines de la Lombardie ; enfin la délibération même de la Conférence de Gaëte, qui n'a cru pouvoir se rallier à aucune des idées suggérées par nos Plénipotentiaires : toutes ces circonstances nous ont fait penser que la France, pour conserver dans le règlement des affaires de l'Italie Centrale, la part d'influence qui lui appartient légitimement et dont la conservation est essentielle au maintien de l'équilibre politique, devait prendre une attitude plus prononcée. Le Gouvernement de la République s'est résolu à envoyer à Civita Vecchia un corps de troupes commandé par M. le Général Oudinot ; notre pensée en nous décidant à cette mesure n'a été ni d'imposer aux populations Romaines un régime que leur volonté libre aurait repoussé, ni de contraindre le Pape à adopter, lorsqu'il sera rappelé à l'exercice de sa puissance, tel ou tel système de Gouvernement. Nous avons cru, nous croyons plus que jamais, que par la force des choses, par l'effet de la disposition naturelle des esprits, le régime qu'a fondé à Rome la Révolution de Novembre dernier est destinée à succomber bientôt, et que le peuple Romain se replacera sous l'autorité du Souverain Pontife, pourvu qu'on le rassure contre les dangers d'une réaction ; mais nous croyons également, et à cet égard surtout, vous le savez, notre langage n'a jamais varié, nous croyons que cette autorité ne jettera de fortes racines, ne s'affermira contre de nouveaux orages, qu'à l'aide d'institutions qui préviennent le retour des anciens abus dont Pie IX avait avec un si généreux empressement commencé la réforme.

Faciliter un rapprochement qui s'opérerait sur de telles bases, donner au Saint Père et à tous ceux qui, soit à Rome, soit à Gaëte, sont disposés à y coopérer, l'appui dont ils peuvent avoir besoin pour surmonter les obstacles suscités par des prétentions exagérées ou par de mauvaises passions, tel est le but que nous avons assigné à notre expédition.

M. le Prince de Schwarzenberg comprendra, j'en ai la conviction, qu'après avoir pris l'importante détermination que j'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer, nous

n'ayons pas voulu en compromettre les chances de succès par les retards qu'aurait entraînés une communication préalable faite à la Conférence de Gaëte. La marche rapide des événemens nous interdisait toute temporisation. Au surplus, nos intentions ne sont pas équivoques, et ne peuvent être suspectées. Ce que nous voulons c'est que le Saint Père en rentrant à Rome, s'y trouve placé dans une situation qui, tout à la fois satisfaisante pour lui et pour son peuple, garantisse l'Italie et l'Europe contre de nouvelles perturbations, et ne porte atteinte ni à l'équilibre politique ni à l'indépendance des Etats Italiens. Les moyens auxquels nous avons recours sont, si je ne me trompe, les plus propres à atteindre ce but. Ils doivent donc obtenir l'approbation de tous les amis de l'ordre et de la paix.

Nous ne verrons pas sans regret que l'Autriche, à qui l'occupation d'une partie considérable de la Haute Italie, et la victoire récemment remportée sur les Piémontais, assurent déjà une si grande part d'influence dans la Péninsule, crût devoir, comme elle l'a plus d'une fois indiqué, se procurer par l'occupation de Bologne, un gage nouveau qui, bien inutile pour elle au point de vue des intérêts sérieux, ne servirait qu'à inquiéter et à exciter les esprits.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Paris, April 17, 1849.

THE events which have occurred so rapidly within some weeks in the North of Italy; the movements which have been effected by the Austrian army after its very short contest with the Piedmontese army; the intention distinctly announced by Prince Schwarzenberg of interfering in all the countries of the Peninsula adjoining Lombardy; and lastly, the decision even of the members of the Conference of Gaeta, who did not think that they could agree to any of the plans suggested by our Plenipotentiaries: all these circumstances have led us to think that, in order to retain in the regulation of the affairs of Central Italy the share of influence which legitimately belongs to France, and the preservation of which is essential to the maintenance of the balance of power, France ought to assume a more decided attitude. The Government of the Republic has resolved to send to Civita Vecchia a body of troops commanded by General Oudinot. Our intention in deciding on this measure has been neither to impose on the Roman people a system of administration which their free will would have rejected, nor to constrain the Pope to adopt, when he shall be recalled to the exercise of his power, this or that system of Government. We thought, we more than ever think, that by the force of events, by the effect of the natural disposition of men's minds, the system of administration which the Revolution of last November has established at Rome is destined soon to fall, and that the Roman people will place themselves again under the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, provided they are secured against the dangers of a reaction. But we nevertheless think, and in this respect especially you know our language has never varied, that that authority will not take strong root, and can only strengthen itself against fresh storms, by the help of institutions which may prevent the return of the old abuses, the reform of which Pius IX had with such generous zeal begun.

To facilitate a reconciliation which would be effected on such grounds, to give to the Holy Father and to all those who, whether at Rome or at Gaëta, are disposed to co-operate therein, the assistance which they may require to surmount the obstacles raised by exaggerated pretensions or by evil passions, such is the object which we have assigned to our expedition.

Prince Schwarzenberg will understand, I am convinced, that after having taken the important decision which I have the honour to announce to you, we have not wished to risk the chances of its success by the delay which a preliminary communication made to the Conference of Gaëta would have caused. The rapid progress of events made it impossible for us to temporize. Moreover, our intentions are unequivocal and cannot be suspected. What we wish is, that the Holy Father on re-entering Rome may find himself placed in a situation which, while it is satisfactory to him and to his people, may at the same time preserve Italy and Europe from fresh disturbances, and may not

interfere either with the balance of power or the independence of the Italian States. The means to which we have recourse are, if I am not mistaken, the fittest to attain that end. They ought then to meet with the approbation of all friends of order and of peace.

We should not without regret see that Austria, to whom the occupation of a considerable part of Upper Italy and the victory recently obtained over the Piedmontese secure already so large a share of influence in the Peninsula, should think proper, as she has more than once intimated, to procure for herself, by the occupation of Bologna, a fresh security which, however useless to her with regard to serious interests, would serve but to disquiet and to excite men's minds.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. d'Harcourt and M. de Rayneval.

Monsieur,

Paris, 18 Avril, 1849.

LA détermination que vous annonçait une dépêche du 15 de ce mois est enfin arrêtée, et va recevoir son exécution. Un vote de l'Assemblée Nationale, rendu à la suite d'une discussion solennelle, ayant ouvert au Gouvernement de la République les crédits dont il avait besoin à cet effet, un corps de troupes commandé par le Général Oudinot sera dirigé sans retard sur Civita Vecchia. La pensée du Gouvernement de la République, en se décidant à cette mesure, n'a été ni d'imposer aux populations Romaines un régime que leur volonté libre aurait repoussé, ni de contraindre le Pape à adopter, lorsqu'il sera rappelé à l'exercice de sa puissance temporelle, tel ou tel système de Gouvernement. Nous avons cru, nous croyons plus que jamais, que par la force des choses, par suite de la disposition naturelle des esprits, le régime qu'a fondé à Rome la Révolution du mois de Novembre est destiné à succomber bientôt; que le peuple Romain, pourvu qu'on le rassure contre les dangers d'une réaction, se replacera avec empressement sous l'autorité du Souverain Pontife; et que Pie IX, rentrant dans ses Etats, y rapportera la politique généreuse, éclairée, libérale, dont il s'est naguères montré animé. Faciliter un rapprochement qui s'opérerait dans un pareil esprit, donner au St. Père et à tous ceux qui, à Gaëte comme à Rome, sont disposés à coopérer, l'appui dont ils peuvent avoir besoin pour surmonter les obstacles suscités dans l'un ou l'autre sens par des influences exagérées ou de mauvaises passions, tel est le but que nous avons assigné à notre expédition. Veuillez, en annonçant, de concert avec M. de Rayneval, à M. le Cardinal Antonelli, le départ de la division commandée par M. le Général Oudinot, lui bien expliquer l'objet et la portée de la résolution que nous venons de prendre. Il comprendra que, pour se mettre en état d'en profiter, le Saint Père doit se hâter de publier un manifeste, qui, en garantissant aux populations des institutions libérales et conformes à leur vœu comme aux nécessités des temps, fasse tomber toutes les résistances. Ce manifeste, paraissant au moment même où nos forces se montreraient sur les côtes des Etats de l'Eglise, serait le signal d'une conciliation qui ne laisserait en dehors qu'un bien petit nombre de mécontents. Vous ne sauriez trop insister sur l'utilité, sur la nécessité même, d'un pareil acte.

Il vous sera facile de faire comprendre aux membres de la Conférence de Gaëte que, si nous n'avons pas cru devoir attendre pour agir, le résultat des délibérations de cette Conférence, c'est parce que la marche rapide des événemens ne nous le permettait pas. Ce que nous désirons c'est que le St. Père, en rentrant à Rome, se trouve placé dans une situation, qui, tout à la fois satisfaisante pour lui et pour son peuple, garantisse l'Italie et l'Europe contre de nouvelles perturbations, et ne porte atteinte ni à l'équilibre politique ni à l'indépendance des Etats Italiens. Les moyens auxquels nous avons recours sont, si je ne me trompe, les plus propres à atteindre ce but. Ils doivent donc obtenir l'approbation de tous les amis de l'ordre et de la paix.

Agréé, &c.
(Signé) E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Paris, April 18, 1849.

THE determination announced to you in a despatch of the 15th instant is at length taken and is about to be carried into execution. A vote of the National Assembly, passed at the close of a solemn discussion, having provided the Government of the Republic with the funds which it required for that purpose, a body of troops commanded by General Oudinot will be dispatched without delay to Civita Vecchia. The idea of the Government of the Republic, in deciding upon this measure, has not been either to impose upon the Roman people a system of administration which their free will would have rejected, or to compel the Pope, when he shall be recalled to the exercise of his temporal power, to adopt such or such system of Government. We have thought, we think more than ever, that by the force of circumstances, and in consequence of the natural disposition of men's minds, the system of administration which was founded at Rome by the Revolution of November is destined shortly to fall; that the Roman people, provided it is reassured against the dangers of a reaction, will readily replace itself under the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff; and that Pius IX, on returning to his dominions, will carry back thither the generous, enlightened, and liberal policy with which he has lately shown himself to be animated. To facilitate a reconciliation which should be carried out in such a spirit, to furnish the Pope and all those who, at Gaeta as well as at Rome, are disposed to contribute thereto, with the support which they may require in order to surmount the obstacles raised in one sense or the other by exaggerated influences or by evil passions, such is the object which we have assigned to our expedition. Have the goodness, when announcing, in concert with M. de Rayneval, to Cardinal Antonelli, the departure of the division commanded by General Oudinot, clearly to explain to him the object and the bearing of the resolution which we have now adopted. He will understand that in order to place himself in a position to profit by it, the Pope must hasten to publish a manifesto, which, by guaranteeing to the people liberal institutions in conformity with their wishes as well as with the necessities of the times, shall cause the overthrow of all resistance. This manifesto, appearing at the very moment when our troops would show themselves on the coasts of the States of the Church, would be the signal for a reconciliation from which only a very small number of malcontents would be excluded. You cannot insist too strongly upon the utility of, or the necessity even which exists for, such a document.

It will be easy for you to make the members of the Conference of Gaeta understand that if we have not thought fit to wait for the result of the deliberations of that Conference before resorting to action, it is because the rapid progress of events did not allow us to do so. What we desire is, that the Pope, on returning to Rome, shall find himself in a position which, at once satisfactory for himself and for his people, shall secure Italy and Europe from new commotions, and shall not prejudice either the balance of power or the independence of the Italian States. The means to which we have recourse are, if I do not deceive myself, the best calculated for the attainment of this object. They must consequently meet with the approbation of all the friends of order and of peace.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

No. 14.

Mr. Buchanan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 23.)

(Extract.)

St. Petersburg, April 11, 1849.

I HAVE made Count Nesselrode acquainted with the concluding paragraphs of your Lordship's despatch to Lord Normanby*, dated the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the negotiations which are about to be entered into with a view to re-establishing the authority of the Pope at Rome.

* See Papers respecting the Affairs of Italy, 1849. Part IV, No. 243.

No. 15.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Florence, April 22, 1849.

THE details I daily receive from Ancona of the atrocities committed are hardly credible, and such as appear to stain no other European city. The Roman Government seem to have abandoned all intention of interfering to crush the robbers and assassins by arrest and punishment, and the life of Her Majesty's Consul is menaced and seems really in danger.

The average number of daily murders is six or eight; last Sunday there were ten victims, of whom one gentleman was murdered on the French Consul's staircase, another on the flat above him, and a third close to the Consul's house. The rage of the assassins appears chiefly directed against persons of respectability supposed to entertain principles opposed to the Revolutionary Government.

I have been requested by some of the English inhabitants to apply for a ship of war to protect them, but I fear that Sir William Parker would not be enabled to comply with their wishes.

I think it my duty to make your Lordship acquainted with this sad state of affairs at Ancona, in case Her Majesty's Government should think fit to order a man-of-war to proceed there to protect English interests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 16.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 4.)

(Extract.)

Florence, April 25, 1849.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a letter which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Ancona, which informs me that an Irish friar, named O'Kelleher, greatly respected by all the English residents at Ancona, had been shot under the windows of the Russian Consul, and that the life of an Englishman had been threatened for calling the guard to the aid of the dying friar.

Under these circumstances I have thought it my duty to instruct Mr. Petre to bring these lamentable circumstances under the notice of the Roman Government, more particularly as the most culpable apathy seems to prevail on their part in attempting to repress the assassinations which hourly occur.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Consul Moore to Sir George Hamilton.

(Extract.)

Ancona, April 21, 1849.

YESTERDAY morning we were again horrified by another list of murders during the evening of the 19th, and amongst them Father O'Kelleher, an Irish friar. He was shot dead under the Russian Consul's windows, who saw him expire and heard his last groan without the power of rendering him any aid, though the dying man looked imploringly up at the windows of this house where the ladies of the family were also assembled, and to whom he was father confessor. His body was removed in a wheelbarrow.

This event has cast great gloom over all the English, as the poor murdered man was intimate with us all, and as for my house he had the full run of it all times.

An Englishman for calling the guard to the aid of the dying friar is now threatened. It appears when a victim is doomed, his executioner (one

or more) is at the same time named. As yet the Governor has done nothing to stay this torrent of human blood. He wrote to me yesterday to say he was still exerting himself to combine a general plan "*per estirpare questa piaga sì dolorosa che tanto disonora la città di Ancona ed i santi principi della libertà,*" but if he were unsuccessful he should give in his resignation.

It is said two commissaries arrived yesterday from Rome, and that they addressed the Circoli on the present terrific state of things. I believe no murders took place last night. Very few persons are to be seen out of doors at any hour. It is even dangerous to look out of a window. Several have been shot at when doing so, but none wounded, though one received a bullet through his cap.

No. 17.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Florence, April 28, 1849.

I AM sorry to inform your Lordship that the reign of terror continues at Ancona. The lives of the captains of two English merchant-vessels are threatened—they dare not leave their ships.

No. 18.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

Florence, April 28, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that intelligence has reached Florence of the disembarkation of 8000 or 9000 French troops, under the command of General Oudinot, at Civita Vecchia. No opposition was offered to the landing of the troops, who were well received.

No. 19.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 7.)

(Extract.)

Naples, April 27, 1849.

THE French force, which has been ordered to embark at Toulon and Marseilles, amounting, it is said, to 5000 or 6000 men, are I am told expected to arrive shortly at Fiumicino, at the mouth of the Tiber, from which it would appear that they are intended to march upon Rome.

Admiral Baudin has received orders to remain in this neighbourhood for the present with his squadron, which consists of five sail of the line, four of which are in the Bay of Naples and one at Gaeta, and five steamers.

Admiral Sir William Parker left Naples on the 8th instant for Malta, leaving the "*Howe*" and the "*Spitfire*" steamer here; and Admiral Baudin was to remain till the 14th instant, as he was waiting for the arrival of a store-ship which was to join him from Toulon. In the meantime, however, the letter carried by the "*Caton*" to Palermo gave rise to the proposal of the Palermitans to submit, which detained the Admiral some time longer until the result was ascertained; and now this expedition from France in support of the Pope will cause him to prolong his stay on this coast.

Neapolitan troops to the amount of about 12,000 men are collected on the frontier, ready to act in case they should be required to advance on Rome.

The members of the Diplomatic Body who are occupied with the affairs of the Pope, are assembled now at Gaeta.

No. 20.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir George Hamilton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 9, 1849.

IN reply to your despatch of the 25th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having instructed Mr. Petre to call the attention of the Roman Government to the state of affairs at Ancona.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 21.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 10.)

(Extract.)

Paris, May 8, 1849.

THE excitement in the Assembly yesterday, as soon as the nature of the news from Rome became known, was very great. All the facts were assumed upon the authority of private letters; but it was evident there was so general a dissatisfaction and uneasiness, that it was impossible to maintain the reserve which, under other circumstances, the imperfect state of information would well have justified. The Ministers therefore consented to the appointment of a Commission to examine into the instructions given by them to the General. The composition of this Commission was hostile, and the report was such as might in consequence have been expected.

No. 22.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 9, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a number of the "Constitutionnel," containing the copy of a letter addressed by the President of the Republic to General Oudinot, with reference to the operations of the French forces in the Roman States.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NORMANBY.

Inclosure in No. 22.

The President of the French Republic to General Oudinot.

Mon cher Général,

Elysée-National, 8 Mai, 1849.

LA nouvelle télégraphique qui annonce la résistance imprévue que vous avez rencontrée sous les murs de Rome m'a vivement peiné. J'espérais, vous le savez, que les habitants de Rome, ouvrant les yeux à l'évidence, recevraient avec empressement une armée qui venait accomplir chez eux une mission bienveillante et désintéressée. Il en a été autrement: nos soldats ont été reçus en ennemis; notre honneur militaire est engagé; je ne souffrirai pas qu'il reçoive aucune atteinte. Les renforts ne vous manqueront pas. Dites à vos soldats que j'apprécie leur bravoure, que je partage leurs peines, et qu'ils pourront toujours compter sur mon appui et sur ma reconnaissance.

Recevez, &c.

(Signé) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(Translation.)

My dear General,

Elysée National, May 8, 1849.

THE telegraphic intelligence which announces the unlooked-for resistance which you have encountered under the walls of Rome has affected me greatly. I hoped, as you know, that the inhabitants of Rome, opening their eyes to evidence, would eagerly receive an army which arrived for the purpose of effecting as regards them a kind and disinterested task. The result has been different: our soldiers have been received as enemies; our military honour is involved; I will not allow that it should sustain any damage. Reinforcements shall not be wanting to you. Tell your soldiers that I appreciate their bravery, that I share their toils, and that they can always reckon upon my support and upon my gratitude.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON.

No. 23.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 11.)

(Extract.)

Rome, May 1, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that yesterday at 10 A.M. the city gates, "Porta Cavallegieri" and "Porta St. Pancrazio," both within gunshot of St. Peter's, were attacked by the advance guard of about 5000 men of General Oudinot's force, consisting of 9000 men, and after a severe conflict of about six hours, were repulsed with great loss on the part of the French. As far as I can learn, about 350 of the French have been made prisoners, and amongst them 12 or 13 officers of rank, about 400 killed and wounded in proportion; on the whole, I am of opinion about 1200 men *hors de combat*. At 5 o'clock P.M. the fire had ceased.

It is superfluous to say that the French behaved with great bravery, but they were met by men equally brave; in short the conflict was desperate. On the part of the Romans not more than 3000 were engaged, part in the open field and part behind the barricades, in which they were assisted by the mass of the population, including the women. The Romans had a reserve of about 10,000 men between regular troops and volunteers that were not allowed to act, in order that they might be fresh to meet the remainder of General Oudinot's body of troops, if necessary; the Romans have lost 18 officers and about 200 men placed *hors de combat*; amongst them about 40 students, sons of the most respectable families in Rome.

It would appear, my Lord, from what I have been able to learn, that General Oudinot calculated on the reactionist party in the city, but not an individual made his appearance, for this reason, that the mass of the people are ill-disposed to the restoration of the Ecclesiastical Government.

It was expected that the attack would be renewed this morning, as the French are encamped about three miles from the city, but as yet no second attack has taken place. Immense preparations are making, barricades are forming in the streets, and every means of defence adopted by a population of 160,000, and about 15,000 between regular troops and volunteers; consequently great loss of life must ensue, and destruction of property. All the neighbouring towns are sending in reinforcements.

It is my duty to state to your Lordship that anarchy has not existed in the city of Rome, and that crime has diminished.

I have not failed to afford every protection in my power to the English in Rome, by receiving part in my house, and by offering them an asylum at a neighbouring hotel, under the immediate protection of a strong body of Civic Guard which was granted to me in the most courteous manner by the Roman authorities.

I have called a meeting of the Consuls of foreign Powers at this Consular residence; the result has been that we have offered our services to the Municipality of Rome, should they be required, when by our interference we may save effusion of blood and destruction of property.

No. 24.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 10.)

(Extract.)

Florence, May 2, 1849.

I SEE in to-day's newspapers, that Lord Lansdowne has been questioned in the House of Lords relative to the reported sale of works of art at Florence and at Rome.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that no sale whatever of any of the contents of the public collections at Rome or Florence has taken place.

No. 25.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 11.)

My Lord,

Florence, May 3, 1849.

THE telegraph from Marseilles to Paris will have furnished your Lordship with so much more recent intelligence of the French expedition to Civita Vecchia than I can give you from hence, that I have hitherto abstained from addressing your Lordship on that subject.

From the accounts of the state of Rome given by travellers arriving from that city, it would appear that if the French Government counted upon a great reaction in favour of the Papal Government which should manifest itself as soon as the French troops touched the Roman soil, they have been much deceived, as no such reaction has taken place, at least in Rome, where a hatred of Priestly Government seems to be deeply rooted in the minds of the great mass of the people.

The Romans appear determined to resist; and a report reached Florence yesterday evening, that the French had been obliged to retire after a conflict in the neighbourhood of Rome, in which they sustained considerable loss.

I do not understand that there is much objection to the Pope personally among the Romans, but the dislike of the cardinals and priests is unbounded, and the palaces of some of the nobles, particularly the Doria and Borghese Palaces, are threatened with destruction.

Ancona has been placed in a state of siege, and the Government seem to be taking some measures to arrest the murderers who infest that city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 26.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, May 10, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, copies of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, dated the 1st instant, with its inclosures, reporting the arrangements he has made for the protection of British interests at Ancona and other places in the Adriatic, and that the Sardinian squadron had proceeded to Genoa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Caledonia," Malta, May 1, 1849.

I HAVE this instant received Mr. Ward's letter of the 18th April, conveying the directions of the Lords of the Admiralty that a ship may be sent to Ancona for the protection of British trade. It is my intention to dispatch the "Frolic" there to-morrow. The inclosed extract of a communication which I received only five days ago from Captain Symonds, will in the meantime apprize their Lordships that the "Spartan" was on the 19th ultimo at Ancona, and that no danger to British residents was then apprehended. The "Racer" had not at that date joined the "Spartan." Captain Symonds will consequently return to Trieste and remain there until apprehensions for the safety of Her Majesty's subjects are removed, or until I can send the "Ardent" or "Sharpshooter" to Venice, which I trust will be in accordance with their Lordships' directions contained in Mr. Ward's letter of the 8th ultimo.

The Sardinian squadron has I believe left the Adriatic. One frigate and five steamers anchored for a couple of days in Valletta Harbour on their way to Genoa, and the frigate bearing Admiral Albini's flag appeared off this port on the 28th of April, when she had communication by boat with the Sardinian ships which were then inside the harbour. The whole have since proceeded to their destination.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. PARKER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Captain Symonds to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

(Extract.)

"Spartan," Ancona, April 19, 1849.

I ARRIVED here this morning at 8 A.M., and have just communicated with Mr. Moore, our Consul here.

This place seems in a melancholy state: murders have occurred in the open day; but they seem to have limited these atrocities to themselves; and as there are six English vessels here I see no cause of alarm to British subjects, which amount to four families.

The French steamer "Brazier," that was stationed here, has left for Trieste.

The "Agile," French brig-of-war, is coming here.

I hear nothing of Vice-Admiral Albini's squadron, and have seen nothing, although I have twice crossed the gulf.

No. 27.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord,

Florence, May 5, 1849.

WITH reference to the state of Ancona I have received advices from that town that the state of siege is maintained. Arrests continue to be made, and persons are searched in the streets for prohibited arms.

On the 2nd instant the French Consul was summoned to appear before the Governor and chief officers, and then informed that if the two French war-steamers did not quit those waters they would be sunk.

The two steamers are preparing to leave at once.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 28.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord,

Rome, May 5, 1849.

IN my despatch dated the 1st instant, I had the honour to report to your Lordship the attack and retreat of the French troops under the command of General Oudinot, who I am informed proposes to make a second attempt.

I now beg leave to inform your Lordship that the advance guard of the Neapolitan troops, about 15,000 men, has reached Albano, fifteen miles from Rome.

The preparations for defence are on a large scale, and I regret to say that in doing this great destruction of property has taken place; all the villas, trees, &c., near the approaches to the town gates, have been blown up and cut down. The English chapel, I fear, will meet the same fate, and the military authorities are placing cannon on the churches. I also fear that the splendid palaces of Princes Doria, Borghese, &c., will meet the same fate; in short there is every appearance of immense loss of life and property, as the populace and troops are filling the houses with paving stones, &c., determined (as they state) to resist the return of the Ecclesiastical Government.

The Republic of course must succumb under such force; but I must in justice say, that the men in power have, under all the circumstances, shown courage and moderation.

On the 30th instant Vice-Consul Lowe, at Civita Vecchia, sent me a despatch brought by the "Spitfire" from Naples, which has never reached me, and I am still without any particular instructions.

No works of art have either been secreted or offered for sale; on the contrary, they have been restored, preserved and protected.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

No. 29.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 15.)

(Extract.)

Rome, May 5, 1849.

IN my despatch dated the 6th of April, I had the honour to inform your Lordship that I had recommended the English residing in Rome to quit the city. This advice I repeated daily, but it was treated with ridicule and indifference.

The attack upon the city by the French caused alarm, but the approach of the Neapolitan army has struck a panic; I allow not without cause, as much mischief must ensue from such troops.

I have been assailed by all sides and at all hours by the British visitors and residents to obtain permits for them to quit the city, declared to be in a state of siege. I have not failed to exert myself both by personal and written applications to procure for them the means of departure, but the military authorities (in whose hands all power is vested) refused to allow horses to quit the town. However I am happy to say that my laborious exertions have enabled numerous families to quit.

No. 30.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1849.

I HAVE received a despatch from Mr. Freeborn, the British Consular Agent at Rome, dated the 5th instant, stating that he apprehends that great loss of life and destruction of property will ensue upon the approach of the

Neapolitan troops to Rome ; and I have to direct your Excellency to request that the French Government will give instructions to General Oudinot to afford protection to British subjects at Rome.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 31.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 17.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 16, 1849.

THE French Government have received letters from Rome to-day, which incline them to hope that the affairs of that city will be peaceably arranged, in consequence of an appeal likely to be made to the French General for his amicable intervention between the people and the Pope.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 32.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 18.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 17, 1849.

I INCLOSE a copy of a telegraphic message which arrived yesterday afternoon, and confirmed what M. Drouyn de Lhuys had previously anticipated as to the renewed desire on the part of the *de facto* Government of Rome to put itself in communication with the Commandant of the French Forces, and endeavour to obtain through his means better terms for the Roman people than if obliged to submit unconditionally upon the advance of the Neapolitans and Austrians.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMANBY.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Telegraphic Message.

Paris, le 16 Mai.

LE Gouvernement vient de recevoir la dépêche télégraphique suivante, du Contre-Amiral Tréhouart, en date de Toulon, le 16 Mai au matin :

“ Je suis parti avant-hier à sept heures du soir de Civita Vecchia, où le bruit courait, dès la veille, que deux envoyés Romains, porteurs de paroles d'accommodement, s'étaient rendus à notre quartier-général. Ces bruits m'ont été confirmés par une lettre du Général-en-chef du 13 au soir, de Castel di Guido :

“ ‘ Déjà des propositions sérieuses de soumission me sont faites.’

“ J'arrive à Toulon avec le ‘ Labrador ’ et le ‘ Sané,’ pour les faire concourir le plus tôt possible au transport des nombreux chevaux qui sont dirigés sur Civita Vecchia.”

(Translation.)

Paris, May 16.

THE Government has just received the following telegraphic despatch from Rear-Admiral Tréhouart, dated Toulon, the 16th of May in the morning :

“ The day before yesterday, at seven in the evening, I left Civita Vecchia, where it was reported, since the previous evening, that two Roman Envoys, bearers of proposals for an agreement, had proceeded to our head-quarters. These reports were confirmed to me by a letter from the General-in-chief, dated the evening of the 13th, from Castel di Guido.

“ ‘ Already serious proposals of submission are made to me.’

"I come to Toulon with the 'Labrador' and 'Le Sané,' in order that they may assist as soon as possible in the conveyance of the numerous horses on their way to Civita Vecchia."

No. 33.

Prince Schwarzenberg to Count Colloredo.—(Communicated to Viscount Palmerston by Count Colloredo, May 17.)

M. le Comte,

Vienne, le 29 Avril, 1849.

LE Gouvernement de l'Empereur a transmis au Maréchal Comte Radetzky l'ordre de faire entrer des troupes tant en Toscane que dans les Légations.

En nous décidant à prendre cette mesure, nous n'avons fait que nous rendre à l'appel qui nous a été adressé dans ce but de la part du Grand Duc de Toscane comme de la part du Saint Père, ce dernier ayant à la fois eu recours à l'intervention armée de la France, de l'Espagne, et de Naples.

Le but de notre intervention n'est autre que le rétablissement des Gouvernemens légitimes et de l'ordre légal. Dès que ce but aura été atteint, et il le sera bientôt, nous l'espérons, grâces au concours de la partie saine des populations, nos troupes se retireront.

Quant à l'intervention dans l'Etat de l'Eglise, nous aurions désiré qu'il nous eût été permis d'attendre que les arrêtés de la Conférence de Gaëte, tout en mettant en relief l'accord existant entre les Puissances dont le Saint Père a spécialement réclamé le concours, eussent apporté à leur action de l'ensemble et de l'unité.

La France ayant pris le parti de devancer par l'expédition de Civita Vecchia les arrêtés de la Conférence, nous n'en espérons pas moins que le but vers lequel tendront ses efforts isolés se confondront avec celui que les Quatre Puissances avaient été appelées à poursuivre de commun accord.

Nous ne voulons, pour notre part, que remplir les vœux du Saint Père, identiques à ceux du monde civilisé, en coopérant dans la limite de nos facultés à rendre au Chef de l'Eglise Universelle, sa liberté et son indépendance, que les peuples Catholiques ne sauraient voir avec indifférence confisquée au profit d'un parti anarchiste. La France, en dernier analyse, ne saurait vouloir autre chose. Dès-lors, j'aime à le croire, l'action des deux Puissances, tout en ayant l'air d'obéir à des impulsions divergentes, n'amènera point de conflit entre elles, et aboutira au contraire à des résultats également profitables au bien-être des peuples de l'Italie Centrale, comme à la cause de l'ordre général.

Je vous prie, M. le Comte, de donner lecture de cette dépêche à M. le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat.

Recevez, &c.

(Signé) SCHWARZENBERG.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

Vienna, April 29, 1849.

THE Government of the Emperor has sent to Marshal Count Radetzky orders to advance troops as well into Tuscany as into the Legations.

In deciding upon this measure we have only responded to the demand which has been addressed to us to this effect on the part of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, as well as on the part of the Holy Father, the latter having at the same time applied for the armed intervention of France, Spain, and Naples.

The object of our intervention is no other than the reestablishment of the legitimate Governments and of legal order. Whenever this object shall have been attained, and, thanks to the cooperation of the sane portion of the population, it will be so we hope shortly, our troops will retire.

As regards the intervention in the State of the Church, we could have wished to have been allowed to wait until the decisions of the Conference of Gaëta, while placing in relief the agreement existing between the Powers whose support the Holy Father has especially claimed, had given to their endeavours combination and uniformity.

France having decided by the expedition to Civita Vecchia, to act in advance of the decisions of the Conference, we do not the less hope that the object at which her isolated efforts aim, will prove to be the same as that which the Four Powers had been called upon to effect by common action.

For our part we only wish to comply with the wishes of the Holy Father, identical with those of the civilized world, by cooperating within the limits of our means, to restore to the Chief of the Universal Church his liberty and independence, which Catholic populations cannot with indifference see destroyed to the advantage of an anarchistical party. France, if we examine it well, can have no other object; I therefore willingly believe that the measures of the two Powers, while they may appear to be dictated by different impulses, will not bring about any conflict between them; but, on the contrary, will lead to results equally conducive to the well-being of the people of Central Italy and to the cause of general order.

I beg you, M. le Comte, to allow the Principal Secretary of State to read this despatch.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) SCHWARZENBERG.

No. 34.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 18.)

(Extract.)

Paris, May 17, 1849.

I RECEIVED this morning by post your Lordship's despatch of yesterday's date, respecting the position of the English residents at Rome. I have since spoken to M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the subject, and he has promised to communicate at once with General Oudinot as to the protection to be extended to British subjects.

No. 35.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 19.)

(Extract.)

Rome, May 9, 1849.

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship that out of 150 British subjects who were in Rome when it was attacked by the French troops, only 10 remain, who I trust will leave to-morrow.

No. 36.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 12.)

(Extract.)

Florence, May 11, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Austrians commenced the bombardment of Bologna on the 8th instant, which continued during the day, and it recommenced on the 9th at midday.

Her Majesty's Consul writes to me from Ferrara, that 5000 Austrians have summoned that city to surrender and recognise the Pope.

No. 37.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 21.)

(Extract.)

Florence, May 12, 1849.

BOLOGNA still holds out, and the bombardment continues at intervals. A good deal of skirmishing has taken place attended with loss of life on both sides.

No. 38.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.—(Received May 23.)

Sir,

Admiralty, May 21, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, copies of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, dated the 8th instant, and of its inclosures from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," reporting his proceedings in visiting Venice and Ancona.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 38.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Caledonia," Malta, May 8, 1849.

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty that Her Majesty's ship "Spartan" arrived here last night from the Adriatic.

I inclose for their Lordships' information the copy of a letter from Captain Symonds, reporting the result of his visit to Venice and Ancona.

The "Racer" was left at the former port; and their Lordships will have learnt from my letter of the 1st instant, of my intention to dispatch the "Frolic" for the protection of British subjects at Ancona, whither she proceeded on the following day, and I hope by this time has reached her destination.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. PARKER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 38.

Captain Symonds to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

(Extract.)

"Spartan," at sea, April 27, 1849.

I ARRIVED at Ancona on the 26th of April, where I remained twenty-four hours, at the pressing instance of Her Majesty's Consul.

Threats having been issued against him, which might have been founded, I waited on the Governor and most energetically called upon him to protect Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and British subjects from the outrages existing in Ancona, and demanded the arrest of a gang of assassins who, amongst numerous atrocities, murdered an Irish Carmelite monk in open daylight. He satisfied both the Consul and myself as to the security of British residents and property; these atrocities being confined to those who had made themselves politically odious to the dominant faction. He promised me to arrest the gang in question during the night which the Consul informed me this morning had been done. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul made no request to me to remain longer at Ancona. I offered on two occasions to remove him or any other British resident who might think themselves in danger at Ancona.

An Austrian squadron of two frigates, with a Vice and Rear-Admiral's flag flying, two sloops, and a steam-vessel, were at Pisano when I passed on the morning of the 24th instant; the position of the blockading squadron I have before detailed.

No. 39.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, May 22, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, dated the 6th instant, with its inclosures in original, relative to the proceedings of the French forces in the Roman States.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Caledonia," Malta, May 6, 1849.

BY the accompanying reports from Captain Sir James Stirling, of Her Majesty's ship "Howe," and Lieutenant Willes, commanding the "Spitfire," the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will learn the particulars of the disembarkation of the French expedition from Toulon, at Civita Vecchia, on the 25th ultimo, and their subsequent proceedings up to the 28th April, since which the French Consul at Malta has received information from the captain of the French steam-packet which arrived yesterday from Italy, that the division of the army under General Oudinot, when about to enter the gates of Rome, met with a severe check, which obliged them to retreat with considerable loss.

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

Captain Sir James Stirling to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

(Extract.)

"Howe," Naples, May 2, 1849.

THE mail from Rome on the 28th ultimo brought authentic intelligence of the arrival of the French expedition at Civita Vecchia. It brought also copies of General Oudinot's address to the army prior to its embarkation at Marseilles, and of his proclamation to the inhabitants.

Upon his landing on the Roman territory, it appeared to Mr. Temple and to myself that it was expedient to send the "Spitfire" to Civita Vecchia, for the double purpose of obtaining accurate information, and of affording to British subjects in that quarter an opportunity to escape from the scene of military operations. I accordingly dispatched Lieutenant Willes on the evening of the 28th.

At 10 A.M. of yesterday, the "Spitfire" returned to this anchorage; and I have the honour herewith to transmit Lieutenant Willes's report.

The "Spitfire" is in quarantine, and probably will not be released before the end of the week. I have learnt, however, from Lieutenant Willes, that there is no present prospect of communications being opened between Civita Vecchia and Rome; and in fact that no one is permitted to quit the latter city. It seems therefore at present useless to send the "Spitfire" back to remain at Civita Vecchia for the reception of British subjects.

Inclosure 3 in No. 39.

*Proclamation of General Oudinot.**Civita Vecchia, 24 Aprile, 1849.*

IL Governo della Repubblica Francese, animato da spirito liberale, dichiara dover rispettare il voto della maggioranza delle popolazioni Romane, e di venire amichevolmente nello scopo di mantenere la sua legittima influenza, è deciso ancora di non imporre a queste popolazioni alcuna forma di Governo che non sia da esse bramato.

Perciò che concerne il Governatore di Civita Vecchia, sarà conservato in tutte le sue attribuzioni, e il Governo Francese provvederà all'aumento delle sue spese derivanti dall'accrescimento del lavoro che produrrà il corpo di spedizione.

Tutte le derrate, tutte le requisizioni necessarie al mantenimento del corpo di spedizione saranno pagate a moneta contante.

Il Capo Squadrone, Aiutante di Campo del Comandante in capo.

(Firmato) ESPIRANO.

(Translation.)

Civita Vecchia, April 24, 1849.

THE Government of the French Republic, animated by a liberal spirit, declares that the wishes of the majority of the Roman people should be respected, and that it comes as a friend, with the view of maintaining its legitimate influence; it is moreover resolved not to impose on this population any form of Government which is not desired by it.

Touching the Governor of Civita Vecchia, he shall be maintained in all his powers, and the French Government will provide for the increase of his expenses, arising from the additional labour which the corps of the expedition may produce.

All provisions and requisitions necessary for the maintenance of the expedition shall be paid for in ready-money.

The Chief of the squadron, aide-de-camp of the Commander-in-chief,

(Signed) ESPIRANO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 39.

Proclamation of General Oudinot.

Abitanti degli Stati Romani,

Civita Vecchia, Aprile, 1849.

IN presenza degli avvenimenti che agitano l'Italia, la Repubblica Francese ha risoluto di mandare un corpo d'armata sul vostro territorio; non per difendere il Governo attuale che non ha riconosciuto, ma per frastornare dalla patria vostra immense sciagure.

La Francia non pretende assumere il diritto di rigolare gli interessi i quali sono essenzialmente quelli delle popolazioni Romane, ma che però nello insieme generale, sono collegati con quelli di Europa intiera non che di tutto il mondo Cristiano.

La Francia ha creduto che in virtù della sua posizione era più specialmente chiamata ad intervenire onde facilitare lo stabilimento di uno stato di cose ugualmente opposto agli abusi per giammai distrutti dalla generosità dell'illustre Pio IX ed al anarchia di questi ultimi tempi.

La bandiera che io vengo ad inalberare sulla vostra riva è bandiera della pace, dell'ordine, della conciliazione, della vera libertà.

Intorno ad essa si raduneranno tutti quelli che vorranno concorrere all'adempimento di questa santa e patriottica impresa.

Il Generale Comandante in capo,

(Firmato)

UDINOT DE REGGIO.

E

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of the Roman States,

Civita Vecchia, April 1849.

IN consequence of the events by which Italy is agitated, the French Republic is resolved to send an army to your territory, not to defend the existing Government, which it has not recognised, but to ward off fearful evils from your country.

France does not pretend to assume a right to regulate interests which are essentially those of the Roman people, but which, nevertheless, taken in their general bearings, are connected with those of all Europe, and even of the entire Christian world.

France has felt that, by virtue of her position, she is more especially called upon to interfere in order to facilitate the establishment of a state of things which is equally opposed to the abuses for ever destroyed by the generosity of the illustrious Pio IX, and to the anarchy of the recent times.

The flag which I have just now planted upon your shores is the flag of peace, order, conciliation, and true liberty.

All those will gather around it who are desirous of co-operating in the accomplishment of this holy and patriotic endeavour.

The General, Commander-in-chief,
(Signed) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

Inclosure 5 in No. 39.

*Address of General Oudinot to the Army.**Marsiglio, 20 Aprile, 1849.*

IL Presidente della Repubblica viene a confidarmi il comando in capo del corpo di spedizione nel Mediterraneo.

Quest' onore imporre di grandi doveri; il vostro patriottismo m'aiuterà a compierle.

Il Governo risoluto a mantenere ovunque la nostra antica e legittima influenza, non ha voluto che i destini de' popoli Italiani possano essere in balia d'una Potenza straniera e di un partito in minorità.

Egli ci confida la bandiera della Francia, per piantarla nel territorio Romano, come una eclatante testimonianza della nostra simpatia. Soldati di terra e di mare, figli della medesima famiglia, voi metterete in comune i vostri attaccamenti ed i vostri sforzi. Questa fraternità vi farà sopportare con gioia i disagi, le privazioni, le fatiche nella terra ove voi andate a discendere: voi riconoscerete tutto il passato dei monumenti e delle ricordanze che stimolerà potentemente il vostro istinto di gloria. L'onore militare comanda tanto la disciplina che il coraggio: non li obliate giammai.

I vostri padri hanno avuto il raro privilegio di fare amare teneramente il nome Francese o vunque essi hanno combattuto.

Voi rispetterete le proprietà e gli usi delle popolazioni amiche. E nell'interesse di tutelare tali cose che il Governo ha prescritto che le spese dell'armata venissero pagate in contante.

Voi prenderete in ogni occasione per regola di condotta questi principi di alta moralità. Con le vostre armi, col vostro esempio, voi farete rispettare la dignità dei popoli: ella soffre egualmente colla licenza e col dispotismo. L'Alta Italia ci dovrà ciò che la Francia ha saputo acquistare però e medesima l'ordine, la libertà.

(Firmato) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

(Translation.)

Marseilles, April 20, 1849.

THE President of the Republic has intrusted to me the chief command of the expedition to the Mediterranean.

This honour imposes on me important duties; your patriotism will help me to fulfil them.

The Government being determined to maintain everywhere our ancient and legitimate influence, will not allow the destinies of the people of Italy to be in the hands of a foreign Power and of a party which is in a minority.

It intrusts to us the banner of France, to be planted in the Roman territory, in marked testimony of our sympathies. Soldiers and sailors, sons of the same family, you will unite your attachments and your efforts. This fraternity will enable you joyfully to bear with discomforts, privations, and fatigues, in the land where you are about to disembark; you will see there those monuments and recollections of the past, which will powerfully stimulate your instinct of glory. Military honour commands obedience as well as courage: never forget them!

Your fathers have had the rare privilege of making the French name tenderly loved wherever they have fought.

You will respect the property and the usages of friendly populations. With the object of protecting these interests, the Government has commanded that the expenses of the army be paid in ready-money.

On all occasions you will make these principles of high morality the rule of your conduct. With your arms and your example you will make the dignity of nations respected; it suffers equally by licentiousness and despotism. Italy will owe to us what France has been able to acquire; order and liberty are identical.

(Signed) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

Inclosure 6 in No. 39.

Lieutenant Willes to Captain Sir James Stirling.

Sir,

"Spitfire," Naples, May 1, 1849.

IN pursuance of your directions I arrived in Her Majesty's steam-vessel under my command at Civita Vecchia at 4 P.M. of the 29th ultimo, and immediately delivered Mr. Temple's despatches to Mr. Lowe, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that place.

I found there three French war-steamers and two transports, the French and Roman flags hanging together on the citadel.

It appears that on the morning of the 24th the French steam-frigate "Panama" arrived there with an aide-de-camp of the French General, Oudinot, the commander of the Mediterranean Expedition, who stated that the General intended landing a large force immediately; that if a shot was fired at them, he would lay the city under a heavy contribution.

The Governor refused to allow them to land, but requested twenty-four hours to deliberate, which was refused. On the following day a council of war having decided on not resisting the landing, a deputation went off to the French ship with that answer. The troops immediately commenced their disembarkation from eleven steamers, two frigates, and two transports; and as far as I can ascertain, the total force was about 8000 infantry, a few cavalry, and 12 field-guns, the greater part encamping round the walls of the city.

Immediately they were all landed, Admiral Tréhouart, who commanded the naval part of the expedition, returned to France with eight steamers and two frigates; and it was stated that they were expected on their return with 5000 men of all arms.

The transports have been landing, and are still landing, large quantities of provisions, baggage, waggons, &c., and the camp equipage was declared to be in the most perfect state, giving the inhabitants the idea that it was decidedly an army of occupation.

Civita Vecchia is in actual possession of the French, a colonel being the Governor *de facto*. All the regular troops have been disarmed; the city is given out to be in a state of siege, the French troops behaving uncommonly well, and the inhabitants generally showing a most perfect indifference to the passing events.

A Sardinian steamer, with 400 Lombard emigrants, who had been invited to Rome to assist in its defence, were refused admittance into the port of Civita Vecchia the day after the French arrived.

The Roman Governor was arrested and put in prison a few hours before we sailed yesterday, for an alleged breach of faith in carrying on a political correspondence.

It was my intention to have proceeded to Rome immediately on my arrival, thinking I should obtain much more information in a few hours there of what was going on than in correspondence with Mr. Freeborn; but I considered the state of affairs made it too hazardous.

It appears that on General Oudinot landing he immediately sent forward envoys to Rome; and Mazzini stated to the House of Assembly there that on asking them to explain what was the motive and object of sending an armed force to occupy a part of the territory of the Republic, they answered: that the first motive was to preserve the Roman State from an Austrian invasion which was then being meditated and prepared; that the second was to know precisely what the sentiments of the people were as to the form of Government they thought most suitable to them, and to seek to promote a perfect reconciliation between Pius IX and the Roman population.

The Assembly, who were in a great state of alarm and agitation, refused this explanation, and decided on resisting.

The Triumvirate then sent down the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Civita Vecchia, who had an interview with General Oudinot, from whom he received no other explanation than those given at Rome.

The vanguard of the French army immediately commenced their march on Rome, and by the 28th ultimo the whole, except a few hundreds to garrison Civita Vecchia, had proceeded in the same direction; and the latest accounts state they had arrived within a short distance of the Holy City.

In the meantime a great many outward preparations have been made to resist the French entry into Rome. The bridges are reported to be destroyed, several of the chief buildings undermined, &c., but this latter requires confirmation.

I could not discover whether there is any great feeling among the people in favour of the Pope, as there is such perfect indifference among the people at Civita Vecchia; but there is such a scarcity of money in the capital, that corn is at 35 per cent. premium; so it is generally thought that the Pope's return is the only remedy for this alarming evil.

The latest accounts from Rome are of the 26th ultimo. At that time it was given out that the city would be defended to the last, and every preparation was being made for that purpose, the general impression being that the Austrian and Neapolitan troops were acting in concert with the French; but the fact of 18,000 Austrians having arrived at Carrara and Massa, together with the French statement to the contrary, makes that idea absurd.

I waited at Civita Vecchia until 5.30 P.M. of yesterday, hoping to receive despatches from Mr. Freeborn, and I then left for this place according to your orders.

I beg to inclose the proclamation of the General-in-chief, as well as a declaration to the people of Civita Vecchia. Nothing had been heard of any ill-treatment towards the English, many of whom had left for other places.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. WILLES.

No. 40.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, May 22, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a letter from Commander A. C. Key, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bulldog," dated the 10th May, reporting his proceedings, and relating to the state of affairs in the Roman States.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

Sir,

"Bulldog," Palo, May 10 (finished at
Civita Vecchia, May 12), 1849.

ACCORDING to your order of the 2nd ultimo I arrived at Civita Vecchia on the morning of the 6th, and there obtained the following information, the truth of which I have since confirmed.

2. You are already acquainted with the movements of the French army up to the 28th. On the morning of the 29th, General Oudinot, who was then encamped at Maglianella, about five miles from Rome, ordered the advanced guard (consisting of 5,600 men with two field-pieces) to approach the city, conceiving that he had merely to show his intention of attacking, and the gates would be opened for his admittance. They advanced towards the Porta Cavallegieri and St. Pancrazio, the principal force appearing before the former, which is the strongest and most easily defended point of the city; when near the walls, Garibaldi, who was lying in ambush with about 2000 troops on the right flank of the French, surrounded a detachment of them and captured at one stroke 268 prisoners. As the French approached the Porta Cavallegieri, a masked battery opened fire on them, and volleys of musketry poured from the walls; the French brought up their two field-pieces, and attacked the walls with unflinching courage; all, however, was unavailing against so strong a position, and after attempting to scale the walls with spike-nails, and having between 300 and 400 men put *hors de combat*, they were compelled to retreat, with a loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners of upwards of 600 men. The General then withdrew his force to Palo, to await reinforcements from France.

3. In this position I found them on my arrival at Civita Vecchia on May 6th, part of the reinforcement having been just landed from the squadron under Rear-Admiral Tréhouart.

4. Having been informed that owing to the preparations that were being made for resistance at Rome, the English residents had great difficulty in quitting it, I deemed it my duty to go there to endeavour to extricate them before a second attack was made. For this purpose I went in the "Bulldog," the same afternoon to Palo, and leaving her at that anchorage, proceeded by land early on the 7th to Rome, having obtained permission from General Oudinot to pass through his advanced posts. Arriving at Rome I found the gates barricaded and fortified, the walls of the city much strengthened, and every appearance of a determination to make a vigorous resistance.

5. I went without loss of time to the Triumvirate; acquainted Mazzini that I had come to assist the British residents in leaving Rome, and requested him to aid me in doing so. He showed every disposition to do all in his power for the benefit of our countrymen, but said that the impediment was purely a military one: the horses required for posting are the property of Government, and the loss of those which would be required to take away the foreigners would considerably weaken them; also, that if foreigners were permitted to go to Civita Vecchia, information would be conveyed to the French, and the horses fall into their hands. This was reasonable; but on my showing him how unwise it would be to detain foreigners in Rome at this moment, and how little their cause could suffer from the information conveyed, I obtained permission for foreigners to leave Rome in any direction, with private or hired horses, and I guaranteed that the horses should not be detained by the French army. Within two days nearly all who were anxious to leave were gone—those remaining doing so from their own dilatoriness, or possessing property from which they would not separate. This property was considerable, but the Triumvirate promised to take it under their special protection.

6. On the afternoon of the 7th the Roman Government decided on releasing the French prisoners. They were brought out in the streets, and received with every mark of good feeling by the people, who cheered them, gave them food, and showed them round St. Peter's and the monuments; the French, in return, saying that they had been deceived, having entered the Roman territory with the idea that they were to join the Romans against the Austrians and Neapolitans. They were then permitted to return to their own head-quarters.

7. On the morning of the 8th I went to Albano, the head-quarters of the Neapolitan army, to obtain a promise from the General commanding to protect the British, in case he should take Rome by assault.

8. I found the army (which consisted of about 14,000 men, with upwards of 40 pieces of artillery) occupying Albano and Velletri, with the inclosed country—the King commanding in person. On making known the object of my visit, through General Caselli, the second in command, His Majesty expressed a wish to see me. I repeated my request to His Majesty, who in the most cordial manner promised his especial protection to the English, if the contingency I referred to should arise. I specified the part of the town in which their property was situated. His Majesty then showed much anxiety to become acquainted with the movements of the French army and to learn the particulars of their repulse. I informed him as far as I felt myself at liberty to do. He evidently was entirely ignorant of their intentions as well as of the position of the Romans, and I received the impression that His Majesty was not at present meditating an attack on Rome, but had sent to the French General to persuade him to act in concert with him. The people at Albano, though not Republicans, are much dissatisfied with the Neapolitans, who have enforced the cry of "*Viva il Rè!*" everywhere, and imprisoned many who were suspected of being averse to the intervention.

9. I returned to Rome the same afternoon and again went to Mazzini to repeat my request for protection of the British property which must unavoidably remain in Rome. He, after assuring me of its safety from all within the walls, asked me my opinion of their prospects. I could not then refrain from stating unofficially what I thought might save bloodshed if acted on. I answered that it seemed to me madness to think of resisting; that it was evident that Rome must fall, either to the French at once or to the Catholic Powers combined; that now was the moment to treat with the French alone, and that this moment would soon pass, as the French having received a check, they would not be satisfied until they obtained possession of Rome; delay on their part to attack or on that of the Romans to treat would increase the probability of a combination of the Catholic Powers, in which case, the Romans might rest assured that the old form of Government would be imposed upon them; that at present they had saved their honour and were enabled to treat with the French alone, with even greater advantage than they had previously possessed; in fact I used every argument to convince him of the folly of resistance. Mazzini replied that they had great confidence in the good feeling of the French people towards them, and that on the arrival of the news in France of the real object of the expedition, a violent reaction would take place in their favour; that a combination of many Powers was more likely to defeat the object in view than to obtain it, and showed evidently that Avezzana and he (who are now the actual leaders of the Romans) are determined to hazard this last venture: it is their last in Italy; for when Rome surrenders all is over with them.

10. The general feeling among the Roman people appears to be in favour of making terms with the French, as they show no objection to the return of the Pope, but great repugnance to an Ecclesiastical Government. The leaders keep up their determination to resist by means of their recent successes, by a promise of assistance from Bologna and the provinces, and by encouraging the feeling against the priests, assuring the people that the return of the Pope can only take place with the old system of a spiritual administration.

11. On the morning of the 9th I left Rome for Palo, and found the advanced guard of the French at Castel di Guido (twelve miles from Rome). Reinforcements had arrived from France which completed the army to about 15,000 men, including 1500 cavalry, 26 field-guns and 6 heavy siege-pieces. On the morning of the 10th the main body advanced from Palo to Castel di Guido, and it was the intention of General Oudinot to follow with the rear-guard on the 12th, and to assault the city with all his force without loss of time. I imagine also that he has signified to the King of Naples his intention of attacking on a certain day, so that without a combined operation, a simultaneous advance may take place.

12. M. Rayneval, the Minister of France at Naples, arrived at Palo to confer with General Oudinot on the 9th, and on the 10th, as I intended to proceed to Civita Vecchia, I conveyed him from Palo to that place.

13. On the evening of the 10th about 2000 more troops arrived at Civita

Vecchia in two steamers and a transport; they disembarked on the following morning and encamped outside the town.

14. The present position of the respective forces appears to be as follows:

The Romans are prepared to defend the city against all attacks, with a decided animosity against the Neapolitans, but with no ill-will towards the French. They have about 30,000 armed men in the city, and Garibaldi with about 6000 hovering about the right and rear of the Neapolitans (these numbers are uncertain).

The Neapolitan army at Albano and Velletri are in great fear of Garibaldi, and very anxious to join their forces with the French.

The Spaniards have landed 40 men at Terracina.

The French are now advancing with their whole force on Rome, which will consist, when all have joined the General, of about 14,000 men; about 2000 more are at Fiumicino, who will march up the left bank of the Tiber to make a diversion in that direction.

I think it is probable that the attack will take place about the 18th May, and as there are many parts of the walls where half-an-hour's cannonading would completely demolish them, the French will enter the town with ease; and although the streets and houses are well barricaded, but little resistance will be made when once they have obtained possession of one or two strong points in the town.

15. At Palo the French flag is hoisted alone on the castle; at Civita Vecchia it still floats on the same staff as the Italian tricolour. No attempt to replace the Pope's arms or to restore his authority has been yet shown by the French, and they do not appear to be in the slightest degree aware of the object they have in view in their present occupation of the Roman territory.

16. Three days after the occupation of Civita Vecchia a priest arrived from Gaeta to take on himself the Government of that place in the name of His Holiness the Pope; he was sent back to Gaeta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. COOPER KEY.

No. 41.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Lord Eddisbury.

My Lord,

Admiralty, May 27, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, the copy of a letter from Commander C. Key, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Bulldog," addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, respecting the French expedition against Rome.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 41.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

*Matta, Head-Quarters of the French-Italian Army,
May 17, 1849.*

Sir,

ON the 13th ultimo I left Civita Vecchia for Palo in Her Majesty's ship "Bulldog," to be in a position to obtain more certain information concerning the movements of the French army; I found the head-quarters had removed to Castel di Guido, and as nothing could be ascertained in Palo, I proceeded at once to the vicinity of the head-quarters.

The main body of the army, under General Regnault, the second in command, was then at Maglianella; a body of about 4000 were advancing up the right bank of the Tiber; and 2000 were detached to reconnoitre in the vicinity of the Ponte Molle (on the Florence road).

On the morning of the 15th, M. Lesseps, an Envoy from France, passed

through the camp on the way to Rome. At 9 A. M. the army advanced, and on that and the following day took up a position within about a league of the walls of Rome, the whole being formed in three brigades, as follows :

The 1st Brigade, under General Molière, on the right bank of the river, about three miles from Rome.

The 2nd Brigade, under General Le Vaillant, about one and a-half mile to the left of the 1st, and two miles from Rome, on the Via di Porta Portese.

The 3rd Brigade, under General ———, about three miles to the left of the 2nd, and two miles from Rome, just on the right side of the Civita Vecchia road.

The head-quarters at Corviale, about one and a-half mile in rear of the 2nd Brigade.

Each brigade consists of about 6000 men of all arms, with six pieces of artillery (four French 8-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers), six 24-pounder siege-pieces are at Maglianella, waiting for horses from Civita Vecchia.

The reconnoitering party at Ponte Molle ascertained that one arch of the bridge is broken, and that 2000 troops from the provinces had passed and entered Rome a few hours before their arrival.

M. Lesseps has sent word from Rome, that there is but little chance of being able to effect a peaceable arrangement ; they are, or appear to be, unanimous in their determination to resist, and are daily strengthening their defences.

General Oudinot, meanwhile, does not appear to be awaiting the result of M. Lesseps' mission.

He is causing a bridge to be constructed at Fiumicino, which when ready will be towed up the river by a small steamer and thrown across, about one and a-half mile below Rome ; of this he is in hourly expectation, and also of two 84-pounders and four 32-pounders which are being disembarked from the steam squadron, and which the General intends to be worked up by a party of seamen to assist in breaching the walls.

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what is the General's plan of attack, although it is evident that he has fixed it in his own mind.

The weak part of the wall is on the east side, and there an entrance might be easily effected ; but the General is anxious not to act or appear to act with the Neapolitans, who if they attack will do so on that side. It therefore appears probable that if hostilities are inevitable, the breach will be made between the Porta Portese and Porta San Pancrazio, on the west side ; and a brigade crossing the river may attack near the Porta San Paolo.

The French army having continually received reinforcements from France consists now of nearly 20,000 men.

The line at present is very much extended, and a watchful and disciplined enemy within the walls might cut off and destroy the 3rd Brigade ; but General Oudinot has confidence in the inexperience of the Romans, and wishes to deceive them regarding his intentions.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the French soldiers towards the inhabitants of the country. Every article of food is strictly paid for, and their behaviour has engendered a very kindly feeling for them in the people with whom they have had intercourse.

I have been ever received with the greatest courtesy and attention by General Oudinot, who has shown a wish to give me every information concerning the detail of the French army, which appears to me to be admirable in every respect.

The Neapolitans remain at Albano.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. COOPER KEY.

P. S.—May 17, 6 P. M. An hour ago M. Lesseps arrived from Rome and brought information to the General Oudinot, of which the result was an armistice ; and it is now announced that the Triumvirate have resigned and that Rome is to be delivered to the French.

No. 42.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, May 28, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter addressed by Commander Key, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Bulldog," to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, dated the 21st instant, reporting the proceedings of the French army near Rome.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

Sir,

"Bulldog," Civita Vecchia, May 21, 1849.

THE armistice which I mentioned in my letter of May 17, as having been established between the Romans and French troops, continued until midnight on Saturday, when a refusal having been sent from the Roman Assembly to the terms proposed by M. Lesseps, the armistice was denounced by General Oudinot and hostilities were nominally resumed, although negotiations still continued.

The outline of the proposal drawn up by M. Lesseps is as follows:

1. The Roman States claim the protection of the French Republic.
2. The Roman people have full right to decide on the form of their Government.

3. Rome will receive the French army as brothers.

The service of the city to be performed conjointly with the French troops. The Roman civil and military authorities will continue to perform their functions according to their attributes.

The following answer was given by the Committee appointed to treat with the French Envoy:

"The National Assembly regrets that it is not in its power to accept the proposed terms, and confides to the Triumvirate the duty of explaining the motives of the refusal, and also of taking such measures as may facilitate a better understanding between the two Republics."

These motives are not yet made public, but they are believed to be that the French insist on the exclusion of foreigners in having a voice in deciding on the form of Government.

Bologna having surrendered to the Austrians will probably influence the Romans in bringing the negotiations to an early close, according to the intention expressed in the answer of their Committee.

The French will no doubt have possession of Rome either by treaty or assault before the end of the week.

It is positively stated that the Neapolitan army, commanded by the King in person, has retired from Albano to Velletri.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. COOPER KEY.

No. 43.

Lord Eddisbury to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 28, 1849.

I HAVE laid before Viscount Palmerston your letter of the 22nd instant, inclosing a copy of a despatch dated the 13th instant, from Commander Key of Her Majesty's ship "Bulldog," reporting his proceedings in the Roman States up to the 12th instant; and I am to request that you will state to the Lords

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Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Viscount Palmerston considers that Commander Key's exertions for the safety of British subjects and property, as reported in his despatch, were highly praiseworthy.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDDISBURY.

No. 44.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 28.)

(Extract.)

Florence, May 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Bologna surrendered to the Austrians on the 16th instant, and I am happy to add that the town has received little injury, and great moderation has been shown by the troops on taking possession.

No. 45.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 28.)

(Extract.)

Rome, May 19, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that M. Lesseps, the French Commissary appointed by the French Government, arrived here on the 16th instant. M. Lesseps had not been three hours in Rome before he clearly ascertained that the French Government had been deceived by the representation made by the French and several other Diplomatic Agents, as to the spirit of the people, and the determination as well as the means of the garrison and people to make a formidable resistance. This, my Lord, corresponds with what I have had the honour so frequently to report to your Lordship.

I left my card on M. Lesseps as a complimentary attention only, but that gentleman requested to have a conference with me, to which I acceded, provided it was to be considered as personal and not official. This point agreed upon, I waited upon M. Lesseps, who requested me as an impartial witness of the real state of affairs, to communicate my observations to him. This I did, and the substance of my communication was, that I did not think the people in general were attached to a Republican form of Government, but that an immense majority were very averse to that of His Holiness Pius IX, who had called an intervention of Neapolitans and Austrians; therefore nothing but a powerful army can restore the Pope, and when that is accomplished, the occupation must be permanent, and at the expense of the invading army, as the financial resources of this country are exhausted.

M. Lesseps at once showed me a letter he had addressed to General Oudinot, recommending cessation of hostilities, which was agreed upon by General Oudinot. A few days of tranquillity has thereby been obtained. The Romans however had no sooner relieved themselves for a time of the French, than a spontaneous movement took place, and about 12,000 troops, 3000 volunteers, and 20 pieces of artillery, left Rome the same day to attack the Neapolitan army at Albano (sixteen miles from Rome) under the immediate command of the King of Naples. His Majesty embarked at Porto d'Anzio on board a steamer to Gaeta; and the Neapolitan troops, without waiting for the attack, retreated to Velletri, where they are followed by General Rosselli and General Garibaldi. Up to the morning of yesterday the Roman army had not taken up its position, but intelligence is hourly expected that a sanguinary conflict has taken place: more bitter enemies never met.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a note of the strength of the city prepared to oppose any attack. The strength, however, has been concentrated at the expense of Bologna, which was left without troops or artillery, and must have succumbed ere this to the attack of the Austrians. The intelligence from that city, of loss of life and property, has produced exasperation at Rome and in the provinces, and every exertion is making to march to its relief.

Inclosure in No. 45.

Note of the means of Defence in the City of Rome.

1st Division, commanded by General Garibaldi, composed of troops well armed	-	-	-	-	3,400
2nd Division, commanded by General Galletti, as above	-	-	-	-	4,100
3rd Division, commanded by General Rosselli, as above	-	-	-	-	5,500
4th Division, commanded by Colonel Mezza Capa	-	-	-	-	3,600
Reserve, all troops	-	-	-	-	6,500
					<hr/>
					23,100
Population, armed with double-barrelled guns	-	-	-	-	4,000
Ditto, with knives and pikes	-	-	-	-	40,000
National Guard, well armed	-	-	-	-	10,000
					<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	77,100

N.B.—Forty field-pieces.

Of the above, 14,000 and 20 pieces of artillery have left Rome to attack the Neapolitan army, of about the same number.

Rome, May 19, 1849.

No. 46.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 31.)

(Extract.)

Naples, May 20, 1849.

I HAVE just seen a letter from Rome of the 18th instant. On the 17th a suspension of hostilities was made known. On the 16th at 8 P.M., 12,000 Romans marched to attack the Neapolitans, who were supposed to be entrenched at Albano.

No. 47.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 31.)

(Extract.)

Rome, May 23, 1849.

IN my despatch dated the 19th instant I had the honour to report to your Lordship that a division of the Roman army had marched out to attack the Neapolitan army under the command of His Majesty, consisting of about 16,000 men, Swiss, Spaniards, and Neapolitans. His Majesty did not wait for the attack at Albano, but retreated upon Velletri, a strong position. The Roman army, consisting of about 12,000 men, most of them irregular troops, attacked the position with so much vigour and bravery for nine hours, that the Neapolitans considered it prudent to retreat during the night. This victory of the Romans has gained for them the respect of the French army, and consequently placed the Roman Government in a better position; and as the cessation of hostilities still continues, it is to be hoped that a pacific arrangement will take place. The greatest obstacle will be to overcome the spirit of the people, who, flushed with success, are ill-disposed to the occupation of the city by any foreign Power, and it may be admitted that the Government has the means of defending itself against a secondary Power.

The city is surrounded by an army of from 25,000 to 30,000 men with artillery, battering-guns, &c., sufficient in my opinion to occupy the city, but not without great loss of life and destruction of property. In justice to the French army, I must say that its conduct has been most exemplary.

Since writing the preceding I have been informed that the Neapolitans are collecting an army to attack General Garibaldi, from which it would appear that the former have not evacuated the Roman territory.

No. 48.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 1.)

(Extract.)

Naples, May 24, 1849.

THE semi-official journal, the "Tempo," announced yesterday that the King of Naples had returned to Gaeta, and the army had taken up a position on the extreme frontier of the kingdom, after having executed a brilliant retreat.

The reason given for this retreat is, that when the King, who had but a small force at his disposal, having waited in vain for the arrival of the Spanish force upon which he had reckoned, was assured that a truce had been concluded between the French and the Romans, he was obliged in consequence of the serious events which might ensue from the present state of things, to concentrate his forces upon his own frontier. It is stated, moreover, that this retreat was effected without the loss of a single prisoner or of any baggage.

It appears that after the Neapolitans had been driven from the position which they had occupied before Velletri on the 19th, they quitted that town at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and retreated with precipitation, pursued by a comparatively small Roman force who followed them to their frontier.

A private letter from Mola di Gaeta, of the 22nd, says that the King made his entry into Gaeta on Monday.

It must be remembered that the King undertook the expedition into the Roman States without any previous concert with the French, being desirous of replacing the Pope at Rome without conditions, and expecting to be received there without any serious opposition.

No. 49.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 4.)

(Extract.)

Rome, May 25, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship that the Roman territories have been evacuated by the Neapolitan troops. General Garibaldi has received orders to remain with a division of the Roman army on the frontiers to watch the movements of the Neapolitan army, who marched forty-two miles in eleven hours, and thus saved its artillery.

General Rosselli, who commanded the Roman division, is expected with about 7000 men to return to the capital this evening; and preparations for defence of any attack from the Austrians are making with vigour and activity.

The army of General Oudinot surrounds the town.

M. Lesseps has left his residence in this city for the camp.

The city enjoys perfect tranquillity, although the citizens are suffering from requisitions of every description.

No. 50.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 4.)

(Extract.)

Florence, May 27, 1849.

BARON D'ASPRE informed me that he was going to send 10,000 or 12,000 men to Foligno, and to occupy some points on the Roman frontier, particularly one which commands the road to Ancona, to which place an Austrian force has already proceeded.

No. 51.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 6.)

(Extract.)

Florence, May 29, 1849.

BARON D'ASPRE informs me that Ancona has been bombarded for two days by the Austrian forces, and is blockaded by the Austrian squadron.

No. 52.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, June 8, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter addressed by Commander Key, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Bulldog," to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, dated Civita Vecchia, the 1st instant, relative to the proceedings of the French army near Rome.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. PARKER.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

(Extract.)

"Bulldog," Civita Vecchia, June 1, 1849.

SINCE the date of my last letter no alteration has taken place in the position of the French army: negotiations have been continued by M. Lesseps, and hostile preparations apparently proceeded with by the General; but evidently no decided step was contemplated before the arrival of fresh instructions from Paris.

The policy of the Romans has not been so undecided. After various fruitless attempts on the part of the French Envoy to persuade the Romans to admit General Oudinot and his army within the gates of Rome, on the faith of the three Articles at first proposed, he consented (on the 24th ultimo) to add a fourth Article, to this effect: "The French Government guarantee to preserve the territory occupied by their army from foreign invasion." This met with no better success. The Triumvirate say that the only terms on which they will allow the French army to occupy Rome, are, "a full recognition of the Roman Republic, and a promise to assist in the defence of the Roman States." When this is ratified by the French Government, their gates will be opened. With reference to the second Article proposed by M. Lesseps, they state that the Roman people have already pronounced on their form of Government, and that the present form, the Republic, was unanimously selected by the inhabitants of the whole State, on an appeal being made to their unbiassed judgment.

The Romans are evidently aware that nothing decided will be attempted by the French until the opinion of the new National Assembly is ascertained; and they are so elated with the retreat of the King of Naples to his own dominions, which they imagine they caused, and to which they certainly did contribute, that their confidence in their own strength has passed all reasonable bounds.

The malaria fever has already made its appearance in the French army; and the season is now close at hand when their present position will be untenable. If therefore an immediate attack is not decided on, they will be compelled to retire to the Albano Hills—the only healthy spot in the neighbourhood, and then transfer the base of their operations to Porto d'Anzio. For this General Oudinot has already made a reconnoissance.

June 1, P. M.—A French steamer of war has just arrived from Toulon, bringing a telegraphic despatch from Paris for General Oudinot, of which I do not know the purport.

During my last visit to Rome on the 26th ultimo, I made every inquiry among people of all opinions and all classes, to ascertain if the reports concerning the destruction of the monuments and the sale of works of art had any foundation, and I could not discover that any instance of the kind had occurred.

The Austrian army is before Ancona, and is said to be on the point of attacking.

No. 53.

Mr. Magenis to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 11.)

(Extract.)

Vienna, June 5, 1849.

IN the course of our conversation I learned from Prince Schwarzenberg that it was not intended that the Austrian troops should advance further towards Rome than Ancona. He said that that place was closely invested by land and by sea by the Austrian forces; and added in reply to my inquiry if they meant to move towards Rome, that with the capture of Ancona their mission was ended; "*notre rôle est fini.*"

No. 54.

The Hon. R. Bingham to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Turin, June 6, 1849.

IT appears from telegraphic intelligence received this morning from Genoa, that the French had commenced the attack against Rome; that they had taken the Villa Pamfili and the Porta del Popolo; and that the Government were preparing to come to terms for a capitulation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICH. BINGHAM.

No. 55.

The Hon. R. Bingham to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 12.)

My Lord,

Turin, June 7, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith an extract from a letter dated Civita Vecchia, the 4th instant, which has been communicated to me from a source upon which I can rely, and which confirms the telegraphic intelligence which I forwarded yesterday to your Lordship in my despatch of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICH. BINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 55.

Extract from a Letter communicated to the Hon. R. Bingham.

Civita Vecchia, June 4, 1849.

IT now seems that the French commenced hostilities against Rome at daylight yesterday, and that they have occupied all the positions which command the city, and that this was effected without severe loss on the part of the French in killed, but that they have had a great many of their men wounded; this is admitted by the French Admiral, who has had official reports of the affair. This morning 214 Roman prisoners (taken yesterday at the Villa Pamfili Doria), of whom seven officers and three women, arrived and were shipped immediately on board

of the "Vélocé," French steamer, which steamed away with them at 6 A. M. for Corsica. It is also stated that the French made a very strong assault at the Ripetta, but without success, and that the loss on both sides has been very great.

No. 56.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 12.)

My Lord,

Naples, May 31, 1849.

A CORPS of Spanish troops consisting of between 5000 and 6000 men, have arrived at Gaeta, where they landed on the 27th instant, and are encamped in the vicinity of the town.

This force is under the command of Lieutenant-General Don Ferdinando Cordova, and consists of eight battalions of infantry, three batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and a squadron of cavalry.

The squadron which conveyed these troops consists of six steamers, one frigate, two corvettes, and a small schooner, which are at present anchored in the harbour of Gaeta.

In addition to these troops 4000 men are said to be ready to embark for this country.

No plan of operations seems as yet to have been decided upon, and in the meantime the Neapolitan troops are stationed along the frontier, and the Spaniards remain encamped at Gaeta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

No. 57.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 12.)

(Extract.)

Rome, June 2, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a printed document and translation of a Convention entered into between the Roman Government and M. de Lesseps, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, relative to a question that had long been agitated, as to the position to be occupied by the French army under the command of General Oudinot. This document had been made public early yesterday morning, and produced tranquillity and satisfaction on the minds of the people.

It appears, however, from a subsequent document herewith transmitted, that General Oudinot has refused to give his sanction to the Convention, and M. de Lesseps in consequence has left Rome and returned to France.

Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

Convention between the Roman Constituent Assembly and M. de Lesseps.

I. L'APPOGGIO della Francia è assicurato alle popolazioni delli Stati Romani.

Esse considerano l'armata Francese come un armata amica che viene a concorrere alla difesa del loro territorio.

II. D'accordo col Governo Romano e senza immischiarsi affatto nell'amministrazione del paese, l'armata Francese prenderà gli accantonamenti esterni convenevoli tanto per la difesa del paese che per la salubrità delle truppe.

Le comunicazioni saranno libere.

III. La Repubblica Francese garantisce contro ogni invasione straniera il territorio occupato dalle sue truppe.

IV. Resta inteso che il presente accomodamento sarà sottomesso alla ratifica del Governo della Repubblica Francese.

V. In nessun caso gli effetti del presente accomodamento potranno cessare che 15 giorni dopo la comunicazione ufficiale della non ratifica.

Fatto a Roma e al quartiere-generale dell' armata Francese in triplo esemplare, il 31 Maggio, 1849, a 8 ore della sera.

Il Ministro della Repubblica Francese in Missione,
(Firmato) FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

ARMELLINI.
SAFFI.
MAZZINI.

(Translation.)

I. THE support of France is assured to the people of the Roman States.

They will consider the French army as a friendly army come to co-operate in the defence of their territory.

II. The French army, with the consent of the Roman Government, and without interfering at all in the administration of the country, will take up such cantonments out of the city (*esterni*) as suit the defence of the country and the health of the troops.

Communications will be free.

III. The French Republic guarantees those parts of the territory occupied by its troops from all foreign invasion.

IV. It is understood that the present Treaty is to be submitted to the ratification of the Government of the French Republic.

V. In no case can the force of the present Convention cease until fifteen days after the official announcement of its non-ratification.

Done at Rome, and at the head-quarters of the French army, in triplicate, May 31, 1849, 8 o'clock P.M.

The Minister of the French Republic in Mission,
(Signed) FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

ARMELLINI.
SAFFI.
MAZZINI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

Appeal to the Romans by the Triumvirs.

(Translation.)

Citizens,

Rome, June 1, 1849.

NOT only has General Oudinot refused to sanction the Convention entered into between us and the Envoy of France, but he declares the truce as broken, and that he is at liberty to assail the city.

We delay until to-morrow to give the particulars. Whatever may be the result, the Romans will do their duty, we ours. God and the people have given us once a victory against the man who menaces us; God and the people will gain another.

(Signed) The Triumvirs,
C. ARMELLINI.
A. SAFFI.
G. MAZZINI.

No. 58.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 12.)

(Extract.)

Paris, June 11, 1849.

THE last news from Rome was that of the recommencement of the attack by the French army, and the success of its operations in all the positions outside the walls.

No. 59.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 12, 1849.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 11th instant, from which it appears that the French army had renewed its hostile operations against Rome.

I have to state that Her Majesty's Government very much regret that a combination of circumstances should have rendered it necessary in the opinion of the French Government, to order the commander of their expedition to force an entrance into Rome; Her Majesty's Government hope, however, that it may turn out that the military occupation of that city will have been effected with a less effusion of blood, with a less loss of life, and with a less destruction of property, than many persons have anticipated as likely to be the result of a capture by assault.

Her Majesty's Government will, however, feel much interest in knowing what are the views of the French Government as to the course which they intend to pursue when their troops shall be in the occupation of Rome; and Her Majesty's Government conclude that the French Government continue to think, as they have hitherto done, that the reconciliation which it is their object to effect between the Pope and the Roman people, ought to be founded on the basis that the Pope should maintain substantially the Representative Constitution which he granted last year to his States, and that there should be a real and effectual separation between the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope as Sovereign of the Roman States.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 60.

Mr. Magenis to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 13.)

(Extract.)

Vienna, June 8, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note dated the 7th instant, from Prince Schwarzenberg, notifying the blockade of Ancona by the naval forces of His Imperial Majesty. I have answered that note by a simple acknowledgment of its receipt, and by the assurance that I would lose no time in complying with its request to bring this measure to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government.

Inclosure in No. 60.

*Prince Schwarzenberg to Mr. Magenis.**Vienne, ce 7 Juin, 1849.*

LE Soussigné, Président du Conseil, &c., a l'honneur de prévenir Mr. Magenis, &c., que le port d'Ancône a été mis en état de blocus effectif par les bâtimens de guerre de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, et que ce blocus, vû les opérations offensives dirigées en même temps contre cette ville du côté de la terre, doit être considéré comme véritable siège.

Ce blocus n'ayant pour objet que de coopérer au rétablissement du pouvoir légitime dans les Etats de l'Eglise, il s'ensuit qu'il sera levé dès que ce but aura été atteint.

En priant Mr. Magenis de vouloir bien porter cette mesure à la connaissance de son Gouvernement, le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) SCHWARZENBERG.

G

(Translation.)

Vienna, June 7, 1849.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to inform Mr. Magenis, &c., that the port of Ancona has been placed in a state of effective blockade by the ships of war of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and that this blockade, considering the offensive operations carried on at the same time against the city on the land-side, must be looked upon as a real siege.

This blockade having no other object than that of co-operating in the re-establishment of the legitimate power in the States of the Church, it follows that it will be raised as soon as that object shall have been attained.

Requesting Mr. Magenis to have the goodness to bring this measure to the knowledge of his Government, the Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) SCHWARZENBERG.

No. 61.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 15.)

(Extract.)

Paris, June 14, 1849.

THE French Government have this morning received news from Rome of the 8th instant, but only that the operations of the siege were proceeding regularly; and all those measures I know to have been taken by General Le Vaillant, the Commander of the Engineers there, with a view to ensure the capture of the city with the least possible loss of life or destruction of property.

No. 62.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 16.)

My Lord,

Paris, June 15, 1849.

I THIS morning communicated to M. de Tocqueville your Lordship's despatch of the 12th instant, upon the affairs of Rome.

M. de Tocqueville completely adopted as their intended line of conduct the conclusions to which your Lordship had come as to the consequence of their entrance into Rome; that their first care would be to secure the constitutional liberties of the Romans as already granted by the Pope, and to take care that his authority should not be re-established on that arbitrary footing which had formerly been found inconsistent with the good government of the people. —

I have, &c.

(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 63.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 16.)

(Extract.)

Florence, June 8, 1849.

ANCONA still holds out against the Austrian forces.

No. 64.

Mr. Magenis to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 18.)

(Extract.)

Vienna, June 9, 1849.

THE French Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed by his Government to ask for explanation from the Imperial Cabinet as to their intention respecting Austrian intervention in the Papal States. These instructions were addressed

to M. de la Cour by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs in France.

Prince Schwarzenberg repeated to M. de la Cour the assurance which he gave me, as reported in my despatch of the 5th instant, that it was not the intention of the Austrian Government that their troops should go beyond Ancona.

No. 65.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 19.)

(Extract.)

Paris, June 18, 1849.

I INQUIRED of M. de Tocqueville this morning the latest news from Rome. He said that up to the 13th, which was their latest date, the operations of the siege went on very regularly; that by the detailed report it appeared that there had not been a bomb thrown into the town, and they treated it with as much forbearance as they would a French town in the power of insurgents.

No. 66.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 19.)

(Extract.)

Rome, June 8, 1849.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that General Oudinot on Sunday the 3rd instant, at 3 A.M., attacked the outposts of the Roman army, who, not expecting the attack before Monday, lost 230 prisoners, who were taken by surprise. This brought on a general engagement that lasted sixteen hours; the French, however, could not approach the walls of the town. About 800 men of the Roman army were put *hors de combat*, and the French must have lost a greater number, having been exposed for some hours to grape-shot from the walls. The Romans charged them with the bayonet several times with great bravery. The French have the advantage in the perfection of their arms and superior talent of their officers; the Romans, however, have established their reputation as staunch troops. Partial attacks have been daily continued up to the present hour with great loss on the part of the French. As far as I can judge from the information I have received I am of opinion that between wounded, killed and the malaria fever, at least 3000 men of the French army must have been placed *hors de combat*.

The Roman troops and the volunteers, with a large mass of the people, are preparing for a vigorous resistance, and I feel convinced that the city cannot be taken except at a great sacrifice of life.

The city must of course succumb, and probably in a few days, in which case I hope it may be by capitulation, and not by assault.

Very little damage has been done to the city by shells thrown into the town; but damage to a great extent has been done by order of the Military Roman Commission, in the destruction of houses, both outside and inside the town, to prevent approach to the barricades and batteries.

No. 67.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 27.)

(Extract.)

Rome, June 16, 1849.

IN my despatch dated the 8th instant I had the honour to report to your Lordship that the French army had suffered a serious check on the 3rd instant in attempting to approach the walls of this city.

Severe fighting has been continued ever since, with great loss on both sides. Several sallies have been made by the Romans, in which they have shown more

bravery than military skill, and their officers fall under the rifles of the French African sharpshooters; the Romans are unprovided with these arms. On the 12th instant General Oudinot sent in to the National Assembly and other Roman authorities a summons to surrender and to receive the French as friends of order and liberty. This document I beg leave to transmit herewith, by which your Lordship will perceive that that proposition was rejected.

In consequence of the refusal a regular attack upon the city was commenced the following morning with battering guns and bomb-shells, which continues up to the present moment with little occasional intermission.

The edifices that have suffered are the hospitals, churches and palaces, and the "Bourg" of Trastevere.

In the course of a few days part of the walls will be sufficiently battered to open a wide breach, when of course an effort will be made to take the city by assault.

Inclosure in No. 67.

Summons of General Oudinot and Reply sent to him.

Repubblica Romana. In nome di Dio e del Popolo.

Romani,

IL Generale Oudinot mandava jersera per un suo parlamentario l'unito indirizzo all'Assemblea Costituente Romana, al Triumvirato, al Generale in capo, e al Generale della Guardia Nazionale.

*Quartier Generale di Villa Panfili, li 12 Giugno, 1849,
5 ore pomeridiane.*

Signor Generale,

Gli eventi della guerra hanno, come lei sa, condotta l'armata Francese alle porte di Roma.

Nel caso che l'ingresso della città continuasse ad esserci chiuso, mi vedrei costretto d'impiegare immediatamente tutti i mezzi di azione che la Francia ha posti nelle mie mani.

Prima di ricorrere a cotal terribile necessità, tengo a dovere di fare un ultimo appello ad un Popolo che non puole avere verso la Francia i sentimenti d'un Popolo nemico.

L'armata Romana vorrà, non v'è dubbio, al pari di me, risparmiare sanguinose rovine alla Capitale del mondo Cristiano.

Con questa convinzione, la prego, Signor Generale, di dare all'incluso Proclama la più pronta pubblicità.

Se dodici ore dopo che gli sarà consegnato questo dispaccio, una risposta corrispondente alle intenzioni ed all'onore della Francia, non mi è pervenuta, mi vedrò costretto di dare alla Piazza l'attacco di forza.

Gradisca, Signor Generale, la sicurezza de' miei distintissimi sentimenti.

Il Generale Comandante in capo l'Armata Francese del
Mediterraneo, Rappresentante del Popolo.

(Firmato) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

Al Signor Generale Comandante in capo l'Armata Romana, Roma.

*Dal Quartier Generale di Villa Panfili, li 12 Giugno, 1849.
5 ore pomeridiane.*

Abitanti di Roma!

Non venivamo per recarvi la Guerra. Siamo venuti ad appoggiare fra voi l'ordine, colla Libertà. Le intenzioni del nostro Governo sono state mal conosciute.

I lavori dell'assedio ci hanno condotti sotto alle vostre mura.

Fin' adesso, non abbiamo voluto rispondere che di lungi in lungi, al fuoco delle vostre batterie. Ci avviciniamo all'ultimo istante ove le necessità della guerra scoppiano in terribili calamità.

Risparmiatele ad una città ripiena di tante gloriose memorie.
Se persistete a respingerci, a voi soli incomberà la responsabilità d'irreparabili disastri.

Il Generale in capo, Rappresentante del Popolo,
(Firmato) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.
Al Signor Generale comandante l'Armata Romana, Roma.

A tali intimazioni, ecco come risposero i corpi costituiti ai quali furono indirizzate.

Risposta dell'Assemblea Costituente Romana.

Generale,

L'Assemblea Costituente Romana vi fa sapere, in risposta al vostro dispaccio di ieri, che avendo conchiuso una Convenzione dal 31 Maggio, 1849, in poi col Signor de Lesseps, Ministro Plenipotenziario della Repubblica Francese, Convenzione che egli confermò anche dopo la vostra dichiarazione, essa deve considerarla come obbligatoria per le due parti, e posta sotto la salvaguardia del diritto delle genti fino a che sia ratificata o respinta dal Governo Francese. Egli è perciò che l'Assemblea deve riguardare come una violazione di questa Convenzione ogni ostilità ripresa dal detto giorno in poi dall'armata Francese, ed ogni altra ostilità che si vorrà riprendere prima che le si comunichi la risoluzione del vostro Governo su questo proposito, e prima che sia spirato il termine pattuito nell'armistizio.

Voi domandavate, Generale, una risposta analoga alle intenzioni ed all'onore della Francia. Ma nulla vi ha di più conforme alle intenzioni ed all'onore della Francia quanto la cessazione d'una violazione flagrante del diritto delle genti.

Quali siano per essere gli effetti di una tale violazione, il popolo Romano non può esserne responsabile. Egli è forte del proprio diritto; è deciso a mantenere le Convenzioni che l'attaccano alla vostra nazione; si trova soltanto costretto dalla necessità della propria difesa a respingere ogni ingiusta aggressione.

Gradite, Generale, i sentimenti della mia alta stima e considerazione.

Roma, dalla sala dell'Assemblea Costituente, 13 Giugno, 1849, a due ore del mattino.

(Firmato) I Presidente, GALLETTI.
I Segretari, A. FABRETTI.
G. PENNACHI.
G. COCCHI.

Il Generale Comandante della Guardia Nazionale Romana rispose.

Signor Generale,

Il Trattato, del quale si attende ratifica, assicura questa tranquilla città da ogni disastro.

La Guardia Nazionale destinata a mantenere l'ordine ha il dovere di secondare le risoluzioni del Governo, ed a questo dovere adempie volenterosa e zelante senza curare disagio o fatica.

La Guardia Nazionale ha mostrato non ha guari nell'accompagnamento de' prigionieri le sue simpatie per la Francia, ma ha pure mostrato in ogni incontro che sopra tutto le è a cuore la propria dignità, l'onore di Roma.

Ogni infortunio alla Capitale del mondo Cattolico, alla città Monumentale non potrebbe mai attribuirsi ai pacifici cittadini costretti a difendersi, ma solamente a chi ne avesse provocata l'aggressione.

Gradite Signor Generale la mia distinta considerazione.

Roma, 13 Giugno, 1849, ore 3 antimeridiane.

(Firmato) STURBINETTI, Generale della Nazionale,
Rappresentante del Popolo.

Signor Oudinot di Reggio, Comandante in capo
l'Armata spedizione nel Mediterraneo.

Il Generale in Capo dell' Armata della Repubblica Romana.

Cittadino Generale,

Una fatalità induce ora a combattere fra loro le armate di due nazioni Repubblicane che destini migliori le avrebbero invece unite a combattere i loro nemici comuni ; giacchè i nemici dell' una non possono non esser nemici ancora dell' altra.

Noi non c'illudiamo ; e perciò ci opporremo con tutt' i mezzi possibili a chiunque abbatte le nostre istituzioni. D'altronde non sono che i bravi quelli che sono degni di stare a petto dei soldati Francesi.

Riflettendo poi che v' è uno stato di vita pegl'uomini peggiore che morte ; se la guerra che si fate arrivasse a porci in questo stato, meglio sarà chiuder per sempre gli occhi alla luce, che vedere le interminabile oppressioni e miserie della nostra patria.

Vi desidero salute ed auguro fratellanza.

Roma, li 13 Giugno, 1849.

(Firmato) ROSELLI.

Al Cittadino Generale in capo dell'Armata Francese.

Il Triumvirato rispose.

Generale,

Abbiamo l'onore di trasmettervi la risposta dell' Assemblea alla vostra comunicazione del 12.

NOI non tradiamo mai le nostre promesse. Abbiamo promesso difendere, in esecuzione degli ordini dell'Assemblea e del Popolo Romano, la bandiera della Repubblica, l'onore del paese, e la santità della Capitale del mondo Cristiano. E manterremo la nostra promessa.

Gradite, Generale, l'assicurazione della nostra distinta considerazione.

Roma, 13 Giugno, 3 del mattino.

I Triumviri,
(Firmato) CARLO ARMELLINI.
GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.
AURELIO SAFFI.

Queste sono le risposte degli eletti del popolo. Il popolo darà coi fatti la sua. Viva la Repubblica ! Viva l'Italia !

Roma, 13 Giugno, 1849.

I Triumviri,
(Firmato) CARLO ARMELLINI.
GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.
AURELIO SAFFI.

(Translation.)

Republic of Rome. In the name of God and the People.

Romans,

GENERAL OUDINOT sent the inclosed yesterday evening by a flag of truce, addressed to the Roman Constituent Assembly, to the Triumvirate, to the General-in-chief, and to the General of the National Guard.

*Head-Quarters, Villa Panfilì,
June 12, 1849, 5 o'clock P.M.*

General,

The events of the war as you know have led the French army to the gates of Rome.

If the entrance to the city remain closed, I shall find myself compelled to employ immediately all the means of action which France has placed in my hands.

Previous to having recourse to such a dreadful necessity, I consider it my duty to make a last appeal to a people who cannot have towards France the feelings of a hostile people.

The Roman army will doubtless desire as much as I do to save the capital of the Christian world from sanguinary destruction.

With this conviction I will request you, General, to give the earliest publicity to the inclosed proclamation.

If within twelve hours after this despatch is delivered to you I do not receive a reply in correspondence with the intentions and honour of France, I shall feel myself compelled to attack the place.

Accept, &c.

The General, Commander-in-chief of the French Army of the
Mediterranean, Representative of the People,
(Signed) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

To the General Commander-in-chief of the Roman Army, Rome.

*Head-Quarters, Villa Panfilì,
June 12, 1849, 5 o'clock P.M.*

Inhabitants of Rome,

WE are not come to bring you war. We are come to support order with liberty amongst you. The intentions of our Government have been misunderstood.

The works of the siege have brought us to your walls.

Hitherto we have been unwilling to respond to the fire of your batteries, but at long intervals. We are approaching the last moment in which the necessities of war burst forth into terrible disasters.

Do not bring them upon a city full of so many glorious recollections.

If you persist in opposing us, on you alone will remain the responsibility of irreparable evils.

The General-in-chief, Representative of the People,
(Signed) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

To the General in command of the Roman Army, Rome.

To these intimations the following replies were made by the constituted bodies to whom they were addressed :

Reply of the Roman Constituent Assembly.

General,

THE Roman Constituent Assembly informs you, in reply to your despatch of yesterday, that having concluded a Convention on the 31st May, 1849, with M. Lesseps, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic—a Convention confirmed by him even after your declaration,—it must be considered as binding on both parties and placed under the safeguard of the right of nations, until it be ratified or rejected by the French Government. The Assembly must therefore regard as a violation of this Convention all hostility resumed from that day forwards by the French army, and all other hostility which it may be desired to resume before the resolution of your Government be communicated to it with reference to this subject, and before the expiration of the term stipulated in the Armistice.

You demanded, General, a reply in correspondence with the intentions and honour of France. There is nothing more conformable to the intentions and honour of France than the cessation of a flagrant violation of the rights of nations.

Whatever may be the results of such violation, the Roman people cannot be responsible. It is strong in its own right; it is determined to maintain the

treaties which bind it to your nation; it feels itself simply compelled by the necessity of self-defence to repulse every unjust aggression.

Accept, &c.

Rome, from the Hall of the Constituent Assembly, June 13, 1849,
2 o'clock A.M.

(Signed) GALLETTI, President.
A. FABRETTI,
G. PENNACHI,
G. COCCHI, Secretaries.

Reply of the General Commanding the Roman National Guard.

General,

THE Treaty whose ratification is expected secures this tranquil city from every disaster.

The National Guard intended to maintain order is intrusted with the duty of seconding the resolutions of Government; and it fulfils this duty willingly and with zeal, without fearing trouble or fatigue.

The National Guard has recently shown its sympathies for France in the case of prisoners, but it has also shown on every occasion that it prizes above every consideration its own dignity and the honour of Rome.

Every calamity to the capital of the Catholic world, to the city of monuments, must be attributed not to the peaceful citizens compelled to defend themselves, but solely to the party who brought on the aggression.

Accept, &c.

Rome, June 13, 3 o'clock P.M.

(Signed) STURBINETTI,
General of the National Guard, Representative of the People.
M. Oudinot de Reggio, Commander-in-chief of the
Armed Expedition to the Mediterranean.

Reply of the General-in-chief of the Army of the Roman Republic.

Citizen General,

A FATALITY now leads the armies of two Republican nations to fight against each other, whom a better fate would have rather united to fight against their common enemies, for the enemies of the one could not but be the enemies of the other.

We do not deceive ourselves; and therefore we will oppose with every possible means all who would destroy our institutions. Moreover, it is only brave men who are worthy of fighting against the soldiers of France.

And when we consider that there is a condition of life far worse than death, if the war which you bring upon us should tend to place us in such a condition, it would be better to close our eyes to the light for ever, than to see the endless oppression and misery of our country.

I wish you health and fraternity.

Rome, June 13, 1849.

(Signed) ROSELLI.
To the Citizen General in chief of the French Army.

Reply of the Triumvirate.

General,

WE have the honour to forward to you the reply of the Assembly to your communication of the 12th.

We never betray our promises. We have promised, in fulfilment of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, to defend the honour of the

Republic, the honour of the country, and the holiness of the capital of the Christian world; and we will maintain our promise.

Accept, &c.

Rome, June 13, 3 o'clock A.M.

The Triumvirs,
(Signed) CARLO ARMELLINI.
GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.
AURELIO SAFFI.

These are the replies of those whom the people has chosen. The people will reply by its deeds. Long live the Republic! Long live Italy!

Rome, June 13, 1849.

The Triumvirs,
(Signed) CARLO ARMELLINI.
GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.
AURELIO SAFFI.

No. 68.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 21.)

My Lord,

Florence, June 13, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Ancona, who, at the request of General Count de Wimpffen, commander of the Austrian forces, has been employed in a negotiation with the Governor of Ancona for the surrender of that town, in order to avoid the horrors to which it may be exposed if taken by assault. Although Mr. Moore has been extremely active in his endeavours to bring about a capitulation, he has not hitherto been successful, but from the tenour of his letter received to-day, more sanguine hopes may be entertained as to the result.

Mr. Moore speaks in high commendation of the conduct of Commander Vansittart of Her Majesty's ship "Frolic," whose exertions are indefatigable in accommodating and receiving on board English and foreigners who have sought refuge under the British flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 68.

Consul Moore to Sir George Hamilton.

Sir,

Ancona, Casino Bansa, June 10, 1849.

YESTERDAY at 5 P.M. the Austrians opened a heavy fire against the Italian batteries, and I understand to-morrow the strongest attack will be made, when it is expected all the Austrian heavy artillery will be in position.

I do not know the effect produced by yesterday's fire, as I am writing at 5 A.M., and I must take this letter at once to the Austrian head-quarters, where I will add a postscript if there be anything new. However I received a letter yesterday from the Governor of Ancona, previous to the fire, in which I trace symptoms of a capitulation. He finishes a paragraph thus: "As far as it is allowed by my duties towards the Roman Republic, and by the principles which I conscientiously profess, I shall take advantage of the generous offers which you make in favour of this city and of its inhabitants."

It would be a matter of great congratulation to me if I could prevent further bloodshed and destruction. Should we hear of the fall of Rome, I trust Ancona would then surrender.

The two remaining relatives of the Pope left in Ancona, I succeeded in getting out of town yesterday, as a pressing express from Gaeta on the subject reached Marshal de Wimpffen yesterday.

I must bear my testimony to the activity displayed on this occasion (as on all others) by Commander Vansittart, of Her Majesty's sloop "Frolic," whose

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exertions are indefatigable and beyond praise. The very great inconvenience that himself and officers have subjected themselves to in accommodating on board those English and foreigners who have sought refuge there, deserves great commendation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. MOORE.

No. 69.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 27.)

(Extract.) *Florence, June 20, 1849.*

I FORWARD to your Lordship the accompanying letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Ancona which has just reached me.

Inclosure in No. 69.

Consul Moore to Sir George Hamilton.

(Extract.) *"Frolic," off Ancona, June 15, 1849.*

ON the 12th instant the French war-steamer "Pluton" arrived from Venice and Trieste. She is still here.

On this same day there was a smart engagement between the Austrian Rifles and the Italians in the outworks of the lunette. Many must have fallen on both sides, but the high wheat prevented us seeing the casualties. Neither party will acknowledge its losses. It is generally supposed the Austrians have 1000 men *hors de combat*; perhaps 600 would be nearer the mark; I mean altogether since the commencement.

The resistance in town is becoming most determined, and they declare that should the town be taken, the troops will retire to the citadel. Many buildings in town have suffered much. I regret to say several Austrian shells have reached the hospital, and one sick man was carried, bed and all, to the foundations of the building, where the body remains buried.

On the 13th two envoys were sent from town through Commander Vansittart to remonstrate with the Marshal. The sick and mad have been all removed from the Hospital to the Town Hall.

This morning I went to reconnoitre some English property situated in the midst of the two fires, when I was driven back with only half my mission accomplished.

The prolongation of this siege is a sad evil both for town and country; and to communicate with my ships I am obliged to pass daily one quarter of a mile, both ways, exposed to shot and shell.

16th.—Yesterday evening and during the night the Austrians poured into the citadel and town a quantity of shell and rockets.

I just hear a brisk fire of musketry. Marshal Wimpffen informs me the Austrians have taken Urbino, after some resistance from Pianciani's corps.

No. 70.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 29.)

My Lord, *Florence, June 21, 1849.*

I HAVE just been informed by Field-Marshal Baron d'Aspre that the town of Ancona has capitulated.

The Imperial troops are to occupy the fortress, the gates of the town, and all military points; and the Roman troops of the line and the National Guards are to be disarmed.

A general amnesty has been granted for political offences.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 71.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 29.)

(Extract.)

Naples, June 14, 1849.

THE Spanish corps which lately landed at Gaeta, and is destined to assist in the restoration of the Pope, having received from the Neapolitan Government a supply of mules for its artillery and of horses to mount its staff, has proceeded to Terracina, where it is now quartered; and a ship has also been sent to Terracina from Naples with a supply of provisions, from the want of which the Spanish troops had suffered much inconvenience on their first arrival there.

A part of the Neapolitan army has also advanced from the frontier to Frosinone. General Nunziante, accompanied by a Spanish officer, has lately visited General Oudinot.

I understand that General Oudinot has always expressed his intention of acting separately, as France does not agree with the other Catholic Powers upon the principle of their intervention; he therefore objects to any other troops joining him in the attack upon Rome; but he by no means wishes to prevent the occupation by them of the Roman territory. It is presumed, therefore, that if the Neapolitan and Spanish troops advance, it will be in the direction of the eastern side of Rome, and that they will place themselves in communication with the Austrian, rather than with the French forces.

The latest accounts from Civita Vecchia are of the 12th instant; and state that the French had established their breaching batteries within 150 yards of the walls to the south of Porta San Pancrazio, and were to commence their attack on the 14th instant.

M. de Courcelles and M. de la Tour d'Auvergne had arrived from France and were gone to the camp; and it was said that the former was the bearer of an ultimatum to be proposed to the Romans.

The French had been throwing shells into the town since the 5th, destroying chiefly the houses of the Trasteverini. The Government had however taken measures to lodge the women and children whose houses had been destroyed, in the palaces of those who had left Rome, taking care, however, to lock up the rooms containing the pictures and other valuable property.

By the last accounts, Ancona still held out.

No. 72.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, June 29, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter addressed by Commander Key, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Bulldog," to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, dated Civita Vecchia, the 21st instant, relative to proceedings of the French before Rome.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PARKER.

Inclosure in No. 72.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

Sir,

"Bulldog," Civita Vecchia, June 21, 1849.

THE French army have continued their siege operations under the walls of Rome without intermission since my last letter.

On the 12th three batteries were in position in the second parallel, directed against the salient angle of the walls, to the right of Porta Pancrazio, at the distance of about 130 yards each, consisting of four 16-pounders and two 24-pounders,

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with three 8-inch mortars in the rear of the right battery. General Oudinot then wrote a final address to the Romans, calling on them to save Rome from destruction, by admitting his army within the city. They refused. On the morning of the 13th he opened fire on the walls, and by the 16th had succeeded in destroying the upper part of them, to about one-fourth from the top, when they found that their guns would not damage them below that, owing to some rising ground intervening. It was therefore determined to continue their works and construct a third parallel, in which to place a battery within fifty yards of the walls; this was completed on the 20th, twelve guns being in position. The Romans keep up a constant fire on the trenches of shot and shell, not causing a severe loss, but sufficient to retard the works and harass the French soldiers unceasingly. On the 15th the Romans made a sortie with 200 men, for the purpose of regaining possession of Ponte Molle; they were driven back by 700 men, leaving 50 or 60 dead.

The French have cut off the water that enters Rome by aqueducts on the north and west side, to deprive the inhabitants of the use of the mills that are worked by it.

They have destroyed the Ponte Salara across the Arno, and endeavour to prevent provisions from entering the town; this they can hardly effect, as the south side, towards Tivoli and Albano, is entirely open.

The fever caused by the malaria is not on the increase; indeed I believe the health of the troops is improving, but the fatal season is close at hand.

Reinforcements from France have completed the army to 30,000 men, with thirty heavy siege-guns and forty pieces of field artillery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. KEY.

No. 73.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 30.)

(Extract.)

Florence, June 22, 1849.

I HAVE received a letter this morning from Her Majesty's Consul at Ancona, in which he informs me that he was the only mediator between the Austrian General and the Municipality of Ancona, on the occasion of the capitulation, which after many difficulties took place at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant.

No. 74.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 3.)

(Extract.)

Paris, July 2, 1849.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE communicated to me this morning a copy of a despatch he had received from M. de Courcelles.

M. de Courcelles states that the difficulty which the French army has experienced in bringing the capture of Rome to a speedy conclusion, has entirely arisen from their determination to abstain, if possible, from any mode of attack which should put in peril the lives of peaceable inhabitants, or lead to the destruction of monuments and works of art.

M. de Tocqueville mentioned to me that General Bedeau had left Paris yesterday for the army before Rome.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, July 3, 1849.

MUCH allowance is necessarily to be made for the feelings of national pride which impel the French Government, after repeated checks, to aim at military success in their operations against Rome; but it is to be hoped that they will not push those operations further than may be necessary for the assertion of their military superiority, and that those operations will be conducted in the manner likely to keep within the narrowest bounds effusion of blood, loss of life, and destruction of property and injury to works of art.

With regard to the intentions of the French Government as to the course which they mean to pursue when they are in possession of the city, Her Majesty's Government are glad to find that your Excellency has been formally assured that those intentions are the same as the views originally explained by the French Government before their expedition sailed for Civita Vecchia.

But difficulties of an opposite kind will have to be encountered in carrying those views into effect. On the one hand, the Pope, misguided by the persons who now surround him, declares that he will not return to Rome shackled by any conditions, and that he will not be restrained in his sovereign power by any Constitutional institutions; on the other hand, the Romans, both of the city and of the provinces, having once got free from the oppressions of Priestly government, announce their determination never again to submit to the yoke which has so long pressed upon them; and it seems but reasonable to suppose that even if the former order of things could be re-established in the Roman States by overruling military force, the people would continue to submit to it only as long as that overruling force continued to be present, and that upon the retirement of such force another outbreak would take place.

Considerations, therefore, of sound policy as connected with the future tranquillity of Italy, as well as a regard for justice, should lead foreign Powers to wish that the Pope might be brought to acquiesce in an arrangement which, while it reinstated him in his position of temporal and ecclesiastical authority at Rome, should give to his subjects for their civil and political rights, those guarantees which nothing but a Representative Constitution could afford. But for that purpose those influences which now urge him to aim at a different end must be controuled or be exerted in a different direction.

Among the influences which now guide the Pope, that of Austria must be supposed to be the chief, because it is probably upon Austria that the Pope principally reckons for military assistance to reinstate him at Rome, and it would seem therefore that it would be desirable for the French Government to enter into communication with the Government of Austria with a view of inducing that Government to counsel the Pope to consent to secure to his subjects such an arrangement as that which I have described. And in the meantime instructions will be sent to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna to recommend strongly to the Austrian Government to give such advice at Gaeta.

If the Pope should be brought to agree to such terms, and if the Romans should consent to receive him back upon such conditions, the detailed execution of such an arrangement would require indeed to be vigilantly watched by the mediating Powers, in order that there might be no want of good faith in carrying it out; but the European embarrassment would be at an end as soon as such an agreement between the Pope and his subjects had been come to.

But in a matter so difficult and at the same time so important, failure as well as success must be provided for; and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, are desirous of knowing what are the views of the French Government as to the course which they contemplate pursuing in the event of such an arrangement as that above mentioned being refused either by the Pope or by the Romans, or by both. It is evident that either of these three contingencies would create a state of things pregnant with results of general and European importance; and Her Majesty's Government would be glad to be informed what are the views which the French Government have formed to themselves thereupon. Her Majesty's Government are not at present in a condition to express any formed opinion on these matters,

beyond observing that a prolonged occupation of the city or territory of Rome by the troops of any foreign Power would be, with regard both to its principle and its consequences, a thing much to be deprecated and greatly to be avoided.

No. 76.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 4.)

(Extract.)

Paris, July 3, 1849.

THE conduct of the expedition may, the French Government admit, have naturally varied according to the force of unforeseen circumstances, but the French Government have neither now nor at any former period had any separate interest to secure. Whatever difference of opinion there may have existed between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Republic as to the best means of effecting a common object, they only desire such a solution of the Roman question as has been counselled at various periods and to different parties by Her Majesty's Government, namely, the restoration of the Government of the Pope with Constitutional guarantees.

As the misrepresentations of these views and their conduct seem to the French Government to assume almost every day a new shape, they have thought it desirable that Her Majesty's Ministers should have daily access to the most complete information as to every stage of an affair in which they have nothing to conceal, and with such intention they have been glad to combine the appointment as Ambassador to London of a person who has occupied so distinguished a post as M. Drouyn de Lhuys in the councils of the Republic.

No. 77.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 3, 1849.

SINCE writing my other despatch of this day's date I have been down to the Assembly, where a telegraphic despatch had just been read, which had arrived this afternoon from M. de Courcelles, of the date of the 1st instant, from Civita Vecchia, to the effect that the Constituent Assembly had required the Triumvirs to propose a capitulation, and that the Municipality were at that moment at the camp of General Oudinot, empowered to treat as to the conditions.

The Decree of the Constituent Assembly was of the 30th of June. The despatch was of the 1st instant from Civita Vecchia, where M. de Courcelles had gone to meet M. d'Harcourt and M. de Rayneval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 78.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Rome, June 23, 1849, 3 P.M.

I HAD the honour to address a despatch to your Lordship on the 16th instant, in which I reported to your Lordship that the bombardment of this city had commenced on the 13th instant, which system of attack continues.

On the 21st, the gates of Portese, St. Pancrazio, Cavallegieri, and Popolo, were simultaneously attacked, and attempts were made to mount the breach between Porta Portese and Porta St. Pancrazio; these attempts, however, had more the appearance of a reconnaissance to cover the real intention, which was that of throwing in about 400 men into a strong position called "Villa Barberini;" in this they succeeded. At 4 A.M. on the 22nd, the drums beat, calling together the National Guard for the object of keeping order in the

city when the troops and people defended the walls. At 10 A.M. the bells of the city sounded the alarm, and the people rushed to the walls, but the French did not continue the attack. During this period of great anxiety, order was kept in the town, although the streets were open to any attempt on the part of the reactionists, if they actually existed, to any extent.

On the 23rd, during the whole of the day balls have been thrown into the town, whilst the skirmishing continues on the walls. During the preceding night about 300 shells and rockets have been thrown into the town, causing the death of several persons, and producing considerable damage to houses, palaces, and churches. Trastevere has suffered the most.

This morning the Secretary of the Commission of Finances called upon me, when I took advantage of the occasion to give him a copy of my letter dated the 29th of April, in which, in the name of the foreign Consuls I offered our services to the Municipality, if they would be rendered useful in saving the city from the horrors of an assault or the consequences of a continued bombardment. In short I told this gentleman to communicate to the Municipality that I was ready to do anything in my power, provided it would not compromise the neutrality of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

No. 79.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, July 9, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter dated the 2nd July, from Commander Key of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bulldog," relating to the state of affairs at Rome.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PARKER.

Inclosure in No. 79.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

Sir,

"Bulldog," Civita Vecchia, July 2, 1849.

SINCE the French obtained possession of the breach as I mentioned in a private letter to you of June 22nd, they have been occupied in strengthening and arming the work which they had constructed inside it. The Romans kept up such a constant and well-directed fire from the batteries which commanded this work, that General Oudinot deemed it advisable to dislodge them by artillery before attempting to advance.

On the 28th he opened fire on them from thirty-five pieces which he had established at the breach; by the evening of the 29th he had effectually silenced the Roman guns, and on the following morning advanced on and carried at the point of bayonet a bastion on his left, from which he had received most annoyance. After killing 250 of the Romans, making 130 prisoners, and spiking 13 guns, the French retired to their original position at the breach, not deeming it advisable to hold the bastion, as it was commanded by many points in possession of the Romans.

On the evening of the same day (June 30th) the National Assembly in Rome came to the following resolution:

"In the name of God and the people. The Constituent Assembly declare that further resistance is impossible. The Assembly will sit in permanence. The Triumvirate is charged with the execution of the present decree."

This was sent to General Oudinot with a request for a suspension of hostilities, and at the same time a deputation of the municipality of the city arrived at the head-quarters of the French army.

It is the universal belief that Rome will be entered peaceably without delay.

M. Courcelles, the successor to M. Lesseps, who has been waiting at Civita Vecchia until his powers might be called into action, has gone to the headquarters under the walls of Rome.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. COOPER KEY.

No. 80.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 10, 1849.

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency, for your information, a copy of a despatch* which I have received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, on the present state of affairs at Rome. I likewise inclose a copy of an instruction† which I have addressed to the Marquis of Normanby in reply, expressing the opinion that it would be desirable for the French Government to enter into communication with the Government of Austria with a view of inducing that Government to counsel the Pope to secure to his subjects an arrangement which, while it reinstated him in his position of temporal and ecclesiastical authority at Rome, should give to those subjects for their civil and political rights, those guarantees which nothing but a Representative Constitution could afford. Your Excellency will take every fitting opportunity strongly to recommend to the Austrian Government to give such advice at Gaeta.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 81.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 10.)

(Extract.)

Paris, July 9, 1849.

A TELEGRAPHIC message, of the date of the 5th of July, from Rome, announces the occupation of the city by the French troops, to whom the Castle of St. Angelo had been given up.

The nomination of General Rostolan as Governor, and of General Sauvan as "Commandant de la Place," are reported, but no mention is made of the terms of the capitulation, or whether the Constituent Assembly still continue their functions.

No. 82.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 10.)

(Extract.)

Paris, July 9, 1849.

THE French Government have heard with much satisfaction the communication which your Lordship states yourself to have made to the Austrian Government upon the advice which it would be so desirable should be given from Vienna as to the conduct of the Pope at the present crisis.

No. 83.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 13, 1849.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, transmitting a copy of an instruction which I had addressed to the Marquis of Normanby on the affairs of Rome, I have to instruct you to request the serious attention of the

* No. 74.

† No. 75.

Austrian Cabinet to those affairs. It seems to Her Majesty's Government, from the information which has reached them from various sources, that while on the one hand the great majority of the people of the Roman States feel an invincible repugnance to submit themselves again to Priestly government, they would, on the other hand, have no insurmountable objection to receive the Pope as their temporal Sovereign, provided they were secured in their civil and political interests by such a Representative Constitution as that which the Pope gave to his subjects last year. But if the Pope takes his stand upon the grounds laid down in his Allocution of the 20th of April, and refuses to maintain the Constitution, and objects to a separation of the temporal administration of the State from the spiritual authority of the Church, it is evident that one of two things must happen, either that the Pope must be restored to his former power in Rome by the force of foreign arms, or that he must abandon all hope of returning thither.

A restoration of the Pope to his former unlimited authority by the force of foreign arms, setting aside the injustice of such a measure in point of principle, could only be looked upon as a temporary arrangement. The grievances and abuses which would accompany such a restoration would now be far more forcibly felt by the Roman people than they were at a time when the Romans considered such abuses as their natural inheritance, and when they never had known a better state of things with which to compare them; but now that the Romans have been for many months free from the evils of their former Government, a return to those evils would produce infinitely greater discontent than that which has up to this time existed. It is evident, therefore, that in such a case, tranquillity would last only as long as the presence of a sufficient foreign force kept down the discontents of the people, and that whenever that foreign force was removed, renewed disturbances would break out; and such a state of things would not be productive of that tranquillity which the Austrian Government must naturally wish to see established in Italy.

On the other hand, if it should not be practicable so to reconcile the Pope and his subjects, as that the Pope might be enabled to return to Rome, it is possible that a Republican form of Government may take root in the Roman States, and such an order of things would probably not be that which Austria would wish to see prevail in Central Italy.

For these reasons Her Majesty's Government are desirous of engaging the Austrian Government to exert that influence which it is known to possess over the Papal Councils, in order to persuade the Pope to maintain the Constitutional concessions which he made to his subjects last year, and thus to pave the way for his resumption of the Papal Throne.

You will read this despatch to Prince Schwarzenberg and you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 84.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 14.)

(Extract.)

Rome, July 4, 1849.

ON the night of the 29th a partial bombardment took place, and many shells fell; the only British subject, however, wounded, was Mr. Wyatt, the sculptor, but I am happy to say slightly. During this bombardment the French troops approached the batteries on the second line of defence through the medium of covered trenches; the Roman troops were taken by surprise, and recoiled for about fifty paces, and then returned, attacking the French with vigour. A severe conflict followed, which continued for about nine hours; the batteries remained in the hands of the French, which cost them the loss of 800 men between killed and wounded; the Romans lost about the same number, and more, about 400 prisoners. The engagement terminated by all the positions being given up to the French. From the landing of the French at Civita Vecchia up to the present day, the loss on the part of the Romans, between killed, wounded, and prisoners, cannot be less than 4000 men.

On the 30th, at a late hour, the Municipality sent a deputation to General Oudinot to propose terms of capitulation; the conditions were rejected by

General Oudinot, who offered an ultimatum, giving no guarantee whatever, except that of offering the "protection of the honour and liberal principles of the French Republic." This ultimatum was rejected by the Municipality protesting against the occupation of the city of Rome by the French troops, adding that the gates were opened and that no further resistance would be made by the military; throwing upon the French Government all responsibility if a collision should take place between the people and the French troops.

The city was occupied yesterday, and I am happy to say no collision took place, although there was some provocation on the part of the people, who received General Oudinot with partial hisses and groans.

General Garibaldi has quitted Rome with the free corps amounting to about 4000 men; and the troops of the line leave the city in number about 6000, in the course of the day, to occupy Rieti and Terni.

In consequence of General Oudinot entering the city of Rome as a conqueror, without preceding this act by a proclamation, compromised persons are in great alarm, and immense numbers have already left the city without being molested by the French. At the earnest request of the Pro-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Municipality, and the police, I have furnished about 500 individuals with passports for England--the last refuge for the unfortunate. These unhappy people have implored this protection even on their knees, and therefore, on the score of humanity, I could not resist their supplications; consequently I trust your Lordship will not disapprove of this act of mine, although not authorized by my instructions.

No. 85.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 17.)

(Extract.)

Paris, July 16, 1849.

YOUR Lordship, in your despatch to Lord Ponsonby of the 13th instant, evidently contemplates the establishment of such Representative institutions as would fulfil the functions of a regular Constitutional Government. Should the forcible reasons which are there given why Austria should desire the permanent establishment of a Government in Central Italy, which should realize the just wishes of the people, and thereby avert future commotion, produce such an impression on the Austrian Government as to induce them to urge advice in that spirit upon the Pope and his counsellors at Gaeta, I cannot doubt that the French Government would not only sympathize in such a result, but, secured of the co-operation of Austria, be anxious to bear a part in bringing it about, and risk all other opposition for that object. But they are acting under the conviction not only that no concessions to that extent could be obtained voluntarily from the Pope, but that Austria, as well as Spain and Naples, would support His Holiness in opposition to the demand. France has therefore to consider her own peculiar position from the very outset.

If England gives advice consistent with her disinterested desire for the progress of rational liberty, then if her advice is taken she has the credit and the satisfaction of having acted up to her principles, and if it is disregarded, it is consistent with her known habits of non-interference, to consider that she retires from the affair without discredit. But France has 30,000 men at Rome, whom she cannot long leave there without inconvenience to herself and uneasiness to others. Yet if she were to propose to the Pope to establish a regular Constitutional Government, and His Holiness, in his present disposition, to refuse, the French must then either at all risks continue an indefinite military occupation of Rome, or they must make way for the Austrians to restore the Pope on his own terms, or they must attempt to found there some independent Government on the supposed wishes of the people.

This latter alternative would be most consistent with the popular origin of their own Government; but independent of the opposition which such propagandism would excite in many quarters, it is evident that the materials for such an impromptu creation would be wanting. It will for some time be a disputed point with how much goodwill the population of Rome submitted to the dictation of the Triumvirs; but the rule of the Triumvirs, the chair of

the Assembly, the command of the troops, and the direction of the barricades, were all in the hands of those who as foreigners could have no share in the future government of the country. As to the two other alternatives, pacific as is the present spirit of France, she could not submit to abandon Rome for Austria there to carry out her own objects, and Austria could not submit to the objectless continuation of French occupation. It would seem, therefore, that it is worth while to consider how far it would be an advantage to revert to the state of things which existed at the time of the first "Consultà," almost at the last moment at which Roman affairs were not swayed by extraneous revolutionary influences. It is true that the Pope and his people would now again meet with all enthusiasm lost and much experience gained, and this might enable one the better to examine how far the administrative reforms which His Holiness is ready to promise might in practice assume the character of constitutional guarantees. I understand that large concessions would be offered as to the control over the finances to be given to the municipalities in conjunction with the Consultà. Such provisions, like any others, may be obliterated or perverted in careless or corrupt hands, but history affords many examples where such institutions, more certainly than any written constitution, contained the germ of civil liberty. If in addition the code is purified and the independence of the judges established, one can easily foresee that when the people by such means have been prepared for further progress, the change may be effected at some moment more favourable than the present.

No. 86.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 17.)

My Lord,

Naples, July 5, 1849.

THE news of the surrender of Rome to the French forces was received on the 3rd instant, and on the following day Colonel Nigel arrived at Gaeta, having been charged by General Oudinot to present the keys of Rome to His Holiness.

His Sicilian Majesty having left Gaeta for Naples on that day, Colonel Nigel followed His Majesty to this capital, having been also charged by General Oudinot to communicate to him the occupation of Rome by the French troops.

A deputation consisting of seven of the principal inhabitants of Bologna has arrived at Naples by the way of Leghorn, and were yesterday released from quarantine.

The object of their mission is to pay their respects to the Pope, and to express their hope that His Holiness will confirm to his subjects the liberal institutions which he had conferred upon them.

It is very doubtful, however, whether the Pope will be inclined to receive the deputation.

Garibaldi had left Rome with about 4000 men, but it is uncertain which direction he has taken.

The Spanish division has marched upon Velletri to be ready to oppose him should he advance towards the Neapolitan frontier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

No. 87.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 18.)

(Extract.)

Paris, July 17, 1849.

FRANCE will not exact any conditions from the Pope as the price of his entrance to Rome, but her efforts will all be directed to have an understanding with him, probably commenced at Gaeta and matured at Rome, that the Roman people shall in improved institutions and in advance towards self-government find reason permanently to remember with no hostile feeling French intervention in their affairs.

No. 88.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 19.)

My Lord,

Rome, July 5, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a proclamation issued by General Oudinot, dated the 4th instant, and another proclamation issued by General Rostolan, dated the 5th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN FREEBORN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

Proclamation of General Oudinot.

Abitanti di Roma,

L'ARMATA inviata dalla Repubblica Francese sul vostro territorio ha per scopo di ristabilirci l'ordine e la sicurezza.

Una minorità fazziosa o traviata, ci ha costretti di dare l'assalto alle vostre mure. Siamo padroni della piazza; adempiremo la nostra missione.

In mezzo alle prove di simpatia che ci hanno accolti, alcune vociferazioni ostili si sono scoppiate e ci hanno forzati ad una immediata repressione.

I cittadini dabbene, ed i veri amici della libertà ripiglino fiducia. I nemici dell'ordine e della società siano bene informati che se delle manifestazioni oppressive, provocate da una fazione straniera si rinnovassero, sarebbero punite con tutto rigore.

Per dare alla sicurezza pubblica delle positive garanzie prendo i seguenti dispositivi.

Provvisoriamente, tutt'i poteri sono concentrati nelle mani dell'autorità militare. Questa domanderà subito il concorso del municipio.

L'Assemblea e il Governo di cui il regno violento ed oppressivo ha cominciato coll'ingratitude e finito con un grido all'armi contro una nazione amica delle popolazioni Romane, non esistono più.

I circoli politici ed associazioni politiche sono vietati.

Ogni individuo non militare, arrestato portatore di armi visibili o nascoste, sarà immediatamente tradotto dinanzi al consiglio di guerra.

Sarà lo stesso per ogni individuo militare che facesse uso delle sue armi.

Ogni pubblicazione col mezzo della stampa, ogni affisso non permesso dall'autorità militare, sono provvisoriamente vietati.

Habitans de Rome,

L'ARMÉE envoyée par la République Française sur votre territoire a pour mission d'y rétablir l'ordre et la sécurité.

Une minorité factieuse ou égarée nous a contraints de donner l'assaut à vos remparts. Nous sommes maîtres de la place. Nous accomplirons notre mission.

Au milieu des témoignages de sympathie qui nous ont accueillis, quelques clameurs hostiles se sont fait entendre et nous ont forcés à une répression immédiate.

Que les gens de bien et les vrais amis de la liberté reprennent confiance. Que les ennemis de l'ordre et de la société sachent que si des manifestations oppressives provoquées par une faction étrangère se renouvelaient, elles seraient rigoureusement punies.

Pour donner à la sécurité publique des garanties positives, j'arrête les dispositions suivantes.

Provisoirement, tous les pouvoirs sont concentrés entre les mains de l'autorité militaire. Elle fera immédiatement appel au concours de l'autorité municipale.

L'Assemblée et le Gouvernement dont le règne violent et oppressif a commencé par l'ingratitude et a fini par un appel à la guerre contre une nation amie des populations Romaines, cessent d'exister.

Les clubs et les associations politiques sont fermés.

Tout individu non militaire arrêté porteur d'armes, ostensibles ou cachées, sera immédiatement traduit en conseil de guerre.

Il en sera de même de tout individu militaire qui fera usage de ses armes.

Toute publication par la voie de la presse, toute affiche non autorisée par la autorité militaire, sont provisoirement interdites.

I delitti contro le persone e le proprietà saranno giustiziabili dai tribunali militari.

Il Generale di Divisione Rostolan è nominato a Governatore di Roma.

Il Generale di Brigata Sauvan è nominato a Comandante della Piazza.

Il Colonello Sol è nominato a Maggiore di Piazza.

Roma, li 4 Luglio, 1849.

Il Generale Comandante in capo,
(Firmato) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

Les délits contre les personnes et les propriétés sont justiciables des tribunaux militaires.

Le Général de Division Rostolan est nommé Gouverneur de Rome.

Le Général de Brigade Sauvan est nommé Commandant de la Place.

Le Colonel Sol est nommé Major de la Place.

Rome, 4 Juillet, 1849.

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of Rome,

THE army sent to your territory by the French Republic, has for its object the re-establishment of order and security.

A factious or mistaken minority has compelled us to assault your ramparts. We are masters of the place. We will accomplish our object.

In the midst of the manifestations of sympathy by which we have been received, some hostile clamours have been heard, and have compelled us immediately to repress them.

Let well-disposed people and the true friends of liberty resume confidence. Let the enemies of order and of society be aware that if any disposition is again shown by a foreign faction to re-establish a system of oppression, it will be rigorously punished.

For the purpose of fully ensuring public safety, I lay down the following rules :—

Provisionally, all power is concentrated in the hands of the military authority. It will immediately apply for the concurrence of the municipal authority.

The Assembly and the Government whose violent and oppressive reign commenced in ingratitude and has terminated in an appeal to arms against a nation friendly to the Roman people, no longer exist.

The clubs and political associations are closed.

Every non-military individual arrested with arms on his person, either displayed or concealed, will be immediately made over to the Council of War.

Every military person who shall make use of his arms, will be treated in the same way.

All publications by means of the press, all placards not authorized by the military authority, are provisionally forbidden.

Offences against persons and property are cognizable by the military tribunals.

The General of Division Rostolan is named Governor of Rome.

The General of Brigade Sauvan is named Commandant of the place.

The Colonel Sol is named Major of the place.

Rome, July 4, 1849.

The General Commanding in chief,
(Signed) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

Proclamation of General Rostolan.

Abitanti di Roma,

IL Generale Commandante-in-capo l'Armata Francese mi ha nominato a Governatore della vostra città.

Vengo a questo posto coll'intenzione ben precisa di secondare energicamente,

Habitans de Rome,

LE Général Commandant-en-chef l'Armée Française, m'a nommé Gouverneur de votre cité.

J'arrive à cette position avec l'intention bien arrêtée de seconder éner-

non tutti i mezzi nel mio potere; le misure già prese dal Generale-in-capo per assicurare la vostra quiete; per proteggere le vostre persone, le vostre proprietà.

Prendo i seguenti dispositivi:

Da oggi in poi:

1. Ogni assembramento sulle vie pubbliche è interdetto, e sarà sciolto colla forza.
2. La Ritirata sarà suonata alle nove pomeridiane. La circolazione nella città cesserà alle nove e mezzo. A quell'ora i luoghi di riunione saranno chiusi.

3. I circoli politici che nonostante il proclama del Generale-in-capo, non fossero già chiusi, lo saranno col mezzo della forza, e i proprietarj o conduttori dei luoghi dove detti circoli esistessero sarebbero perseguitati con tutto rigore.

4. Ogni violenza, ogni insulto contro i nostri soldati, o contro le persone che hanno con essi amichevoli relazioni, ogni impedimento recato all'approvvigionamento verranno immediatamente puniti con modo esemplare.

5. Potranno soltanto liberamente per correre la città nella notte i medici ed i pubblici funzionarj. Questi dovranno essere muniti d'un lascia-passare firmato dall'autorità militare e si faranno accompagnare di fazione in fazione fino ai luoghi ove dovranno rendersi.

Abitanti di Roma! Voi volete l'ordine, io saprò garantirvelo. Coloro che sognassero di prolungare la vostra oppressione, troverebbero in me una severità inflessibile.

Roma, 5 Luglio, 1849.

Il Generale di Divisione Governatore di Roma,

(Firmato)

giquement par tous les moyens en mon pouvoir, les mesures déjà prises par le Général-en-chef pour assurer votre tranquillité, pour protéger vos personnes et vos propriétés.

J'arrête les dispositions suivantes:

A dater de ce jour:

1. Tout rassemblement sur la voie publique est interdit, et sera dissipé par la force.
2. La Retraite sera battue à 9 heures du soir. La circulation dans la ville cessera à 9 heures et demie; à cette même heure tous les lieux de réunion seront fermés.

3. Les clubs, qui, contrairement à la proclamation du Général-en-chef, n'auraient pas encore été fermés, le seront par la force, et les poursuites les plus rigoureuses seront exercées contre les propriétaires des lieux où ils se tiendraient.

4. Toute violence, toute insulte envers nos soldats ou envers les personnes qui communiquent amicalement avec eux, toute entrave apportée à l'approvisionnement de nos troupes, seront sur-le-champ punis d'une manière exemplaire.

5. Pourront seuls circuler librement pendant la nuit, les médecins et les fonctionnaires publics. Ils devront alors être porteurs d'un laissez-passer délivré par les autorités militaires, et ils se feront accompagner de poste en poste jusqu'aux lieux où ils auront à se rendre.

Habitans de Rome! vous voulez l'ordre et je saurai vous le garantir. Ceux qui rêveraient plus longtemps votre oppression trouveront en moi une sévérité inflexible.

Rome, le 5 Juillet, 1849.

ROSTOLAN.

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of Rome,

THE General Commander-in-chief of the French army has named me Governor of your city.

I assume that office with the firm determination of carrying out energetically by all the means in my power the measures already taken by the General-in-chief for insuring your tranquillity, for protecting your persons and your properties.

I lay down the following rules:

From this day—

1. All assemblages in the public thoroughfares are prohibited, and will be dispersed by force.
2. The retreat will be beaten at 9 in the evening. At half-past 9 people shall cease to move about in the streets: at that same hour all places of meeting shall be closed.

3. The clubs, which contrary to the proclamation of the General-in-chief may not yet have been closed, shall be so by force, and the most rigorous measures will be adopted against the owners of the places where they may be held.

4. Every act of violence, every insult shown to our soldiers or towards the persons who may be in friendly intercourse with them, every impediment to supplying our troops with provisions, will be forthwith punished in an exemplary manner.

5. Medical men and public functionaries will alone be at liberty to move about during the night. They must then be the bearers of a pass granted by the military authorities, and they will apply for the attendance of an escort from post to post as far as the place to which they shall be proceeding.

Inhabitants of Rome, you wish for order, and I will insure it to you. Those who might dream of further oppressing you, will find in me an inflexible severity.

Rome, July 5, 1849.

The General of Division, Governor of Rome,
(Signed) ROSTOLAN.

No. 89.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract.)

Hertford House, 19 Juillet, 1849.

A LA veille de la discussion qui doit s'ouvrir dans le Parlement au sujet des affaires de Rome, je crois convenable et utile de vous rappeler que dans les dépêches de M. de Tocqueville, dont j'ai eu l'honneur de vous donner lecture, le Gouvernement Français exprime maintefois la ferme intention "d'assurer aux Etats Romains les réformes nécessaires et des institutions libérales sérieuses" . . . qu'il mande à ses Plénipotentiaires à Gaëte, "que la République a le droit de s'attendre à ce que les conditions nécessaires à l'existence d'un Gouvernement véritablement libéral et digne des lumières du siècle, ne soient pas refusées" . . . qu'enfin il m'informait dernièrement, "que tous ses efforts tendent aujourd'hui à obtenir du Saint Siège des mesures de conciliation et des réformes libérales, sans lesquelles il lui paraît impossible d'espérer la pacification durable des Etats de l'Eglise."

(Translation.)

Hertford House, July 19, 1849.

ON the eve of the discussion which is about to commence in Parliament on the subject of the affairs of Rome, I think it proper and useful to remind you that in M. de Tocqueville's despatches, which I have had the honour to read to you, the French Government repeatedly expresses its firm intention "of securing to the Roman States the necessary reforms and really liberal institutions;" that it informs its Plenipotentiaries at Gaeta, "that the Republic is intitled to expect that the conditions requisite for the existence of a Government truly liberal and worthy of the enlightened character of the age, should not be refused;" that finally, it informed me not long since, "that the tendency of all its efforts is to obtain from the Holy See measures of conciliation and liberal reforms, without which it seems to it impossible to look for the lasting pacification of the States of the Church."

No. 90.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, July 20, 1849.

AS M. de Tocqueville alluded to the memorandum which the Representatives of the Five Powers at Rome presented in 1831 to the Cardinal Secretary of State, advising the Roman Government to adopt certain administrative reforms, and as M. de Tocqueville may not perhaps have a copy of that paper at hand, I transmit to your Excellency herewith two printed copies of it*.

No. 91.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 21.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 20, 1849.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE has just read to me a telegraphic despatch of the date of the 16th, from Civita Vecchia, which states that in consequence of a demonstration on the part of the people of Rome, the authority of the Pope had been proclaimed and re-established on the 13th, amidst every demonstration of enthusiasm from the mass of the population.

The despatch further reports that the best understanding continues to prevail between the French troops and the citizens of Rome.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 92.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 23.)

My Lord,

Rome, July 14, 1849:

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch desiring me to send copy of the Allocution of Pio IX, dated the 20th April, which appeared in Nos. 23, 24, and 25 of the Bologna journal "*Vera Libertà*."

In consequence of all the clubs and reading-rooms being shut up by order of the police, it will be difficult to obtain, but I will exert myself in procuring it.

In the meanwhile to save time I transmit herewith translation in French, from the Latin original, which I had placed in the archives of the Consulate as a record.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FREEBORN.

Inclosure in No. 92.

Allocution of Pope Pius IX of April 20, 1849.

[Original of the Allocution sent by Mr. Freeborn.]

Venerabiles Fratres.

QUIBUS, quantisque malorum procellis summo cum animi nostri dolore Pontificia nostra ditio, omnisque fere Italia miserandum in modum jactetur ac perturbetur, nemo certe ignorat, venerabiles fratres. Atque utinam homines tristissimis hisce rerum vicibus edocti aliquando intelligant, nihil ipsis perniciosius esse posse, quam a veritatis, justitiæ, honestatis et religionis semitis deflectere, ac nequissimis impiorum consiliis acquiescere, eorumque insidiis, fraudibus et erroribus decipi atque irretiri! Equidem universus terrarum orbis probe noscit, atque testatur, quæ quantaque fuerit paterni atque amantissimi animi nostri cura sollicitudo in vera solidaque Pontificiæ nostræ ditionis populo-

* Presented to Parliament in 1848.

rum utilitate, tranquillitate, prosperitate procuranda, et quis tantæ nostræ indulgentiæ et amoris fructus extiterit. Quibus quidem verbis callidissimos tantorum malorum artifices dumtaxat damnamus, quin ullam maximæ populorum parti culpam tribuere velimus. Verumtamen deplorare cogimur, multos etiam e populo ita misere fuisse deceptos, ut aures suas a nostris vocibus ac monitis avertentes, illas fallacibus quorundam magistrorum doctrinis præbuerint, qui relinquentes *iter rectum, et per vias tenebrosas* ambulantest* eo unice spectabant, ut imperitorum præsertim animos mentesque magnificis falsisque promissis in fraudem et in errorem inducerent, ac plane compellerent. Omnes profecto norunt, quibus laudum præconiis fuerit ubique concelebrata memoranda illa et amplissima venia a Nobis ad familiarum pacem, tranquillitatem, felicitatemque procurandam concessa. Ac neminem latet, plures ea venia donatos non solum suam mentem vel minimum haud immutasse, quemadmodum sperabamus, verum etiam eorum consiliis et molitionibus acrius in dies insistentes nihil unquam inausum nihilque intentatum reliquisse, ut civilem Romani Pontificis Principatum, ejusque regimen, uti jamdiu machinabantur, labefactarent et funditus everterent, ac simul acerrimum sanctissimæ nostræ religioni bellum inferrent. Ut autem id facilius consequi possent, nihil antiquius habuere, quam multitudines in primis convocare, inflammare, easque assiduis magnisque motibus agitare, quos vel nostrarum concessionum prætextu continenter fovere, et in dies augere summo-pere studebant. Hinc concessionem in ipso nostri Pontificatus initio a Nobis ultro ac libenter datæ non solum optatos fructus haud emittere, sed ne radices quidem agere umquam potuere, cum peritissimi fraudum architecti iisdem concessionibus ad novas concitandas agitationes abuterentur. Atque in hoc vestro consessu, venerabiles fratres, facta ipsa vel leviter attingere, ac raptim commemorare ea sane mente censuimus, ut omnes bonæ voluntatis homines clare aperteque cognoscant, quid Dei et humani generis hostes velint, quid optent, quidque ipsis in animo semper fixum destinatumque sit.

Pro singulari nostro in subditos affectu dolebamus, ac vehementer angebamur, venerabiles fratres, cum assiduos illos populares motus tum publicæ tranquillitati et ordini, tum privatæ familiarum quieti ac paci tantopere adversos videremus, nec perferre poteramus crebras illas pecuniarias collectas, quæ variis nominibus non sine levi civium incommodo et dispendio postulabantur. Itaque mense Aprili anno 1847 per publicum edictum nostri Cardinalis a publicis negotiis omnes monere haud omisimus, ut ab ejusmodi popularibus conventibus et largitionibus sese abstinerent, atque ad propria pertractanda negotia animum mentemque denuo converterent, omnemque in nobis fiduciam collocarent, ac pro certo haberent paternas nostras curas cogitationesque ad publica commoda comparanda unice esse conversas, quemadmodum jam pluribus ac luculentissimis argumentis ostenderamus. Verum salutaria hæc nostra monita, quibus tantos populares motus compescere, et populos ipsos ad quietis et tranquillitatis studia revocare nitebamur, pravis quorundam hominum desideriis et machinationibus vehementer adversabantur. Itaque indefessi agitationum auctores, qui jam alteri ordinationi jussu nostro ab eodem Cardinali ad rectam utilemque populi educationem promovendam editæ obstiterant, vix dum monita illa nostra novērunt, haud destitere contra ipsa ubique inclamare, et acriori usque studio incautas multitudines commovere, eisque callidissime insinuare ac persuadere, ne illi tranquillitati a nobis tantopere exoptatæ se umquam dare vellent, cum insidiosum in ea lateret consilium, ut populi quodammodo indormirent, atque ita in posterum duro servitutis jugo facilius opprimi possent. Atque ex eo tempore plurima scripta typis quoque edita, atque acerbissimis quibusque contumeliis, conviciis, minisque plenissima ad nos missa fuere, quæ oblivione sempiterna obruimus, flammisque tradidimus. Ut autem inimici homines fidem aliquam facerent falsis periculis, quæ in populum impendere clamitabant, haud reformidarunt mentitæ cujusdam conjurationis, ab ipsis apposite excogitatæ, rumorem ac metum in vulgus spargere, ac turpissimo mendacio vociferari, ejusmodi conjurationem initam esse ad urbem Romam civili bello, cædibus ac funeribus funestandam, ut novis institutionibus penitus sublati atque deleti, pristina gubernandi forma iterum revivisceret. Sed hujus falsissimæ conjurationis prætextu inimici homines eo spectabant, ut populi contemptum, invidiam, furorem contra quosdam lectissimos quoque viros virtute, religione præstantes, et ecclesiastica etiam dignitate insignes nefarie commoverent atque excitarent. Probe nostis, in hoc

* Prov. c. ii, v. 13.

rerum aestu civicam militiam fuisse propositam, ac tanta celeritate collectam, ut rectæ illius institutioni et disciplinæ consuli minime potuerit.

Ubi primum ad publicæ administrationis prosperitatem magis magisque procurandam opportunum fore censuimus Status Consultationem instituere, inimici homines occasionem exinde statim arripuere, ut nova Gubernio vulnera imponerent ac simul efficerent, ut hujusmodi institutio, quæ publicis populorum rationibus magnæ utilitati esse poterat, in damnum ac perniciem cederet. Et quoniam eorum opinio impune jam invaluerat, ea institutione et Pontificii regiminis indolem ac naturam immutari, et Nostram auctoritatem Consultorum judicio subjici, idcirco eo ipso die quo illa Status Consultatio inaugurata fuit, haud omisimus turbulentos quosdam homines, qui Consultores comitabantur gravibus severisque verbis serio monere, eisque verum hujus institutionis finem clare aperteque manifestare. Verum perturbatores numquam desinebant deceptam populi partem majore usque impetu sollicitare, et quo facilius assecrarum numerum habere et augere possent, tum in Pontificia nostra ditione, tum apud exterarum quoque gentes insigni prorsus impudentia atque audacia evulgabant, eorum opinionibus et consiliis nos plane assentire. Memineritis, Venerabiles Fratres, quibus verbis in nostra Consistoriali Allocutione die 4 mensis Octobris anno 1847, ad vos habita universos populos serio commonere et exhortari haud omiserimus, ut ab ejusmodi veteratorum fraude studiocissime caverent. Interim vero pervicaces insidiarum et agitationem auctores, ut turbas metusque continenter alerent et excitarent, mense Januario superioris anni incautorum animos inani externi belli rumore territabant, atque in vulgus spargebant, bellum idem internis conspirationibus et malitiosa Gubernantium inertia foveri ac sustentatum iri. Nos ad tranquillandos animos, et insidiantium fallacias refellendas nulla quidem interposita mora die 10 Februarii ipsius anni voces ejusmodi omnino falsas et absurdas esse declaravimus illis nostris verbis, quæ omnes probe conoscunt. Atque in eo tempore carissimis nostris subditis, quod nunc Deo bene juvante eveniet, prænuntiavimus, futurum scilicet, ut innumerabiles filii ad communis omnium fidelium Patris domum, ad Ecclesiæ nempe Statum propugnandum convolarent, si arctissima illa grati animi vincula, quibus Italiæ Principes, populi que intime inter se obstringi debebant, dissoluta fuissent, ac populi ipsi suorum Principum sapientiam, eorumque jurium sanctitatem vereri, ac totis viribus tueri et defendere neglexissent.

Etsi vero nostra illa verba nuper commemorata tranquillitatem brevi quidem temporis spatio iis omnibus attulere, quorum voluntas continuæ adversabatur perturbationi, nihil tamen valere apud infensissimos Ecclesiæ, et humanæ societatis hostes, qui novas jam turbas, novos tumultus concitaverant. Siquidem calumniis insistentes, quæ ab ipsis, eorumve similibus contra Religiosos Viros divino ministerio addictos, et bene de Ecclesia meritos disseminatæ fuerant, populares iras omni impetu adversus illos excitarunt atque inflammaverunt. Neque ignoratis, Venerabiles Fratres, nihil valuisse nostra verba ad populum die 10 Martii superioris anni habita, quibus religiosam illam familiam ab exilio et dispersione eripere magnopere studebamus.

Cum inter hæc notissimæ illæ rerum publicarum conversiones in Italia et Europa evenirent, nos iterum Apostolicam nostram attollentes vocem die 30 Martii ejusdem anni haud omisimus universos populos etiam atque etiam monere, hortari, ut et Catholicæ Ecclesiæ libertatem vereri, et civilis societatis ordinem tegere, et omnium jura tueri, et sanctissimæ nostræ religionis præcepta exequi, et in primis Christianam in omnes caritatem exercere omnino studerent, quandoquidem si hæc ipsi agere neglexissent, pro certo haberent, quod Deus ostenderet, se populorum dominatorem esse.

Iam vero quisque vestrum plane noscit quomodo in Italiam Constitutionarii regiminis forma fuerit inducta, et quomodo statutum a nobis die 14 Martii superioris anni nostri subditis concessum in lucem prodierit. Cum autem implacabiles publicæ tranquillitates et ordinis hostes nihil antiquius haberent, quam omnia contra Pontificium Gubernium conari, et populum assiduis motibus, suspicionibus exagitare, tum qua scriptis in lucem editis, qua circulis, qua societatibus, et aliis quibusque artibus numquam intermittebant Gubernium atrociter calumniari, eique inertiae, doli et fraudis notam inurere, licet Gubernium ipsum omni cura et studio in id incumberet, ut statutum tantopere exoptatum majore, qua fieri posset, vulgaretur celeritate. Atque hic universo terrarum orbi manifestare volumus eo ipso tempore homines illos in suo constantes proposito subvertendi Pontificiam ditionem, totamque Italiam nobis proposuisse non jam Consti-

tationis, sed Reipublicæ proclamationem, veluti unicum tum nostræ, tum Ecclesiæ Status incolumitatis perfugium atque præsidium. Subit adhuc nocturna illa hora, et versantur nobis ante oculos quidam homines, qui a fraudum architectis misere illusi ac decepti illorum ea in re causam agere, atque eandem reipublicæ proclamationem nobis proponere non dubitabant. Quod quidem, præter innumera alia et gravissima argumenta, magis magisque demonstrat, novarum institutionum petitiones et progressum ab hujusmodi hominibus tantopere prædicatum eo unice spectare, ut assiduæ foveantur agitationes, ut omnia justitiæ, virtutis, honestatis, religionis principia usquequaque penitus tollantur, atque horrendum et luctuosissimum, ac vel ipsi naturali rationi et juri maxime adversum *Socialismi*, vel etiam *Communismi*, uti appellant, systema cum maximo totius humanæ societatis detrimento et exitio quaquaversus inducatur, propagetur, ac longe lateque dominetur.

Sed quamvis hæc teterrima conspiratio, vel potius hæc diuturna conspirationum, series clara esset et manifesta, tamen, Deo sic permittente, multis illorum fuit ignota, quibus communis tranquillitas tot sane de causis cordi summopere esse debebat. Atque etsi indefessi turbarum moderatores gravissimam de se suspicionem darent, tamen non defuere quidam bonæ voluntatis homines, qui amicam illis manum præbuere, ea forsitan spe freti fore, ut eos ad moderationis et justitiæ semitam reducere possent.

Interim belli clamor per universam Italian extemplo pervasit, quo Pontificiæ Nostræ ditionis subditorum pars commota atque abrepta ad arma convolvavit, ac Nostræ voluntati obsistens ejusdem Pontificiæ ditionis fines prætergredi voluit. Nostis, Venerabiles Fratres, quomodo debitas tum Summi Pontificis, tum Supremi Principis partes obeuntes injustis illorum desideriis obstiterimus, qui Nos ad illud bellum gerendum pertrahere volebant, quique postulabant, ut inexpertam juventutem subitario modo collectam, ac militaris artis peritia et disciplina numquam excultam, et idoneis ductoribus bellicisque subsidiis destitutam ad pugnam, id est ad certam cædem compelleremus. Atque id a Nobis expectebatur qui licet immerentes inscrutabili Divinæ providentiæ consilio ad Apostolicæ Dignitatis fastigium evecti, ac vicariam Christi Jesu hic in terris operam gerentes a Deo, qui est auctor pacis, et amator caritatis, missionem accepimus, ut omnes populos, gentes, nationes pari paterni amoris studio prosequentes, omnium saluti totis viribus consulamus, et non jam ut homines ad clades mortemque impellamus. Quod si quicumque Princeps nonnisi justis de causis bellum aggredi numquam potest, æquis tam consilii, et rationis expers umquam erit, qui plane non videat, Catholicum orbem merito atque optimo jure longe majorem justitiam, gravioresque causas a Romano Pontifice requirere, si Pontificem ipsum alicui bellum indicare et inferre conspiciat? Quamobrem Nostra Allocutione die 29 Aprilis superiori anno ad Vos habita palam publiceque declaravimus, Nos ab illo bello omnino esse alienos. Atque eodem tempore insidiosissimum profecto munus tum voce, tum scripto Nobis oblatum, ac non solum Personæ Nostræ vel maxime injuriosum, verum etiam Italiæ perniciosissimum repudiavimus, rejecimus, ut scilicet Italici cujusdam Reipublicæ regimini præsidere vellemus. Equidem singulari Dei miseratione gravissimum loquendi, monendi, hortandique munus a Deo ipso Nobis impositum implendum curavimus, atque adeo confidimus, Nobis illud Isaiaë impropere non posse: *Væ mihi quia tacui*. Utinam vero paternis Nostris vocibus, monitis, hortationibus suas Nostri omnes filii præbuissem aures!

Memineritis, Venerabiles Fratres, qui clamores, quique tumultus a turbulentissimæ factionis hominibus excitati fuere post Allocutionem a Nobis nunc commemoratam, et quomodo civile Ministerium Nobis fuerit impositum Nostris quidem consiliis, ac principiis, et Apostolicæ sedis jurisbus summopere adversum. Nos quidem jam inde infelicem Italici belli exitum futurum animo prospeximus, dum unus ex illis Ministris asserere non dubitabat, bellum idem, Nobis licet invitis ac reluctantibus, et absque Pontificia benedictione, esse duraturum. Qui quidem Minister gravissimam Apostolicæ Sedi inferens injuriam haud extimuit proponere civilem Romani Pontificis Principatum a spirituali ejusdem potestate omnino esse separandum. Atque idem ipse haud multo post ea de Nobis palam asserere non dubitavit, quibus Summum Pontificem ab humani generis consortio ejiceret quodammodo et dissociaret. Justus et misericors Dominus voluit nos humiliare sub potenti manu ejus, cum permiserit, ut plures per menses veritas ex una parte, mendacium ex altera acerrimo inter se dimicarent certamine, cui attulit finem novi Ministerii electio, quod postea alteri locum cessit, in quo ingeni

ais cum peculiaritum publici Ordinis tutandi, tum legum observandarum studio erat conjuncta. Verum effrænata pravarum cupiditatum licentia et audacia in dies caput altius extollens longe grassabatur, ac Dei hominumque hostes diuturna ac sæva dominandi, diripiendi, ac destruendi siti incensi nihil jam aliud optabant, quam jura quæque divina et humana subvertere, ut eorum desideria possent explere. Hinc machinationes jamdiu comparatæ palam publiceque emicuerunt, et viæ humano sanguine respersæ, et sacrilegia numquam satis deploranda commissa, et inaudita prorsus violentia in Nostris ipsis Quirinalibus Ædibus infando ausu Nobis illata. Quocirca tantis oppressi angustiis cum ne dum Principis, sed ne Pontificis quidem partes libere obire possemus, non sine maxima animi Nostri amaritudine a Sede Nostra discedere debuimus. Quæ luctuosissima facta in publicis Nostris protestationibus enarrata hoc loco iterum recensere præterimus, ne funesta illorum recordatione communis noster recrudescat dolor. Ubi vero seditiosi homines Nostras illas noverunt protestationes, majore furentes audacia, et omnia omnibus minitantes nulli neque fraudis, neque doli, neque violentiæ generi pepercerunt, ut bonis omnibus jam pavore prostratis majorem usque terrorem injicerent. Ac postquam novam illam Gubernii formam ab ipsis *Giunta di Stato* appellatam invexere, ac penitus sustulerunt duo Consilia a Nobis instituta, totis viribus allaborarunt, ut novum cogeretur Consilium, quod *Constituentis Romanæ* nomine nuncupare voluerunt. Refugit quidem animus, ac dicere reformidat quibus quantisque fraudibus ipsi usi fuerint, ut ejusmodi rem ad exitum perducerent. Hic vero haud possumus, quin meritas majori Pontificiæ ditionis magistratuum parti laudes tribuamus, qui proprii honoris et officii memores munere se abdicare maluerunt, quam ullo modo manum operi admoveere, quo eorum Princeps et amantissimus Pater legitimo suo civili Principatu spoliabatur. Illud tandem consilium fuit coactum, et quidam Romanus Advocatus vel in ipso suæ primæ orationis exordio ad congregatos habitæ, omnibus clare aperteque declaravit, quid ipse cunctique alii sui socii horribilis agitationis auctores sentirent, quid vellent, et quo spectarent. *Lex*, ut elle inquiebat, *moralis progressus est imperiosa et inexorabilis*, ac simul addebat, sibi, ceterisque jamdiu in animo fixum esse, temporale Apostolicæ Sedis dominium ac regimen funditus evertere, licet modis omnibus eorum desideriis a Nobis fuisset obsecundatum. Quam declarationem in hoc vestro consessu commemorare voluimus, ut omnes intelligant pravam hujusmodi voluntatem non conjectura, aut suspicione aliqua a Nobis turbarum auctoribus fuisse attributam, sed eam universo terrarum orbi palam publiceque ab illis ipsis manifestatam, quos vel ipse pudor ab eadem proferenda declaratione revocare debuisset. Non liberiores igitur institutiones, non utiliore publicæ administrationis procurationem, non providas cujusque generis ordinationes hujusmodi homines cupiebant, sed civilem Apostolicæ Sedis principatum, potestatemque impetere, convellere, ac destruere omnino volebant. Ac ejusmodi consilium, quantum in ipsis fuit, ad exitum deduxerunt illo *Romanæ*, uti vocant, *Constituentis* decreto die 9 Februarii hujus anni edito, quo nescimus, an majori injustitia contra jura Romanæ Ecclesiæ, adjunctamque illis Apostolici obeundi muneris libertatem, vel majori subditorum Pontificiæ ditionis damno et calamitate, Romanos Pontifices a temporali Gubernio tum jure tum facto decidisse declararunt. Non levi quidem mœrore ob tam tristia facta confecti fuimus, Venerabiles Fratres, atque illud in primis vel maxime dolemus, quod Urbs Roma Catholicæ veritatis et unitatis centrum, virtutis ac sanctitatis magistra per impiorum ad eam quotidie confluentium hominum operam, omnibus gentibus, populis, nationibus tantorum malorum auctrix appareat. Verumtamen in tanto animi Nostri dolore pergratum Nobis est posse affirmare, longe maximam tum Romani Populi, tum aliorum Pontificiæ Nostræ ditionis populorum partem Nobis et Apostolicæ Sedi constanter addictam a nefariis illis machinationibus abhorruisse, licet tot tristium eventuum spectatrix extiterit. Summæ quoque consolationi Nobis fuit Episcoporum, et Cleri Pontificiæ Nostræ ditionis sollicitudo, qui in mediis periculis, et omne genus difficultatibus ministerii et officii sui partes obire non destiterunt, ut populos ipsos qua voce, qua exemplo a motibus illis, nefariisque factionis consiliis averterent.

Nos certe in tanto rerum certamine atque discrimine nihil intentatum relinquimus, ut publicæ tranquillitati et ordini consuleremus. Multo enim tempore antequam tristissima illa Novembris facta evenirent, omni studio curavimus, ut Helvetiorum copię Apostolicæ Sedis servitio addictæ, atque Nostris Provinciis degentes in urbem deducerentur, quæ tamen res contra Nostram voluntatem ad

exitum minime fuit perducta eorum opera, qui mense Majo Ministrorum munere fungebantur. Neque id solum, verum etiam ante illud tempus, nec non et postea tum publico præsertim Romæ ordini tuendo, tum inimicorum hominum audaciæ comprimendæ curas Nostras convertimus ad alia militum præsidia comparanda, quæ, Deo ita permittente, ob rerum ac temporum vicissitudines Nobis defuere. Tandem post ipsa luctuosissima Novembris facta haud omisimus Nostris litteris die quinta Januarii datis omnibus indigenis Nostris militibus etiam atque etiam inculcare, ut religionis et militaris honoris memores juratam suo Principi fidem custodirent, ac sedulam impenderent operam, quo ubique tum publica tranquillitas, tum debita erga legitimum Gubernium obedientia ac devotio servaretur. Neque id tantum, verum etiam Helvetiorum copias Romam petere jussimus, quæ huic Nostra voluntati haudquaquam obsequutæ sunt, cum præsertim supremus illarum Ductor in hac re haud recte atque honorifice se gesserit.

Atque interim factionis moderatores majore in dies audacia et impetu opus urgentes tum Nostram Personam, tum alios qui Nostro adhærent lateri horrendis cujusque generis calumniis et contumeliis lacerare non intermittebant; ac vel ipsis Sacrosancti Evangelii verbis et sententiis nefarie abuti non dubitabant, ut in vestimentis ovium, cum intrinsecus cincti lupi rapaces, imperitam multitudinem ad prava quæque eorum consilia et molimina pertraherent, atque incautorum mentes falsis doctrinis imbuerent. Subditi vero temporali Apostolicæ Sedis ditioni, et Nobis immobili fide addicti merito atque optimo jure a Nobis exposcebant, ut eos a tot gravissimis, quibus undique premebantur, angustiis, periculis, calamitatibus, et jacturis eriperemus. Et quoniam nonnulli ex ipsis reperiuntur qui nos veluti causam (innocuam licet) tantarum perturbationum suspiciunt, ideo isti animadvertant velimus, Nos quidem ut primum ad Supremam Apostolicam Sedem evecti fuimus, paternas Nostras curas et consilia, quemadmodum supra declaravimus, eo certe intendisse ut Pontificiæ Nostræ ditionis populos omni studio in meliorem conditionem adduceremus, sed inimicorum ac turbulentorum hominum opera factum esse, ut consilia illa Nostra in irritum cederent, contra vero factiosis ipsis, Deo permittente, contigisse, ut ad exitum perducere possent quæ a longo ante tempore moliri ac tentare omnibus quibusque malitiæ artibus numquam destiterant. Itaque id ipsum, quod jam alias ediximus, hic iterum repetimus, in tam gravi scilicet ac luctuosa tempestate, qua universus fere terrarum orbis tantopere jactatur, Dei manum esse agnoscendam, Ejusque vocem audiendam, qui ejusmodi flagellis hominum peccata et iniquitates punire solet, ut ipsi ad justitiæ semitas redire festinent. Hanc igitur vocem audiant qui erraverunt a veritate, et derelinquentes vias suas convertantur ad Dominum; audiant etiam illi, qui in hoc tristissimo rerum statu magis de privatis propriis commodis, quam de Ecclesiæ bono, et rei catholicæ prosperitate solliciti sunt, ac meminerint nihil prodesse homini si *mundum universum lucretur, animæ vero suæ detrimentum patiatur*; audiant et pii Ecclesiæ filii, ac præstolantes in patientia salutare Dei, et majore usque studio emundantes conscientias suas ab omni inquinamento peccati, miserationes Domini implorare, Eique magis magisque placere, ac jugiter famulari contendant.

Atque inter hæc Nostra ardentissima desideria haud possumus eos non monere speciatim et redarguere, qui decreto illi, quo Romanus Pontifex omni civilis sui imperii honore ac dignitate est spoliatus, plaudunt ac decretum idem ad ipsius Ecclesiæ libertatem felicitatemque procurandam vel maxime conducere asserunt. Hic autem palam publiceque profiteamur, nulla Nos dominandi cupiditate, nullo temporalis Principatus desiderio hæc loqui, quandoquidem Nostra indoles et ingenium a quavis dominatione profecto est alienum. Verumtamen officii nostri ratio postulat, ut in civili Apostolicæ sedis principatu tuendo jura possessionesque Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ, atque ejusdem sedis libertatem, quæ cum totius ecclesiæ libertate et utilitate est conjuncta, totis viribus defendamus. Et quidem homines, qui commemorato plaudentes decreto tam falsa et absurda affirmant, vel ignorant, vel ignorare simulant, singulari prorsus Divinæ Providentiæ consilio factum esse, ut Romano Imperio in plura regna, variasque ditiones diviso, Romanus Pontifex, cui a Christo Domino totius Ecclesiæ regimen et cura fuit commissa, civilem principatum hac sane de causa haberet, ut ad ipsam ecclesiam regendam, ejusque unitatem tuendam plena illa potiretur libertate, quæ ad Supremi Apostolici ministerii munus obeundum requiritur. Namque omnibus compertum est, fideles populos, gentes, regna numquam plenam fiduciam, et observantiam esse præstitura Romano Pontifici, si illum alicujus Principis, vel Gubernii dominio subjectum, ac minime liberum esse conspicerent. Si quidem fideles populi, et regna vehementer suspicari, ac vereri nunquam

desinerent, ne Pontifex idem sua acta ad illius Principis, vel Gubernii, in cujus ditione, versaretur, voluntatem conformaret, atque iccirco actis illis hoc prætextu saepius refragari non dubitarent. Et quidem dicant vel ipsi hostes civilis Principatus Apostolicæ Sedis, qui nunc Romæ dominantur, quam fiducia, et observantia ipsi essent excepturi hortationes, monita, mandata, constitutiones Summi Pontificis, cum illum cujusvis Principis, aut Gubernii Imperio subditum esse cognoscerent, præsertim vero si cui subesset Principi, inter quem et Romanam ditionem diuturnum aliquod ageretur bellum?

Interea nemo non videt quibus quantisque vulneribus in ipsis Pontificiæ ditionis regionibus immaculata Christi sponsa nunc afficiatur, quibus vinculis, qua turpissima servitute magis magisque opprimatur, quantisque angustiis visibile illius caput obruatur. Ecquis enim ignorat, nobis communicationem cum urbe Roma, illiusque nobis carissimo Clero, et universo Pontificiæ ditionis Episcopatu, ceterisque fidelibus ita esse præpeditam, ut ne epistolas quidem, de ecclesiasticis licet ac spiritualibus negotiis agentes, vel mittere, vel accipere libere possimus? Quis nescit, Urbem Romam principem Catholicæ Ecclesiæ Sedem in præsentia pro dolor? silvam frementium bestiarum esse factam, cum ea omnium nationum hominibus redundet, qui vel apostatæ, vel hæretici, vel *Communismi* uti dicunt, aut *Socialismi* magistri, ac summo contra catholicam veritatem odio animati tum voce, tum scriptis, tum aliis quibusque modis omnigenos pestiferos errores docere, disseminare, omniumque mentes et animos pervetere conantur, ut in urbe ipsa, si fieri umquam posset Catholica religionis sanctitas et irreformabilis fidei regula depravetur? Cui jam notum, auditumque non est, in Pontificia ditione ecclesiæ bona, redditus, possessiones ausu temerario et sacrilego occupatas, augustissima templa suis ornamentis nudata, religiosa Cœnobيا in profanos usus conversa, Virgines Deo sacras vexatas, lectissimos, atque integerrimos ecclesiasticos, religiososque viros crudeliter insectatos, in vincula coniectos, et occisos, sacros clarissimos antistites vel ipsa Cardinalitia dignitate insignes a propriis gregibus dire avulsos, et in carcerem abreptos? Atque hæc tanta facinora contra ecclesiam, ejusque jura, libertatem admittuntur tum in Pontificiæ ditionis locis, tum alibi, ubi homines illi, vel eorum similes dominantur, eo scilicet tempore; quo iidem ipsi libertatem ubique proclamant, ac sibi in votis esse confingunt, ut suprema Summi Pontificis potestas a quovis prorsus vinculo expedita omni libertate fruatur.

Jam porro neminem latet in qua tristissima ac deploranda conditione carissimi nostri versentur subditi eorundem hominum opera, qui tanta adversus ecclesiam flagitia committunt. Publicum enim aerarium dissipatum exhaustum, commercium intermissum ac pene extinctum, ingentes pecuniæ summæ optimatibus viris aliisque impositæ, privatorum bona ab illis, qui se populorum rectores et effrænatarum cohortium ductores appellant, direpta, bonorum, omnium tremefacta libertas, eorumque tranquillitas in summum discrimen adducta, ac vita ipsa sicarii pugioni subjecta, et alia maxima et gravissima mala ac damna, quibus continenter cives tantopere affliguntur atque terrentur. Hæc scilicet sunt illius prosperitatis initia, quam summi Pontificatus osores Pontificiæ Ditionis populis annunciant atque promittunt.

In magno igitur et incredibili dolore, que ob tantas tum ecclesiæ, tum pontificiæ nostræ ditionis populorum calamitates intime excruciamur, probe noscentes officii nostri rationem omnino postulare, ut ad calamitates ipsas amovendas ac propulsandas omnia conaremur, jam inde a die quarta Decembris proximi superioris anni omnium principum, et nationum opem, auxiliumque implorare, et exposcere haud omisimus. Ac nobis temperare non possumus, quin vobiscum, venerabiles fratres, nunc communicemus singularem illam consolationem, qua affecti fuimus, cum iidem Principes, et populi, etiam illi qui Catholicæ unitatis vinculo nobis minime sunt conjuncti, propensissimam eorum erga nos voluntatem luculentis sane modis testari ac declarare studuerint. Quod quidem dum acerbissimum animi nostri dolorem mirifice lenit atque solatur, magis magisque demonstrat quomodo Deus ecclesiæ suæ sanctæ semper propitius adsistat. Atque in eam spem erigimur fore, ut omnes intelligant, gravissima illa mala, quibus in hac tanta temporum asperitate populi, ac regna vexantur, et sanctissimæ nostræ religionis contemptu suam duxisse originem, nec aliunde solatium ac remedium habere posse, quam ex divina Christi doctrina, ejusque sancta ecclesia, quæ virtutum omnium fœcunda parens et altrix, atque expultrix vitiorum, dum homines ad omnem veritatem ac justitiam instituit, eosque mutua caritate constringit, publico civilis societatis bono, et ordini mirandam in modum consulit ac prospicit.

Postquam vero omnium Principum opem imploravimus, ab Austria, quæ Pontificæ nostræ ditioni ad Septentrionem finitima est, auxilium eo sane libentius efflagitavimus, quod ipsa non solum temporali Apostolicæ Sedis dominio tuendo egregiam suam semper operam navaverit, verum etiam quod nunc ea profecto spes effulgeat fore, ut ab illo Imperio juxta ardentissima nostra desideria, justissimasque nostras postulationes notissima quædam eliminentur principia ab Apostolica Sede perpetuo improbata, ac propterea inibi Ecclesia in suam restituatur libertatem cum maximo illorum fidelium bono atque utilitate. Quod quidem dum non mediocri animi nostri consolatione significamus, plane non dubitamus, quin id vobis non leve afferat gaudium.

Idem auxilium a Gallica Natione expostulavimus, quam singulari paterni animi nostri benevolentia et effectu prosequimur, cum illius Nationis Clerus, populusque fidelis omnibus quibusque filialis devotionis et observantiæ significationibus nostras calamitates et angustias lenire ac solari studuerit.

Hispaniæ quoque opem invocavimus, quæ de nostris angustiis vehementur anxia atque sollicita alias Catholicas nationes primum excitavit, ut filiali quodam fœdere inter se inito communem fidelium Patrem ac Supremum Ecclesiæ Pastorem in propriam sedem reducere contenderent.

Hanc denique opem ab utriusque Siciliæ Regno efflagitavimus, in quo hospitamur apud illius Regem, qui in veram solidamque suorum populorum felicitatem promovendam totis viribus incumbens tanta religione ac pietate refulget, ut suis ipsis populis exemplo esse possit. Etsi vero nullis verbis exprimere possimus, quanta cura et studio idem Princeps eximiam suam filialem in nos devotionem omnium officiorum genere, et egregiis factis assidue testari, et confirmare lætatur, tamen præclara ejusdem Principis in nos merita nulla unquam delebit oblivio. Neque taciti ullo modo præterire possumus pietatis, amoris et obsequii significationes, quibus ejusdem Regni Clerus, et populus nos prosequi nunquam destitit, ex quo Regnum ipsum attigimus.

Quamobrem in eam spem erigimur fore, ut, Deo bene juvante, Catholicæ illæ gentes Ecclesiæ, ejusque Summi Pontifices communis omnium fidelium Patris causam præ oculis habentes ad civilem Apostolicæ Sedes Principatum vindicandum, ad pacem et tranquillitatem subditis nostris restituendam quamprimum accurrere properent, ac futurum confidimus, ut Sanctissimæ nostræ religionis, et civiles societatis hostes ab urbe Roma, totoque Ecclesiæ statu amoveantur. Atque id ubi contigerit, omni certe vigilantia, studio, contentione a nobis erit curandum, ut illi omnes errores, et gravissima propulsentur scandala, quæ cum bonis omnibus tam vehementer dolere debuimus. Atque in primis vel maxime allaborandum, ut hominum mentes ac voluntates impiorum fallaciis, insidiis et fraudibus miserandum in modum deceptæ collustrentur sempiternæ veritatis lumine, quo homines ipsi funestissimos errorum et vitiorum fructus agnoscant, atque ad virtutis, justitiæ et religionis semitas amplectendas excitentur et inflammentur. Optime enim noscitis, Venerabiles Fratres, horrenda illa et omnigena opinionum monstra, quæ ex abyssi puteo ad exitium et vastitatem emersa longe jam lateque cum maximo religionis, civilisque societatis detrimento invalere, ac debacchantur. Quas perversas pertiserasque doctrinas inimici homines seu voce, seu scriptis, seu publicis spectaculis in vulgus disseminare numquam intermittunt, ut effrænata cujusque impietatis, cupiditatis, libidinis licentia magis in dies augeatur et propagetur. Hinc poro illæ omnes calamitates exitia et luctus, quibus humanum genus, ac universus fere terrarum orbis tantopere est funestatus et funestatur. Neque ignoratis cujusmodi bellum contra sanctissimam nostram religionem in ipsa quoque Italia nunc geratur, quibusque fraudibus et machinationibus teterimi ipsius religionis et civilis societatis hostes imperitorum præsertim animos a fidei sanctitate, sanaque doctrina avertere, eosque æstuantibus incredulitatis fluctibus demergere atque ad gravissima quæque peragenda facinora compellere conentur. Atque ut facilius eorum consilia ad exitum perducere, et horribiles cujusque seditionis et perturbationis motus excitare ac fovere possint hæreticorum hominum vestigiis inhærentes, suprema Ecclesiæ auctoritate omnino despecta, plane non dubitant Sacrarum Scripturarum verba testimonia, sententias privato proprio, pravoque sensu invocare, interpretari, invertere, detorquere, ac per summam impietatem sanctissimo Christi nomine nefarie abuti non reformidant. Neque eos pudet palam publiceque asserere, tum cujusque sanctissimi juramenti violationem, tum quamlibet scelestam, flagitiosamque actionem sempiternæ ipsi naturæ legi repugnantem non solum haud esse improbandam, verum etiam

omnino licitam, summisque laudibus efferendam quando id pro patriæ amore, ut ipsi dicunt, agatur. Quo impio ac præpostero argumentandi genere ab ejusmodi hominibus omnis prorsus honestas, virtus, justitia penitus tollitur, atque nefanda ipsius latronis et sicarii agendi ratio per inauditam impudentiam defenditur et commendatur.

Ad ceteras innumeras fraudes, quibus Catholicæ Ecclesiæ inimici continenter utuntur, ut incautos præsertim et imperitos ab ipsius Ecclesiæ sinu avellant et abripiant acerrimæ etiam, ac turpissimæ accedunt calumniæ, quas in Personam Nostram intendere et cominisci non erubescunt. Nos quidem nullis licet Nostris meritis Illius hic in terris vicariam gerentes operam, *qui cum malediceretur non maledicebat, cum pateretur non comminabatur*, acerbissima quæque convicia in omni patientia, ac silentio perferre, et pro persequentibus, et calumniantibus Nos orare numquam omisimus. Verum cum debitores simus sapientibus, et insipientibus, omniumque saluti consulere debeamus, haud possumus, quin ad præcavendam præsertim infirmorum offensionem, in hoc vestro consensu a nobis rejiciamus falsissimam illam, et omnium teterrimam calumniam, quæ contra personam humilitatis nostræ per recentissimas quasdam ephemeridas est evulgata. Etsi vero incredibili horrore affecti fuimus ubi illud commentum legimus, quo inimici homines nobis, et Apostolicæ Sedi grave vulnus inferre commoliuntur, tamen nullo modo vereri possumus, ne ejusmodi turpissima mendacia vel leviter offendere queant supremam illam veritatis Cathedram, et nos, qui nullo meritum suffragio in ea collocati sumus. Et quidem singulari Dei misericordia divinis illis nostri Redemptoris verbis uti possumus *Ego palam loquutus sum mundo . . . et in occulto loquutus sum nihil*. Atque hic, venerabiles fratres, opportunum ducimus ea ipsa iterum dicere et inculcare, quæ in nostra præsertim Allocutione ad vos die 17 Decembris anno 1847 habita declaravimus, inimicos scilicet homines, quo facilius veram germanamque catholicæ religionis doctrinam corrumpere, aliosque decipere, et in errorem inducere queant, omnia comminisci, omnia moliri, omnia conari, ut vel ipsa Apostolica Sedes eorum stultitiæ particeps et fautrix quodammodo appareat. Nemini autem ignotum est, quæ tenebrosissimæ, æque ac perniciosissimæ societates, et sectæ a fabricatoribus mendacii, et perversorum dogmatum cultoribus fuerint variis temporibus coactæ, et institutæ, ac variis nominibus appellatæ, quo eorum deliramenta, systemata, molimina in aliorum animos tutius instillarent, incautorum corda corrumpere, ac latissimam quibusque sceleribus impune patrandis viam munirent. Quas abominabiles perditionis sectas non solum animarum saluti, verum etiam civilis societatis bono et tranquillitati vel maxime infestas, atque a Romanis Pontificibus Decessoribus Nostris damnatas Nos ipsi jugiter detestati sumus, ac Nostris Encyclicis Litteris die 9 Novembris anno 1846 ad universos Ecclesiæ Antistites datis condemnavimus, et nunc pariter suprema Nostra Apostolica auctoritate iterum damnamus, prohibemus, atque proscribimus.

At hac Nostra Allocutione haud sane voluimus vel omnes errores enumerare, quibus populi misere decepti ad tantas impelluntur ruinas, vel singulas percensere machinationes, quibus inimici homines, et catholicæ religionis perniciem moliri, et arcem Sion usquequaque impetere, et invadere contendunt. Quæ hactenus dolenter commemoravimus satis superque ostendunt ex perversis grassantibus doctrinis, atque ex justitiæ et religionis contemptu eas oriri calamitates et exitia, quibus nationes, et gentes tantopere jactantur. Ut igitur tanta amoveantur damna, nullis neque curis, neque consiliis, neque laboribus, neque vigiliis est parcendum, quo tot perversis doctrinis radicitus evulsis, omnes intelligant, veram solidamque felicitatem virtutis, justitiæ, ac religionis exercitio inniti. Itaque et nobis, et vobis, atque aliis venerabilibus fratribus totius Catholici orbis Episcopis summa cura, studio, contentione in primis est allaborandum, ut fideles populi ab venenatis pascuis amoti, atque ad salutaria deducti, ac magis in diem nutriti verbis fidei et insidiantium hominum fraudes et fallacias agnoscant, devitent, ac plane intelligentes, timorem Domini bonorum omnium esse fontem, et peccata atque iniquitates provocare Dei flagella, studiant declinare a malo, et facere bonum. Quocirca inter tantas angustias non levi certe lætitia perfundimur, cum noscamus quanta animi firmitate et constantia Venerabiles Fratres catholici orbis Antistites Nobis, et Petri Cathedræ firmiter addicti una cum obsequente sibi Clero ad Ecclesiæ causam tuendam, ejusque libertatem propugnandam strenue connitantur, et qua Sacerdotali cura et studio omnem impendant operam, quo et bonos magisque in bonitate confirmant, et errantes ad justitiæ semitas reducant, et pervicaces religionis hostes tum voce, tum scriptis

redarguant atque refellant. Dum autem has meritas debitasque laudes ipsis Venerabilibus Fratribus tribuere lætamur, eisdem animos addimus, ut divino auxilio freti pergant alacriori usque zelo ministerium suum implere, ac præliari prælia Domini, et exaltare vocem in sapientia et fortitudine ad evangelizandam Jerusalem, ad sanandas contritiones Israel. Juxta hæc non desinant adire cum fiducia ad thronum gratiæ, ac publicis, privatisque precibus insistere, et fidelibus populis sedulo inculcare, ut omnes ubique pœnitentiam agant, quo misericordiam a Deo consequantur, et gratiam inveniant in auxilio opportuno. Nec vero intermittant viros ingenio, sanaque doctrina præstantes hortari, ut ipsi quoque sub eorum et Apostolicæ Sedis ductu populorum mentes illustrare, et serpentium errorum tenebras dissipare studeant.

Hic etiam carissimos in Christo Filios Nostros Populorum Principes et Rectores obtestamur in Domino, atque ab ipsis exposcimus ut serio ac sedulo considerantes quæ et quanta damna ex tot errorum ac vitiorum colluvie in civilem societatem redundant, omni cura, studio, consilio in id potissimum incumbere velint, ut virtus, justitia, religio ubique dominantur, ac majora in dies incrementa suscipiant. Atque universi populi, gentes, nationes, earumque Moderatores assidue ac diligenter cogitent et meditentur, omnia bona in justitiæ exercitio consistere, omnia vero mala ex iniquitate prodire. Ciquidem *justitia elevat gentem, miseros autem facit populos peccatum*.*

Antequam autem dicendi finem faciamus, haud possumus, quin gratissimi animi nostri sensus illis omnibus carissimis atque amantissimis filiis palam publiceque testemur, qui de Nostris calamitatibus vehementer solliciti singulari prorsus erga Nos pietatis effectum suas Nobis oblationes mittere voluerunt. Etsi vero piæ hujusmodi largitiones non leve Nobis afferant solatium, tamen fateri debemus, paternum cor Nostrum non mediocri angustia, cum summopere timeamus, ne in tristissima hac rerum publicarum conditione iidem carissimi filii suæ in Nos caritati nimium indulgentes largitiones ipsas proprio etiam incommodo ac detrimento facere velint.

Denique, Venerabiles Fratres, Nos quidem investigabilibus sapientiæ Dei consiliis, quibus gloriam suam operatur, plane acquiescentes; dum in humilitate cordis Nostri maximas Deo agimus gratias, quod Nos dignos habuerit pro nomine Jesu contumeliam pati, et aliqua ex parte conformes fieri imagini Passionis Ejus, parati sumus in omni fide, spe, patientia, et mansuetudine acerbissimos quosque labores, ærumnas perferre, atque ipsam animam Nostram pro Ecclesia ponere, si per Nostrum sanguinem ipsius Ecclesiæ calamitatibus consulere possemus. Interim vero, Venerabiles Fratres, ne intermittamus dies, noctesque assiduis fervidisque precibus divitem in misericordiâ Deum humiliter orare et obsecrare, ut per merita Unigeniti Filii sui omnipotentis sua dextera Ecclesiam suam sanctam a tantis, quibus jactatur procellis, eripiat, utque divinæ suæ gratiæ lumine omnium errantium mentes illustret, et in multitudine misericordiæ suæ omnium prævaricantium corda expugnet, quo cunctis ubique erroribus depulsis cunctisque amotis adversitatibus, omnes veritatis, et justitiæ lucem adspiciant agnoscant atque occurrant in unitatem fidei, et agnitionis Domini Nostri Jesu Christi. Atque ab Ipso, qui facit pacem in sublimibus, quique est pax nostra, suppliciter etiam exposcere numquam desinamus, ut malis omnibus, quibus christiana respublica vexatur, penitus avulsis, optatissimam ubique pacem, et tranquillitatem facere velit. Ut vero facilius annuat Deus precibus nostris suffragatores apud Eum adhibeamus, atque in primis Sanctissimam immaculatam Virginem Mariam, quæ Dei mater, et nostra, quæque mater misericordiæ, quod quærit invenit, et frustrari non potest. Suffragia quoque imploremus Beati Petri Apostolorum Principis, et Coapostoli ejus Pauli, omniumque Sanctorum cœlitum, qui jam facti amici Dei cum ipso regnant in cœlis, ut clementissimus Dominus, eorum intervenientibus meritis ac precibus, fidelem populum ab iracundiæ suæ terroribus liberet, semperque protegat, ac divinæ suæ propitiationis abundantia lætificet.

(Translation.)

Venerable Brothers,

NO one assuredly is ignorant with what terrible storms our Pontifical States and almost the whole of Italy are, to the extreme grief of our soul, miserably tossed and agitated. And would that men, taught by these most

* Prov. c. xiv. v. 34.

lamentable revolutions, may at last understand that nothing can be more pernicious to themselves than to diverge from the paths of truth, justice, virtue, and religion, and to acquiesce in the detestable counsels of the impious, and to be deceived and entangled by their machinations, frauds, and errors! Indeed, the whole world well knows and testifies how great was the solicitude which was felt by our paternal and most loving heart in providing for the true and solid profit, tranquillity, and prosperity of our Pontifical States, and what was the fruit reaped by that our great indulgence and love. Yet by these words we only condemn the crafty workers of these great evils, without desiring to attribute any blame to the majority of the people. Nevertheless, we are obliged to lament that many even of the people have been so miserably deceived, that, turning away their ears from our words and admonitions, they yield themselves to the fallacious doctrines of certain teachers, who, leaving *the right way and walking by dark ways* (Prov. ii. 13), minded this only, that by magnificent and false promises they might lead onwards and drive headlong the minds and hearts especially of inexperienced men, into fraud and error. All assuredly know with what transports of applause that memorable and ample amnesty was everywhere celebrated granted by us which was to secure the peace, tranquillity, and happiness of families. Nor is any one ignorant that several of those who were favoured by that amnesty not only did not fulfil our expectations, by making the least change in their minds, but that carrying on their designs and machinations, with daily increasing vehemence, there was nothing they did not dare, nothing they did not attempt, in order (as they had long plotted) to undermine and utterly to overthrow the civil sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff and his Government, and at the same time carry on a most bitter warfare against our most holy religion. But that they might the easier achieve this, they took especial care in the first place to call together the multitudes, to influence and agitate them by great and incessant movements, which, even taking advantage of our concessions as a pretext, they studied with their utmost power constantly to foment, and day by day to increase. Hence the concessions freely and willingly granted by us in the very beginning of our Pontificate, not only could never yield the wished-for fruits, but could not even take root, because those crafty architects of deceit abused the same to the exciting of new agitations. And these facts, Venerable Brothers, have we deemed it fit briefly to touch upon, and rapidly to review with this intention, that all men of good-will may clearly and openly know what the enemies of God and of the human race intend and desire, and what they have always fixed and determined in their minds.

Our singular affection towards our subjects, Venerable Brothers, made us feel vehement grief and distress, when we perceived that those constant popular movements were so adverse both to public tranquillity and order, and also to the private quietness and peace of families; nor were we able to endure those frequent pecuniary collections which were demanded on various pretexts, not without great inconvenience and expense to the citizens. Therefore, in the month of April 1847, by a public edict of our Cardinal Secretary of State, we admonished all to abstain from such popular assemblages and subscriptions, and again to direct their minds to their own affairs, to repose all confidence in us, and to feel assured that our paternal cares and anxieties were alone directed to provide for the public good, as we had already shown by many most evident proofs. But these our salutary admonitions, whereby we endeavoured to calm these great popular movements, and to recal the people themselves to pursuits of peace and tranquillity, were exceedingly opposed to the bad desires and machinations of certain men. Accordingly, those unwearied authors of agitation, who had already resisted another edict, issued by our order by the same Cardinal, for promoting the good and useful education of the people, were scarcely aware of our admonition, when they began everywhere to exclaim against it, and with a more embittered zeal to agitate the incautious multitudes, and most craftily to insinuate, and to persuade them never to yield themselves to that tranquillity which we so much desired, as there lay hid under it an insidious design of lulling the people to sleep, so that hereafter they might the more easily be oppressed by the hard yoke of slavery. And from that time numerous writings, even in print, filled with all sorts of most bitter contumelies, reproaches and threats, were sent to us, which we have buried in eternal oblivion and committed to the flames. But that our enemies might procure some belief in those false dangers which they loudly declared were impending on the people, they

ventured to scatter abroad a rumour and fear of a certain pretended conspiracy forged and got up by themselves, and to vociferate, by a detestable falsehood, that such conspiracy was entered upon with the object of devastating the city of Rome with civil war, assassinations and carnage; that the new institutions being altogether taken away and destroyed, the old form of government might again be revived. But by the false pretext of this conspiracy, our enemies had the intention wickedly to excite and provoke the contempt, jealousy, and fury of the people against certain most illustrious men, eminent for their virtue and religion, and also of exalted ecclesiastical dignity. You are aware that in the midst of this tumult of affairs the Civic Guard was proposed, and assembled with such celerity that provision could by no means be made for its proper institution and discipline.

When first, for the greater furtherance of the prosperity of the public administration, we deemed it convenient to institute a Council of State, our adversaries immediately seized on the opportunity of inflicting new wounds on the Government, and at the same time of contriving that such institution, which might have been of great utility to the public interests, should turn out to their loss and detriment; and since the notion had now prevailed with impunity, that by that institution both the character and nature of the Pontifical Government was changed, and our authority subjected to the judgment of the Consultors, we, therefore, on the very day that the Council of State was inaugurated, did not neglect seriously to admonish with grave and severe words certain turbulent men who accompanied the Consultors, and clearly and openly to manifest to them the true end of this institution. But the factious did not cease with yet greater impetuosity to agitate the deluded part of the people, and in order that they might the more easily gather together and increase the number of their followers, they did, with signal shamelessness and audacity spread abroad, both in our own Pontifical States and also in foreign nations, the assertion that we entirely assented to their opinions and designs. You remember, Venerable Brothers, with what language, in our Consistorial Allocution pronounced before you on October 4, 1847, we seriously admonished and exhorted the people most vigilantly to be on their guard against the perfidy of these traitors. Meanwhile, however, the obstinate authors of plots and agitations, in order that they might continually feed and excite fears and disturbances, did in the January of last year alarm the minds of the incautious by an idle rumour of foreign war, and spread it abroad among the people that the same war would be fomented and sustained by domestic machinations and the malevolent inertness of the rulers. In order to tranquillise the public mind and repel the insidious schemes of the traitors, we without any delay did on the 10th of February in the same year declare that those rumours were altogether false and absurd, in terms which every one knows. And at that time we warned our most dear subjects of what will by God's help now take place, namely, that it would come to pass that innumerable sons would fly to defend the house of the common Father of all the Faithful, that is to say, the States of the Church, if those most stringent bonds of gratitude, whereby the Princes and people of Italy ought to be intimately bound to each other, should come to be dissolved, and the people themselves forget to reverence the wisdom of their Princes and the sanctity of their rights, and to maintain and defend the same with all their force.

Although, however, these words of ours just alluded to brought tranquillity for a short interval of time to all those whose wills were opposed to continual disturbance, still they prevailed nothing with the irreconcilable enemies of the Church and of human society, who had already excited new agitations and new tumults. Forasmuch as, insisting on the calumnies which by them and by those like them had been disseminated against religious men devoted to the divine ministry, and deserving well of the Church, they excited and inflamed the popular fury with all its violence against them. Nor are you ignorant, Venerable Brothers, that those words were of no avail which we addressed to the people on the 10th of March last year, wherein with great efforts we endeavoured to rescue that religious family from exile and dispersion.

And as, whilst all this was going on, the revolutions so well known to all, broke out in Italy and throughout Europe, we once more, lifting up our Apostolic voice on the 30th March of the same year, did not neglect again and again to admonish and exhort all nations that they should both study to respect the liberty of the Catholic Church and to protect the order of civil

society, and to follow up the precepts of our most holy religion, and above all to exercise Christian charity to all men, since if they neglected to do this, they might hold it for certain that God would show that He was the Ruler of the people.

To proceed: every one of you knows well how the form of Constitutional Government was brought into Italy; and how a statute granted by us to our subjects was published on the 14th of March last year. But as the implacable enemies of public tranquillity and order had nothing so much at heart as to attempt everything against the Pontifical Government, and to agitate the people by constant movements and suspicions, they never ceased, whether by published writings, or clubs, or associations, or other acts of whatever kind, atrociously to calumniate the Government, and to fix on it the mark of inertness, of deceit and fraud, although the Government itself was applying with all care and diligence to this object, that the Statute, so much longed-for, might be put into operation with as much celerity as possible. And here we desire to publish to the whole world that at that very time, those men, persevering in their design of subverting the Pontifical dominion and the whole of Italy, proposed to us the proclamation, no longer of a Constitution, but of a Republic, as the only refuge and defence both of our own safety and of the Ecclesiastical State. That nocturnal hour is still present to our mind, and we have before our eyes certain men who, miserably deluded and deceived by the architects of deceit, did not hesitate to take part in that affair, and to propose to us the proclamation of a Republic. Which indeed, in addition to numberless other most weighty arguments, demonstrates that the petitions for new institutions and the projects so loudly vaunted by men of such sort, have no other object in view than to foment incessant agitation; that all the principles of justice, virtue, honour, and religion may be everywhere totally swept away, and the horrible and most lamentable system which they style *Socialism* or *Communism*, entirely adverse as it is even to reason and the law of nature, may, to the greatest detriment and ruin of the whole of human society, in all directions, be spread and propagated, and prevail everywhere.

But although this most abominable conspiracy, or rather this daily series of conspiracies, was clear and manifest, still, by the permission of God, it was unknown to many of those, who ought indeed, for so many causes, to have had the common tranquillity at heart. And although the unwearied authors of disturbances acted most suspiciously, still there were not wanting certain well-meaning men, who held out a friendly hand to them, resting probably on the hope that they might be able to bring them back to the path of moderation and justice.

Meanwhile a cry of war suddenly pervaded the whole of Italy, which excited and carried away a part of the subjects of our Pontifical dominions, who flew to arms, and resisting our will, desired to cross the frontiers of the Pontifical States. You know, Venerable Brothers, how in fulfilment of the duties both of a Sovereign Pontiff and Prince, we resisted the unjust desires of those men, who sought to drag us on to wage that war, and who demanded that an inexperienced band of youths, recruited in a hasty manner, devoid of all practice in the military art, undisciplined, and destitute of capable leaders and munitions of war, should be sent forth by us to the combat, that is, to certain slaughter. And this was demanded of us, who, having been raised, although unworthy, by the inscrutable counsels of Divine Providence to the height of Apostolical dignity, and who, exercising here on earth the Vicariate of Jesus Christ, who is the author of peace and lover of charity, have received the mission to embrace all peoples, nations, and tribes with the equal zeal of paternal love, and to consult with all our power for the salvation of all, and not to drive men to carnage and death. But if no Princes whatsoever can undertake a war, except for just reasons, who can there be ever so devoid of judgment and reason as not clearly to perceive, that the Catholic world would have the amplest right to demand on the part of the Roman Pontiff a much higher justice, and more weighty reasons, if it saw the Pontiff himself declare or wage war against any one? Wherefore, in our allocution delivered to you on April 29th of last year, we openly and publicly declared that we had nothing whatsoever to do with the war. And at the same time we repudiated and rejected a most deeply insidious proffer which was made to us, both in writing and by word of mouth, a proffer not only most injurious to our person, but also most pernicious to Italy; namely, that we

should consent to preside over the Government of a certain "Republic of Italy." Thus, by the singular compassion of God, we indeed sought to fulfil that most weighty office laid before us by God himself, of speaking, of admonishing, and of exhorting, and we accordingly trust that that reproach of Isaiah cannot be brought against us: "*Woe is me, because I have held my peace.*" (Is. vi. 5.) But would that all our children had lent an ear to our paternal words, admonitions, and exhortations!

You remember, Venerable Brothers, what clamours and tumults were excited by most turbulent and factious men, after the allocution we have just mentioned, and how a civil Ministry was imposed upon us, utterly adverse both to our views and principles, and also to the rights of the Apostolic See. We indeed foresaw in our mind that the issue of the Italian war would be unfortunate, when one of those Ministers did not hesitate to declare that the same war would last, even in spite of our unwillingness and resistance, and without the Pontifical blessing. And that Minister, doing a most grave injury to the Apostolic See, did not fear to propose that the civil sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff should be altogether separated from this spiritual power. Not long afterwards the self-same man ventured openly to assert things of us which would in a manner cast the Supreme Pontiff out of the society of the human race, and dis sever him therefrom. Our just and merciful Lord willed to humble us under His mighty hand, when He permitted that for many months truth on this part, and falsehood on that, should contend in a fierce conflict with each other; an end was put to this by the election of a new Ministry, which afterwards was displaced by another, in which the praise of talent was united to a special zeal both for the preservation of public order and for the observation of the laws. But the unrestrained license and audacity of bad passions, raising its head higher and higher every day, pursued its career of destruction, and the enemies of God and of man, inflamed with a lasting and savage thirst of domineering, devastating, and destroying, were longing now for nothing else than to subvert all laws, divine and human, in order that they might satiate their desires. Hence, the machinations which had long been prepared beforehand, burst out openly and publicly, the streets were sprinkled with human blood, sacrileges never sufficiently to be deplored were committed, and unheard-of violence in our very Quirinal Palace, done with profane daring to ourselves.

Since, therefore, under the oppression of such great difficulties we could not freely discharge the duties of a Pontiff, much less of a Prince, we felt it our duty, not without great bitterness of mind, to depart from our See. We abstain from again recapitulating those most lamentable events, related in our public protestations, lest our general grief be renewed by their mournful remembrance. But when the seditious knew of our protestations, they were infuriated with greater audacity, and making all sorts of menaces against all, they spared no kind of fraud, or deceit, or violence more and more to terrify all the good who were already prostrated with fear. And after they had introduced that new form of government, called by themselves *Giunta di Stato*, and had altogether done away with the two Councils instituted by us, they laboured with all their power to assemble a new Council, which they chose to call by the name of the *Roman Constituent*. The mind shrinks from stating the magnitude and number of the frauds which they made use of to bring this matter to an issue. But here we cannot refrain from giving just praises to the greater part of the magistrates of the Pontifical States, who, mindful of their own honour and duty, preferred to resign their office rather than in any way to lend a hand to the work by which their Prince and most loving Father was being spoiled of his legitimate civil sovereignty. But that Council was at length brought together, and a certain Roman advocate, in the very beginning of his first speech delivered to those who were assembled, clearly and openly declared to all the thoughts, wishes, and views of himself and his companions, the other authors of this horrible agitation. "The law," said he, "of moral progress is imperious and inexorable." And he at the same time added that himself and the rest had long had it fixed in their minds to overturn from its foundation the temporal dominion and government of the Holy See, even though their desires had been in every way seconded by us. And this declaration we desire to commemorate in your Assembly, that all may understand that such perverse intention was not attributed by us to the authors of the disturbances from any conjecture or suspicion, but that it was openly and publicly manifested to the whole universe by them-

selves, whom shame itself ought to have deterred from making such a declaration. It was not, then, more liberal institutions, nor a more advantageous system of public administration, nor wise regulations of whatever kind, which these men were seeking after, but what they wished was, to attack, to tear up by the roots, and utterly to destroy the civil sovereignty and power of the Apostolic See. And this design, so far as depended on themselves, they brought to a conclusion by that decree of the Roman *Constituent* (as they call it) published on February 9th of this year, in which, we know not whether with greater injustice to the rights of the Roman Church, and the liberty of fulfilling of the Apostolic Office thereto appertaining, or with greater loss and calamity to the subjects of the Pontifical State, they declared that the Roman Pontiffs had fallen from temporal dominion both in law and in fact. With no slight sorrow, Venerable Brothers, did such deplorable events overwhelm us, and for this above all do we chiefly grieve, that the city of Rome, the centre of Catholic truth and unity, the mistress of virtue and holiness, doth by means of the impious men who are daily flocking thither, appear to all people, nations, and tribes, to be the author of such calamities. However, in the midst of such our great grief of heart, it is most grateful to us to be able to affirm that by far the greatest part both of the Roman people and of the other inhabitants of our Pontifical States remain constantly attached to us and to the Apostolic See, and have abhorred those nefarious machinations, though they have been spectators of so many disastrous events. We have also found the greatest consolation in the solicitude of the Bishops and Clergy of our Pontifical States, who in the midst of dangers and difficulties of every kind, have not ceased to discharge the duties of their ministry and office, in drawing aside the people, both by word and example, from those agitations and wicked designs of factious men.

We, certainly, in the midst of such a crisis and struggle, left nothing unattempted to provide for the public tranquillity and order. For a long time before those most deplorable events of November took place, we made every effort that the Swiss forces in the service of the Apostolic See, and quartered in our provinces, should be brought to the city; but this matter, contrary to our intentions, was not carried into execution, in consequence of the resistance of those who in the month of May held the office of Ministers. Nor was that all, but even before that time, as well as after, we directed our attention to assemble other military forces, both for the preservation of public order, especially at Rome, and for restraining the audacity of our enemies; but these, God so permitting it, failed us, in consequence of the vicissitudes of the circumstances and times. Lastly, after the most mournful events of November, we did not neglect, in our letters dated January 5th, again and again to inculcate on all our native-born soldiers to keep their sworn faith to their Prince, mindful of religion and of military honour, and diligently to endeavour everywhere to maintain public tranquillity as well as due obedience and devotion to the legitimate Government. We further ordered our Swiss troops to march to Rome, but they did not obey our orders, as, above all, the Commander-in-chief of those forces did not in this business conduct himself rightly or honourably.

And meanwhile the chiefs of the faction, pursuing their work with daily increasing audacity and vehemence, did not cease to lacerate our person and those who are attached to us, with horrible calumnies and contumelies of every kind, and they did not hesitate wickedly to abuse the very words and sentences of the Most Holy Gospel, in order that coming in the clothing of sheep, though inwardly they are ravening wolves, they might lead the ignorant multitude into all their perverse designs and machinations, and might imbue the ears of the incautious with false doctrines. But the subjects who remained attached with immovable fidelity to us, and to the temporal dominion of the Apostolic See, reasonably and justly demanded of us that we should deliver them from those many most grievous difficulties, dangers, calamities, and losses, with which they were surrounded on every side. And since some are to be found amongst them who consider us as the cause (however innocent) of such great agitations, we would desire them to observe that we indeed, the moment we were raised to the Supreme Apostolic See, certainly directed our paternal anxieties and views, as we have above declared, to this end, that we should bring, by all our efforts, the people of our Pontifical States into a better condition; but that it came to pass, by the means of turbulent adversaries, that those views of ours were disappointed, whilst, on the other hand, God so permitting it, the seditious themselves

were enabled to bring to completion the projects which for a long time previously they had never ceased to plot and to essay with all the arts of wickedness. Therefore, what we have already elsewhere said, the same we now repeat, to wit, that in this grievous and deplorable tempest wherewith almost the whole world is so shaken, the hand of God is to be acknowledged, and His voice to be heard, Who is wont with such scourges to punish the sins and iniquities of men that they may hasten to return to the paths of justice. Let them therefore hear His voice who have strayed from the truth, and leaving their own ways, let them be converted to the Lord; let those also hear it who in this most lamentable state of affairs are more solicitous for their private interests than for the good of the Church and the well-being of Catholicity, and let them remember that it will not profit a man, "if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul;" let also the pious sons of the Church hear it, and waiting with patience for the salvation of God, and with greater zeal every day cleansing their consciences from all defilement of sin, let them strive to implore the mercies of the Lord, and more and more to please Him, and continually to serve Him.

And in the midst of these our ardent desires we cannot but specially admonish and reprove those who applaud that decree whereby the Roman Pontiff has been deprived of all the honour and dignity of his civil power, and who assert that the same decree is even very conducive to the furtherance of the liberty and happiness of the Church itself. But here we openly and publicly declare that we say not these things from any desire of domination, or any longing after temporal sovereignty, seeing that our disposition and frame of mind is altogether alien from any spirit of domination. Nevertheless, the duty of our office requires, that in maintaining the civil sovereignty of the Apostolic See, we defend with all our might the rights and possessions of the Holy Roman Church, and the liberty of the said See, which is conjoined with the liberty and advantage of the whole Church. And those men truly, who in their applause of the aforesaid decree, assert things so false and absurd, are either ignorant or pretend to be ignorant that it came to pass by a most singular counsel of Divine Providence, that when the Roman Empire was divided into several kingdoms and various states, the Roman Pontiff, unto whom was committed by Christ the Lord the government and care of the whole Church, had a civil sovereignty for this reason assuredly, that in order to rule the Church and to maintain its unity, he might enjoy that plenitude of liberty which is required for the discharge of the office of the Supreme Apostolic Ministry. For it is manifest to all, that the people, nations, and kingdoms would never accord to him their full confidence and obedience if they perceived that he was subject to the dominion of any Prince or Government, and by no means in the possession of his liberty. The faithful people and kingdoms would never cease vehemently to suspect and to fear lest the same Pontiff should conform his acts to the will of the Prince or Government in whose State he was sojourning, and therefore would not hesitate on this pretext, often to oppose his acts. And indeed let the very enemies of the civil sovereignty of the Apostolic See, who now rule at Rome—let them say with what confidence and obedience they themselves would receive the exhortations, admonitions, mandates, and constitutions of the Sovereign Pontiff, if they knew him to be subject to the will of some Prince or Government, but especially if he were subject to any Prince, between whom and the Roman State any prolonged war was being carried on?

Meanwhile there is no one who does not see with how many grievous wounds the Immaculate Spouse of Christ is now assailed in the very regions of the Pontifical State; with what chains, with what most shameful servitude she is more and more oppressed, and with what difficulties her visible Head is overwhelmed. For who is ignorant that our communications with the city of Rome and with its clergy, most dear to us, and with the whole episcopate and the other faithful of the Pontifical dominion, has been so obstructed, that we cannot freely send or receive even letters, although treating of ecclesiastical and spiritual affairs? Who knows not that the city of Rome, the principal See of the Catholic Church, is at present—O sorrowful!—made a forest of roaring wild beasts, since it is filled with men of all nations, who being either apostates, or heretics, or adherents of the so-called *Communism* or *Socialism*, and animated with extreme hatred against the Catholic truth, do both by writings and every other means, endeavour to teach and disseminate all kinds of pestiferous errors, and to pervert the minds and hearts of all, so that in the very city itself, if it were

possible, the holiness of the Catholic religion, and the unchangeable rule of faith may be depraved? Who knows not, or has not heard, that in the Pontifical State, the goods, revenues, and possessions of the Church have been seized with rash and sacrilegious daring, the most august churches stripped of their ornaments, the monasteries turned to profane uses; the virgins consecrated to God harassed; the most virtuous and distinguished ecclesiastics and religious cruelly persecuted, put in chains, and slain; the sacred and most illustrious Bishops, even those invested with the dignity of the Cardinalate, violently dragged away from their flocks and thrown into dungeons?

And these assaults against the Church, her laws and liberty, are done both in the Pontifical States and in other countries wherever these men, or men like them, hold sway, at the very time when the same persons are proclaiming liberty in all directions, and pretend that it is their desire that the Supreme Pontiff should be altogether freed from all shackles, and enjoy entire liberty.

Further, it is manifest to all men in how miserable and deplorable a condition our most dear subjects are placed by means of the same men who are committing such flagitious crimes against the Church. For the public treasury is wasted and exhausted; commerce interrupted and nearly annihilated; vast sums of money levied on the principal citizens and others; the goods of private persons robbed by those men who call themselves the chiefs of the people, and commanders of lawless bands; the liberty of all good men disturbed, and their security extremely endangered, and their very life subjected to the assassin's dagger; and other very great and grievous evils and losses, whereby continually the citizens are so afflicted and terrified. These, forsooth, are the beginnings of that prosperity which the haters of the Sovereign Pontificate announce and promise to the people of the Pontifical States.

Therefore, amidst the great and incredible grief wherewith we were in our inmost heart tormented, because of the great calamities of the Church and of the people of our Pontifical States, we, well knowing that the duty of our office demanded by all means that we should make every effort to remove and drive away those calamities, neglected not, as early as the 4th of December last year, to implore and solicit the aid and assistance of all Princes and nations. And we cannot refrain, Venerable Brothers, from communicating to you at this moment, the singular consolation which we received, when the said Princes, and even those nations which are in nowise united to us in the bonds of Catholic unity, studied in the most striking manner indeed to testify and declare their most eager good-will towards us. Which thing, indeed, while it most wonderfully soothes and consoles the very bitter grief of our heart, doth more and more demonstrate how God is always watching propitiously over His Holy Church. And we are encouraged to hope that it will come to pass that all shall understand, that those most grievous evils wherewith, in these times of great severity, people and kingdoms are troubled, have derived their origin from the contempt of our Most Holy Religion, nor can obtain remedy and consolation from any other source but from the divine doctrine of Christ, and from His Holy Church, which being the fruitful parent and nurse of all virtues, and the expeller of vices, whilst she forms mankind to all truth and justice, and binds them together unto mutual charity, doth, after a most admirable manner, consult and provide for the public good and order of civil society.

But after having implored the assistance of all Princes, we more willingly sought for succour from Austria, which country is the nearest to our Pontifical States on the north, for this reason, that she not only has always displayed the most distinguished zeal in defending the temporal dominions of the Apostolic See, but also that there is now assuredly ground to hope that according to our most ardent wishes and most just demands, certain well-known principles, ever disapproved of by the Apostolic See, will be abandoned by that empire, and that the Church in those parts will consequently be restored to her liberty, to the great good and advantage of the faithful who dwell therein. And whilst we intimate this, with no ordinary feelings of consolation in our own heart, we doubt not but that it will give no slight joy to yourselves.

We demanded the same assistance from the French nation, for whom a singular kindness and affection is entertained by our paternal heart, since the clergy and faithful people of that nation studied by all manner of manifestations of filial devotion and observance, to assuage and console our calamities and anguish.

We also called for assistance from Spain, a country which being deeply anxious and solicitous on account of our troubles, first roused other Catholic nations to enter on a certain filial compact with each other to strive to bring back to his own See the common Father of the Faithful and Supreme Pastor of the Church.

Lastly, we sought for this help from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in which we are hospitably entertained by its King, who, endeavouring with all his power to promote the true and solid happiness of his people, shines forth with such religion and piety, that he may furnish an example to his own subjects. But, although by no language can we express with what care and zeal the afore-said Prince delights to testify and confirm his singular filial devotion towards us by all manner of good offices and noble acts, still no forgetfulness shall ever obliterate the illustrious deserts of that Prince towards us. And in nowise can we pass over in silence the marks of piety, affection, and dutifulness with which the clergy and people of the same kingdom have never ceased to attend us, from the moment when we entered the territory.

We are therefore encouraged to hope that it will come to pass, by God's assistance, that those Catholic nations, having before their eyes the cause of the Church and of its Supreme Pontiff, the common Father of all the Faithful, will make all speed to vindicate the civil sovereignty of the Apostolic See, and to restore peace and tranquillity to our subjects; and we are confident that the enemies of our most holy religion and of civil society will be driven away from the city of Rome and from the whole State of the Church. Whenever that shall take place, it will be our part certainly with all vigilance, zeal, and solicitude to drive away all those errors and grievous scandals, which in common with all good men, we are bound so vehemently to deplore. And in the first place, must it chiefly be cared for, that the minds of men, deceived after a miserable manner by the lies, insidious devices, and frauds of the impious, may be illuminated with the light of eternal truth, whereby the men themselves may be excited and inflamed to embrace the paths of virtue, justice, and religion. For you well know, Venerable Brothers, those horrible and monstrous opinions of all kinds, which, emerging from the bottomless pit for ruin and devastation, have prevailed and are now raging far and wide, to the heavy detriment of religion and civil society. Which perverse and pestilent doctrines the enemies are never ceasing, whether by word, or writing, or public spectacles, to disseminate among the vulgar, in order that the unbridled licentiousness of all kinds of impiety, cupidity and lust, may daily more and more be increased and propagated. Hence truly have arisen all those calamities, destructions, and woes which the human race almost over the whole globe have had so heavily to mourn and are still mourning.

Nor are you ignorant what description of war is now being waged even in Italy itself against our most holy religion, and with what detestable frauds and machinations the enemies of religion and of civil society are endeavouring to draw away the minds, especially of the ignorant, from the sanctity of the Faith and sound doctrine, and to plunge them into raging floods of infidelity, and to drive them to accomplish all sorts of most frightful crimes. And that they may be enabled the more easily to bring their designs to an issue, and to excite and ferment all the horrible agitations of sedition and disturbance, treading in the steps of the heretics and altogether despising the supreme authority of the Church, they in nowise hesitate to appeal to, interpret, invert, and distort in their own private and erroneous acceptance, the words, testimonies, and sentences of the sacred Scriptures, and they fear not with extreme impiety, wickedly to abuse the most holy name of Christ. Nor are they ashamed publicly and openly to assert that the violation of any oath, however solemn, and the commission of any flagitious and detestable actions whatsoever, even if repugnant to the law of nature itself, is not only not to be condemned, but is even altogether lawful, and to be extolled with the highest praises, when the same is done for the love of country, as they say. By which impious and perverse mode of arguing, all honour, virtue, and justice is by this class of men utterly swept away, and the abhorred principles of action of the very robber and assassin are with unheard-of shamelessness maintained and commended.

Besides the other innumerable frauds which the enemies of the Catholic Church continually use that they may tear away and carry off the ignorant

and incautious especially from the bosom of the Church itself, there are added most bitter and odious calumnies, which they do not blush to invent, and therewith to assail our person. We indeed, holding, though by no merits of our own, here on earth the vicariate of Him *who when he was reviled, did not revile; when He suffered, did not threaten*, have never neglected to bear all the bitterest calumnies with all patience and silence, and to pray for those who persecute and calumniate us. But since we are debtors to the wise and to the foolish, and are bound to consult for the salvation of all, we, in order to avoid giving offence, especially to the weak, cannot refrain in this your Assembly from repelling that most false and odious calumny of all which has been published in some very recent papers against the person of our humility. But although we felt incredible horror when we read that libel, whereby the enemies seek to inflict a grievous wound upon us and the Apostolic See, still we can in no wise fear that such odious falsehoods can do even a slight mischief to that Supreme Chair of Truth, or to us, who by the help of no merits of ours have been placed therein. And indeed by the singular mercy of God, we are enabled to use those divine words of our Redeemer—“*I have spoken openly to the world and in secret I have spoken nothing.*” And here, Venerable Brothers, we judge it convenient again to repeat and inculcate those very things which we declared especially in our Allocution delivered to you on December 17th in the year 1847, namely, that our enemies, that they may be able the more easily to corrupt the true and genuine doctrine of the Catholic religion, and to deceive others and to lead them into error, devise all manner of falsehoods, try all manoeuvres and endeavours, in order that even the very Apostolic See may appear in some sort to partake in and to favour their madness. But no one is ignorant what most pernicious sects and societies, lurking in darkness, have been at different times got together, instituted, and variously denominated by the workers of falsehood and the propagators of perverse opinions, by the means of which they might the more safely instil their extravagances, systems, and machinations into the minds of others, might corrupt the incautious, and open out a most broad path for the commission of all manner of crimes with impunity. Which abominable sects of perdition, utterly hostile not only to the salvation of souls but also to the good and tranquillity of civil society, and condemned by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors, we ourselves have constantly detested, and by our Encyclic Letter dated November 9th in the year 1846, and addressed to all the Bishops of the Catholic Church, we have condemned, and do now in like manner, by our Supreme Apostolic authority, again condemn, prohibit, and proscribe.

But in this our Allocution we have assuredly not intended either to enumerate all the errors by which the people, being miserably deceived, are driven to such ruin, or to go over all the machinations whereby the enemies are stirring to devise mischief to the Catholic religion and to assault and invade to the uttermost the citadel of Sion. The matters which we have so far sorrowfully commemorated do manifest sufficiently, and more than sufficiently, that these calamities and disasters with which nations and people are so cruelly agitated, spring from the progress of perverse doctrines and from the contempt of justice and religion. In order, therefore, that such great evils may be removed, it is necessary that neither pains, nor counsels, nor labours, nor watchings be spared, to the end that these many perverse doctrines being plucked up by the roots, all may understand that true and solid happiness rests upon the exercise of virtue, justice, and religion. So that both we ourselves, and you, and our other Venerable Brothers, the Bishops of the whole Catholic world, must above all things labour with extreme care, zeal, and perseverance, that the faithful people may be removed from poisoned pastures, and led to those that are salutary; and that being daily more and more nourished with the words of faith, they may both perceive and avoid the frauds and fallacies of insidious men; and plainly understanding that the fear of the Lord is the fountain of all good things, and that sins and iniquities provoke the scourges of God, they may study with all care to decline from evil and to do good. For which reason, in the midst of such anguish, certainly no slight joy is diffused over our mind when we observe with what firmness of mind and constancy our Venerable Brothers, the Bishops of the Catholic world, firmly attached to us and to the Chair of Peter, along with their dutiful clergy, do strenuously labour to maintain

the cause of the Church and to defend its liberty; and with what priestly care and zeal they bestow all their pains, that they may both more and more confirm the good in their goodness, and may bring back wanderers to the ways of justice, and may reprove and confute, both by word of mouth and by writing, the obstinate enemies of religion. But whilst we rejoice to pay these due and merited praises to those venerable brothers, we encourage them, that trusting on the Divine assistance, they may proceed even with more and more cheerful zeal to fulfil their ministry, and to fight the battles of the Lord, and exalt their voice in wisdom and strength, to evangelize Jerusalem, and to heal the sorrows of Israel. Furthermore, let them not cease to approach the throne of Grace with confidence, and to persevere in public and private prayer, and sedulously to inculcate to the faithful people that they all everywhere be penitent, in order that they may obtain mercy from the Lord and find grace in the opportune season. Nor let them neglect to exhort men who excel in abilities and in sound doctrine, that they also may study, under their guidance and that of the Apostolic See, to enlighten the minds of the people, and to dissipate the darkness of the errors that are creeping on.

Here, also, we beseech in the Lord, and demand of our most dear sons in Christ, the Princes and Rulers of peoples, that, seriously and sedulously considering the number and magnitude of the evils which redound upon civil society from such a mass of errors and vices, they may apply themselves with all care, zeal, and prudence, above all to this object, that virtue, justice, and religion, may everywhere prevail, and receive more increase day by day. And let all peoples, nations and tribes, and their rulers, assiduously and diligently consider and reflect that all good things consist in the exercise of justice, but that all evil things proceed from iniquity. For "*justice exalteth a nation, but sin maketh nations miserable.*"—(Prov. xiv. 34.)

But before we make an end of speaking, we cannot refrain from openly and publicly testifying our feelings of great gratitude to all those our most loving and dear children who, being vehemently solicitous regarding our calamities, chose with a truly singular and affectionate piety towards us, to send us their offerings. Although, however, this pious liberality imparts to us no slight consolation, still we must confess that our paternal heart is affected with no ordinary distress, since we exceedingly fear that in this most lamentable state of public affairs our aforesaid most dear children, indulging their love for us overmuch, are willing to make those gifts even to their own loss and detriment.

Lastly, Venerable Brothers, entirely acquiescing in the impenetrable counsels of the wisdom of God, whereby He works His glory, whilst in the humility of our heart we offer up the greatest thanks to God for having judged us worthy to suffer reproach for the name of Jesus, and to be made in some measure conformable to the Image of His Passion, we are ready in all faith, hope, patience, and meekness, to endure all bitterest labours and pangs, and to lay down our life itself for the Church, if by our blood we might be able to remedy the calamities of the Church itself. But in the meantime, Venerable Brothers, let us not intermit day and night, with assiduous and fervent prayer, humbly to pray of God rich in mercy, and to entreat of Him, that through the merits of His only-begotten Son, He may by His almighty arm deliver His Holy Church from those great storms by which it is agitated; and that by the illumination of His divine grace He may enlighten the minds of all who go astray, and in the multitude of His mercy may vanquish the hearts of all the rebellious, that, all errors everywhere being driven away, and all adversities removed, all men may perceive and acknowledge the light of justice and truth, and may run in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. And of Him, who maketh peace in high places, and who is our peace, let us never neglect suppliantly to entreat, that all the evils wherewith the Christian Republic is troubled, being utterly rooted up, He may deign everywhere to establish the peace and tranquillity so ardently longed for. But that God may more readily grant our prayers, let us have recourse to intercessors with Him, and above all, to the Most Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary, who, being the Mother of God, and our Mother, and the Mother of Mercy, finds what She seeks, and cannot be disappointed. Let us also implore the suffrages of the Blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and of his fellow Apostle Paul, and of all the Saints in heaven, who, being made friends of God, now reign with him in

heaven, that the most merciful Lord, by the intervention of their merits and prayers, may deliver the faithful people from the terrors of His anger, and may always protect them, and make them joyful with the abundance of His Divine propitiation.

No. 93.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Freeborn.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 23, 1849.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th instant, reporting that the French army under General Oudinot had obtained possession of the city of Rome, and that you had thought proper to give your passport, as a British Consular Agent, to about 500 individuals not British subjects, to come to England, although, as you admit, you were not authorized by your instructions to grant such passports. I have now to state to you that as a general rule, no British officer abroad should give a British passport to a foreigner, because no passport is necessary to enable a foreigner to land in England; and a British officer has no right to require, by his passport given to a foreigner travelling abroad, that facilities and protection should be afforded to such foreigner by the authorities of foreign countries. A British officer has a right to require such facilities and protection for British subjects, and therefore he may give to British subjects a passport, which is a document making that request.

It is indeed permissible for a British officer abroad in very special cases to give a passport to a foreigner, in order to save him from some great and imminent personal danger. But in the present case it does not appear what imminent or great personal danger threatened those 500 persons to whom you gave passports. I cannot therefore approve of your having without any necessity (as far as hitherto appears) encouraged and aided 500 foreigners to come to England, where they will probably on their arrival be destitute of any means of subsistence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 94.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir George Hamilton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 24, 1849.

I INCLOSE, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Freeborn on the subject of his having granted passports for England to a large number of persons not British subjects, who had taken part in the late events at Rome.

You will furnish Mr. Petre with a copy of my despatch to Mr. Freeborn.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 95.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 24.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 23, 1849.

I COMMUNICATED to M. de Tocqueville one of the printed copies forwarded by your Lordship of the representation made to the Roman Government by the Allied Powers in 1831, advising it to adopt certain reforms and improvements.

M. de Tocqueville had already had his attention called to this document, and felt that it contained the sort of arrangement which it would at once be desirable, and he hoped practicable to effect.

He took this opportunity of again repeating what he had said to me upon former occasions, that though England, for reasons given by your Lordship, had declined to take an active part in the present negotiations when invited by the Pope, he hoped she would nevertheless in some shape give to such an arrange-

ment as she had formerly wished to see effected, the moral support of her advice and counsel either at Gaeta or at Rome. The active interest she might show upon this subject would be an additional security that whatever reforms were promised would be sincerely executed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 96.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 25.)

My Lord,

Florence, July 17, 1849.

WITHIN the last few days General Oudinot's aide-de-camp has arrived from Rome to state to General d'Aspre, the Austrian Commander-in-chief at Florence, that it was the intention of the French General to send a body of troops from Rome in pursuit of Garibaldi and his troops, and to request General d'Aspre to co-operate with the French to prevent his escape.

General d'Aspre in consequence gave orders to the division of his army at Perugia to afford the French any assistance they might require for this object.

Accounts reached Florence yesterday that Garibaldi was on the point of entering Orvieto on the 15th instant, from which place most of the inhabitants had already fled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 97.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 28.)

(Extract.)

Vienna, July 21, 1849.

IN obedience to your Lordship's directions I read your instructions of the 13th instant to the Prince Schwarzenberg, and sent him a copy. The Prince will reply through the channel of Count Colloredo.

I will report the substance of what his Highness said to me. He objected positively to subjecting the return of the Pope to any engagement to establish a constitution, and he repeated to me what he had said upon that point to Mr. Magenis, to the effect that the Pope would not under such an arrangement be allowed to continue in Rome, but would be driven from thence by the manœuvres of the same party that had dispossessed him before of all authority.

I asked if there would be any objection to an engagement being entered into by the Pope to confide to laymen the administration of Civil Government? The Prince said that might be done; and he subsequently added, that in his opinion the adoption of principles and substance set forth in the Memorandum of 1831 would be satisfactory. Your Lordship is well acquainted with the memorandum.

I asked the Prince if he could tell me what the French intended to do respecting the occupation of Rome. He replied that he did not know their plans, but that he wished them to remain there. I observed that the French had declared they could not occupy Rome with a small force, and that if they should continue the occupation it must be with a large one. His Highness denied that a large force would be necessary.

No. 98.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 1.)

My Lord,

Florence, July 24, 1849.

GARIBALDI with his band amounting to about 5000 men, of whom 700 are cavalry, are moving from place to place on the Tuscan frontiers near Orvieto and Monte Pulciano, and levying contributions on the towns and villages.

Baron d'Aspre informed me yesterday evening that he thought Garibaldi was now surrounded by the Austrian troops, but from the daring character of the man and the facilities afforded by the nature of the country, his escape by sea is not considered improbable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

No. 99.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 3.)

(Extract.)

Rome, July 24, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit under envelope the "Giornale di Roma," No. 14, dated the 21st instant, containing the proclamation of Pius IX, and the order of General Oudinot, authorizing the action of the Vicar-General's Tribunal.

This tribunal places in the hands of the clergy extraordinary powers almost independent of His Holiness. The Vicar-General is the accuser, prosecutor, and judge, and all under secret evidence.

Inclosure 1 in No. 99.

Proclamation of Pope Pius IX.

Pius PP. IX, ai suoi amatissimi sudditi.

IDDIO ha levato in alto il suo braccio, ed ha comandato al mare tempestoso dell' anarchia e dell' empietà di arrestarsi. Egli ha guidato le armi Cattoliche per sostenere i diritti della umanità conculcata, della fede combattuta, e quelli della Sante Sede e della nostra sovranità. Sia lode eterna a Lui, che anche in mezzo alle ire non dimentica la misericordia.

Amatissimi sudditi, se nel vortice delle spaventose vicende il nostro cuore si è saziato di affanni sul riflesso di tanti mali partita dalla Chiesa, dalla religione e da voi; non ha però scemato l'affetto col quale vi amò sempre e vi ama. Noi affrettiamo co' nostri voti il giorno che ci conduca di nuovo fra voi; e allorquando sia giunto, noi torneremo col vivo desiderio di apportarvi conforto, e con la volontà di occuparci con tutte le nostre forze del vostro vero bene, applicando i difficili rimedii ai mali gravissimi, e consolando i buoni sudditi, i quali, mentre aspettano quelle istituzioni che appaghino i loro bisogni, vogliono, come noi lo vogliamo, veder guarentita la libertà e la indipendenza del Sommo Pontificato, così necessaria alla tranquillità del mondo Cattolico.

Intanto pel riordinamento della cosa pubblica andiamo a nominare una Commissione, che munita di pieni poteri, e coadiuvata da un Ministero, regoli il Governo dello Stato.

Quella benedizione del Signore, che vi abbiamo sempre implorata anche da voi lontani, oggi con maggior fervore la imploriamo, affinché scenda copiosa sopra di voi: ed è grande conforto all' animo nostro lo sperare, che tutti quelli che vollero rendersi incapaci di goderne il frutto pe' loro travimenti, possano esserne fatti meritevoli mercè di un sincero e costante ravvedimento.

Datum Cajetae, die 17 Julii, 1849.

PIUS PP. IX.

(Translation.)

Pius IX to his most beloved subjects.

GOD hath lifted his arm on high, and hath commanded the stormy sea of anarchy and impiety to cease. He hath guided the Catholic arms to sustain the rights of humanity trodden under foot, of faith fought against, and those of the Holy See and of our sovereignty. Eternal praise be to Him who even in the midst of wrath doth not forget mercy.

My beloved subjects ! If in the whirl of frightful events our heart has been overwhelmed with grief in reflecting on the many ills suffered by the Church, by religion, and by you, it has not failed in the love which it always bore to you, and still bears you. Our prayers hasten the day which shall bring us again among you, and when it arrives, we shall return with the strong desire to bring you comfort, and with the wish to use all our strength for your service, by applying difficult remedies to the most serious ills, and by consoling those good subjects, who, while they expect institutions which shall satisfy their desires, wish, as we do ourselves, to see secured the liberty and independence of the Supreme Pontificate, so necessary to the tranquillity of the Catholic world.

In the meantime, in order to the restoration of the public State, we are about to nominate a Commission, which, being provided with full-powers and aided by a Minister, shall regulate the government of the State.

That blessing of the Lord which we have always implored, even when far from you, we now implore with greater fervour, that it may descend in full measure upon you, and it is a great comfort to our spirit to hope that all those who were resolved to become incapable of enjoying the fruits thereof by their errors, may be made worthy of it by a sincere and constant repentance.

Dated at Gaeta, July 17, 1849.

PIUS IX PP.

Inclosure 2 in No. 99.

General Oudinot to the Vice-Gerant of Rome.

Monseigneur,

Au Quartier-Général de Rome, le 18 Juillet, 1849.

LE cours ordinaire de la Justice était interrompu depuis plusieurs mois. C'est à un tel état de choses, aussi nuisible aux intérêts de la population Romaine qu'à ceux de la morale publique, que l'ordonnance du Commissaire Général de Grace et Justice a voulu porter remède.

A Sa Sainteté seule il appartenait de fixer les limites des juridictions, et j'ai dû ne prendre que des mesures très provisoires, afin de laisser toute liberté d'action à l'Administration que le Saint-Père ne tardera pas à instituer. Il a d'ailleurs été convenu que les causes qui ressortissent des tribunaux ecclésiastiques seraient réservées.

Il résulte de là, Monseigneur, que les droits de votre juridiction ne peuvent être attaqués, et je serai le premier à les défendre contre tous les empiètemens qui pourraient être tentés.

Veuillez, &c.

Le Général en chef,
(Signé) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Head-Quarters, Rome, July 18, 1849.

THE ordinary course of justice was interrupted for several months. The object of the ordinance of the Commissary-General of Grace and Justice has been to apply a remedy to such a state of things, which was equally injurious to the interests of the Roman population and to those of public morals.

It appertained to His Holiness alone to fix the limits of the jurisdiction, and I could only take very provisional measures in order to leave entire freedom of action to the Administration which the Holy Father will establish without delay. It has, moreover, been agreed that causes depending on the ecclesiastical tribunals should be reserved.

It follows from thence, Sir, that the rights of your jurisdiction cannot be assailed, and I shall be the first to maintain them against all the attacks which may be attempted against them.

Be pleased, &c.

The General in chief,
(Signed) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

No. 100.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 3.)

(Extract.)

Florence, July 26, 1849.

I HAVE learnt from Baron d'Aspre that Garibaldi and his band have escaped into Romagna.

No. 101.

Prince Schwarzenberg to Count Colloredo.—(Communicated to Viscount Palmerston by Count Colloredo, August 3.)

M. le Comte,

Vienne, le 27 Juillet, 1849.

LORD PONSONBY, d'ordre de son Gouvernement m'a donné lecture et copie d'une dépêche portant la date du 13 Juillet dernier, dont vous trouverez ci-jointe copie, et par laquelle le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat engage le Gouvernement de l'Empereur à user de son influence sur les Conseils du Souverain Pontife pour que Sa Sainteté se décide à maintenir les concessions constitutionnelles qu'elle avait faites l'année dernière, et à se préparer ainsi les voies pour reprendre l'exercice du pouvoir souverain.

Il y a deux ans que Lord Palmerston s'adressa également au Cabinet de Vienne dans le but de l'inviter à faire parvenir aux différens Gouvernemens Italiens des conseils tendant à les encourager d'entrer franchement dans la voie des réformes réclamées par la voix publique. Depuis cette époque les vœux que Lord Palmerston énonçait alors pour l'Italie ont été remplis en ce que le système Représentatif a été introduit dans la plupart des Etats qui composent la Péninsule. Les espérances toutefois que sa Seigneurie rattachait à ce changement important ne se sont malheureusement pas réalisées au même degré. Le mécontentement général que Lord Palmerston signalait dans sa dépêche du 12 Août, 1847, et qu'il s'attendait à voir cesser dès l'introduction des réformes qu'il conseillait, n'a fait que s'accroître après une époque bien courte d'exaltation factice et de démonstrations plus bruyantes que sincères, et le relâchement de tous les liens de l'ordre public a été suivi de près du terrorisme de la démagogie la plus effrénée. Les Princes qui les premiers avaient accordé à leurs pays des garanties Constitutionnelles, ont été les premières victimes des vicissitudes de la popularité. En résumé, l'histoire d'Italie pendant les deux dernières années a prouvé une fois de plus, que pour faire jouir un peuple des bienfaits de la liberté il ne suffit pas de le doter d'institutions libérales, mais qu'il faudrait avant tout posséder l'art de lui inspirer ce profond respect des loix et de l'autorité et cet esprit public qui constituent la puissance de l'Angleterre, et qui font de ce pays à juste titre l'objet de l'envie et de l'admiration des autres nations.

Ayant à peine triomphé des attaques combinées de presque tous les Etats Italiens agités par la Révolution, l'Autriche a été appelée à concourir par ses armes à délivrer l'Italie Centrale du joug odieux de l'anarchie qui la désolait. En accomplissant cette mission, l'Autriche a satisfait à un devoir en même temps qu'elle a exercé un droit. Elle a satisfait à un devoir en ce qu'un intérêt majeur de ses peuples dont la grande majorité professe la religion Catholique, lui commandait de sauvegarder la liberté et l'indépendance du chef de cette église; elle a exercé un droit, puisque le soin de sa propre conservation l'autorisait à réprimer dans un pays limitrophe la flagrante anarchie dont le débordement avait porté dans ses propres provinces, naguères si florissantes, la dévastation et toutes les horreurs de la guerre.

Quant à la réorganisation de l'Etat de l'Eglise où son intervention a concouru à faire cesser le règne de la terreur, l'Autriche compte s'en tenir aux maximes développées dans la dépêche Anglaise du 12 Août, 1847. En y établissant que chaque Gouvernement a incontestablement le droit d'opérer telles réformes et améliorations qu'il juge de nature à seconder le bien-être du peuple confié à ses soins, Lord Palmerston a posé un principe auquel nous adhérons pleinement. Aussi, considérons-nous le Souverain Pontife comme entièrement libre de s'arrêter

en pareille matière à tel parti que lui dictera sa conscience et la saine appréciation des véritables intérêts et besoins de son peuple. Nous ne nous reconnaissons pas le droit d'imposer à Sa Sainteté des conditions quelconques, tout comme nous ne nous croyons pas autorisés à l'empêcher de profiter des leçons de l'expérience. Pie IX, à nos yeux, est le seul juge compétent de la question de savoir si son devoir et le vrai bien de son peuple l'obligent à rentrer exactement dans les mêmes voies qui, en livrant l'autorité souveraine sans défense aux attaques de ses ennemis acharnés, ont fatalement valu l'exil au Pape, et à ses sujets une affreuse anarchie. Appelés toutefois à énoncer notre opinion, nous n'avons pas laissé ignorer au Saint Père quels sont les vœux que nous formons pour l'avenir de son pays. Il s'entend que l'Autriche pas plus que Pie IX lui-même, ne saurait vouloir du retour à d'anciens abus ni du rétablissement d'institutions surannées qui, loin d'offrir des garanties à l'ordre et à la liberté, seraient plutôt de nature à compromettre de nouveau l'un et l'autre. Nous désirons avant tout, comme Puissance limitrophe, voir établi dans l'Etat de l'Eglise un Gouvernement régulier qui respecte et sache faire respecter les loix internationales, et avec lequel il y ait moyen de vivre en paix. Nous voudrions également y voir les libertés politiques se développer graduellement sous l'égide d'une autorité forte et entourée du respect général. L'indépendance du Souverain Pontife, d'un côté, et de l'autre un régime sage et libéral à introduire dans ses Etats ; voilà deux intérêts auxquels nous attachons une importance égale. Nous pensons qu'il y aurait moyen de les concilier, en prenant pour base de la réorganisation des Etats de l'Eglise, les conseils que les Puissances avaient de commun accord offerts à Grégoire XVI par le Mémoire du 21 Mai, 1831. Dans ce travail, l'admissibilité des laïques à tous les emplois civils et militaires était énoncée ; l'établissement sur une large base de libertés communales et provinciales si propres à initier un peuple à la vie publique ; la création enfin d'une Junte Centrale, avaient été conseillés. Nous pensons que des institutions de ce genre plus ou moins modifiées, selon les circonstances, tout en étant de nature à ménager à Pie IX une attitude qui ne renierait pas son passé pas plus qu'elle ne compromettrait son avenir, mériteraient encore aujourd'hui les suffrages des hommes vraiment éclairés et sincèrement dévoués à leur patrie.

Je prie votre Excellence de donner à M. le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat communication et copie de cette dépêche.

Recevez, &c.

(Signé) SCHWARZENBERG.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

Vienna, July 27, 1849.

LORD PONSONBY, by order of his Government, has read to me and has given me a copy of a despatch dated the 13th of July last, of which you will find a copy annexed, and by which the Principal Secretary of State requests the Government of the Emperor to exert its influence over the Councils of the Sovereign Pontiff, in order that His Holiness may decide on maintaining the constitutional concessions which he had adopted last year, and thus prepare the way for the resumption of the exercise of the sovereign power.

Two years ago Lord Palmerston, in like manner, applied to the Cabinet of Vienna for the purpose of proposing to it to offer to the various Governments of Italy advice tending to encourage them frankly to enter upon those reforms demanded by the voice of the public. Since this period the desires which Lord Palmerston then expressed with regard to Italy have been fulfilled, in that the Representative system has been introduced into the greater part of the States which compose the Peninsula. Nevertheless, the hopes which his Lordship founded on this important change have unfortunately not been realized to the same extent. The general dissatisfaction which his Lordship pointed out in his despatch of the 12th of August, 1847, and which he expected to see cease upon the introduction of the reforms which he advised, has only increased after a very short period of factious exultation and of demonstrations more noisy than sincere, and the relaxation of all the ties of public order has been closely followed by the terrorism of a demagogy perfectly uncontrolled. Those Princes who were the first to grant to their country Constitutional guarantees have been the first victims of the vicissitudes of popularity. In short, the history of Italy

during the last two years has proved once more, that in order to make a people enjoy the benefits of liberty, it does not suffice to endow them with liberal institutions, but that it is necessary before everything to possess the art of inspiring them with that profound respect for laws and authority, and with that public spirit, which constitute the power of England, and which justly make that country the object of the envy and of the admiration of other nations.

Hardly had Austria triumphed over the combined attacks of nearly all the Italian States agitated by the Revolution, when she was called upon to assist by her arms in delivering Central Italy from the odious yoke of anarchy which desolated it. In accomplishing this mission, Austria has fulfilled a duty, at the same time that she has exercised a right. She has fulfilled a duty, since an important interest of her people, of whom the great majority profess the Catholic religion, required her to protect the liberty and the independence of the Head of the Church. She has exercised a right, since the care of her own preservation authorized her to repress in a neighbouring State the flagrant anarchy, the outbreak of which had carried into her own provinces, lately so flourishing, devastation and all the horrors of war.

As to the re-organization of the State of the Church, in which her intervention has helped to put a stop to the reign of terror, Austria reckons on adhering to the maxims developed in the English despatch of the 12th of August, 1847. By asserting in that despatch that each Government has incontestibly the right of carrying out such reforms and improvements as it considers of a nature to promote the well-being of the people entrusted to its care, Lord Palmerston has laid down a principle to which we fully adhere. Accordingly, let us consider the Sovereign Pontiff as entirely free to take in such a matter whatever side his conscience and the sound appreciation of the true interests and wants of his people shall dictate to him. We do not recognise in ourselves the right to impose any conditions whatever upon His Holiness, any more than we consider ourselves authorized to prevent him from profiting by lessons of experience. Pius the IXth, in our opinion, is the sole competent judge of the question whether his duty and the true welfare of his people require him to return precisely to the same course which by yielding without resistance the sovereign authority to the attacks of his exasperated enemies, brought exile fatally upon the Pope, and fearful anarchy upon his subjects. Nevertheless, called upon to pronounce our opinion, we have not allowed the Holy Father to remain ignorant of the wishes we entertain for the future state of his country. It is clear that Austria, no more than Pius IX himself, could not desire a return to former abuses, or the re-establishment of superannuated institutions, which, so far from offering guarantees for order and liberty, would rather be of a nature to compromise afresh both one and the other. We desire especially, as a neighbouring Power, to see established in the State of the Church a regular Government, which shall respect, and cause to be respected, international laws, and by which it would be possible to live in peace. We should desire likewise to see political liberties gradually developing themselves there under the protection of powerful authority, sustained by general respect. The independence of the Sovereign Pontiff on the one hand, and on the other the introduction of a wise and liberal administration into its States, are two interests to which we attach equal importance. We think the means of reconciling them might be found, by taking as the basis of the reorganization of the States of the Church, the counsels which the Powers by common consent offered to Gregory XVI by the Memorandum of the 21st May, 1831. In this document the admissibility of the laity to all civil and military employment was laid down; the establishment on a broad basis of communal and provincial liberties, so well adapted to initiate a people into public life; lastly, the creation of a Central Junta, were recommended. We consider that institutions of this kind, more or less modified according to circumstances, at the same time that they were calculated to ensure to Pius IX a position not inconsistent with what had passed, or fettering him inconveniently as regards the future, would even now be worthy of the approbation of men truly enlightened, and sincerely devoted to their country.

I request your Excellency to communicate this despatch to the Principal Secretary of State, and to give him a copy of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SCHWARZENBERG.

No. 102.

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 7, 1849.

I TRANSMIT herewith extracts of letters which I have received from Mr. Petre and from Mr. Freeborn, explaining the nature of the functions exercised by the Vicar-General at Rome, whose office it appears was about to be restored to activity.

I have to instruct your Excellency to explain to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the real character of the office in question, the reestablishment of which seems calculated to create great discontent among the people of the Roman States.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys read to me some days ago a despatch addressed to him by M. de Tocqueville, upon the affairs of Rome. The substance of that despatch was, that the French Government finds great difficulty in persuading the Pope to adopt a liberal policy on his return to Rome: and that there seems reason to suppose that the utmost extent of improvement to which he could be prevailed to go, would consist in the measures recommended as long ago as 1831 by the Five Powers, in the memorandum submitted to the late Pope. Those measures would chiefly consist in the maintenance of municipal councils; in the creation of provincial councils; and in the establishment of some central body at Rome as a council to be consulted on measures on which their opinion might be asked, but not to legislate or to originate measures; and to perform besides, the duties of auditing the public accounts: and the French Government expressed a wish to have the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government in urging such an arrangement upon the Pope.

I said in reply to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that as the British Government has not yet established diplomatic relations with the Government of Rome, we have no means at present of tendering advice on such matters to the Pope, but that I much feared that such a limited arrangement as that described in the despatch which he had read to me, would fall short of the necessities of the case, and would not lay the foundation for contentment among the Roman people, and for permanent harmony between them and their Sovereign.

I said that the thing which is essentially required for future tranquillity in the Roman States, is some good and valid security against a return of those intolerable abuses which Priestly Government had created and maintained, and that it seemed to me that such security could only be found in a Representative and Legislative Assembly and in a well-regulated freedom of the press, and a *bond fide* separation of the temporal from the spiritual administration; in short, in such a constitution as the Pope had granted to his subjects in the Fundamental Statute of the 14th of March, 1848.

I said that the desire of the Pope arbitrarily to abrogate that Constitution on his return to Rome, is a strong indication that he is acting under the influence of persons who aim at reestablishing the old state of things, and that the municipal and provincial councils and the Central Consulta di Stato, appeared to me to be very insufficient barriers against the execution of such designs.

The revival of the authority of the Court of the Vicar-General seems much to confirm the apprehensions which I expressed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 102.
*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Petre.**Rome, July 25, 1849.*

GENERAL OUDINOT has addressed a letter to the Vice-Gerant of Rome, in which he tells him that ~~any measures taken by~~ General Oudinot for the ordinary course of justice are only provisional, in order that full liberty of action may be left to the Administration which the Holy Father will not delay to institute, and that questions belonging to ecclesiastical tribunals are

expressly reserved; that therefore the rights of the Vice-Gerant's jurisdiction cannot be impugned; and that he, General Oudinot, will be the first to defend those rights against all encroachments. The Vice-Gerant, always an archbishop, is the chief functionary under the Cardinal Vicar. The tribunal of the Vicariato has power unbounded: the Cardinal Vicar, as a reformer of morals, extends his authority over the affairs and transactions of private life; but it is amongst the lower classes chiefly that the inferior officers of this tribunal, in unison with the inferior assisting clergy, those under the curates, can exert their power. If General Oudinot had written to the Inquisition in the same sense as he has written to the Vice-Gerant it would have passed over without much notice, for the Inquisition has, in Rome, for a long course of years, but very rarely, if ever, used its power except to punish the excesses of the clergy by imprisonment more or less rigorous. When the late Government opened the Inquisition, none, I believe, but a few priests were found there and in its house of detention at Corneto. One was an Abyssinian, who some years ago forged letters from the Pasha of Egypt to the Pope, was made a bishop, obtained a good sum of money from the Propaganda and various rich Church ornaments, but the imposture was discovered and he was imprisoned for life.

Inclosure 2 in No. 102.

[Letter from Mr. Freeborn, see No. 99.]

No. 103.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, August 7, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, dated the 25th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch from Lieutenant Willes of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Spitfire," reporting the latest intelligence of the state of affairs at Rome and Civita Vecchia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 103.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Caledonia," Malta, July 25, 1849, 10 A.M.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter which I have this instant received from Lieutenant Willes of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Spitfire," conveying the latest intelligence of the state of affairs at Rome and Civita Vecchia.

I am also informed by Captains Codrington and Baynes, under date of 20th July, that everything is perfectly quiet at Genoa and Leghorn.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 103.

Lieutenant Willes to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

Sir,

"Spitfire," Civita Vecchia, July 21, 1849.

IN pursuance of orders from Captain Martin of Her Majesty's ship "Prince Regent," I beg to inform you of the events that have passed since my arrival here on the 15th instant.

The Papal flag (white) was rehoisted here under a salute of 100 guns on the 15th, and by order of General Oudinot a public thanksgiving was offered up for the restoration of the Papal authority. The troops and sailors from the different steamers were reviewed on the public square by Rear-Admiral Tréhouart; there was not on the part of the people the slightest manifestation of joy on the occasion, the illumination only taking place in the public buildings.

Rear-Admiral Tréhouart is still here with his flag in the "Labrador," a large troop-steamer, with the steamers, &c., mentioned in the inclosed return.

A troop-steamer arrived on the 17th with about 200 or 300 infantry, which I am given to understand are convalescents from Bastia.

The French Envoy, M. Courcelles, left on the 15th for Gaeta with the news of the restoration of the Papal power, and another large French steamer arrived yesterday with 300 or 400 troops, a few horses, and munitions of war.

About 700 or 800 Lombard refugees are still in this city in the greatest distress.

I have visited Rome, tracing the French works up to their last parallels on the Monte Gianicolo, and also to witness what damage had been done to the city, and I was glad to find that except on the Monte above named and its immediate neighbourhood, it does not bear the slightest sign of having been besieged and attacked by a large army.

A few shells, no doubt, fell in other parts of the town accidentally, and indeed I saw the marks, one in the Prussian Minister's house on the Capitol Hill, and another on the city side of Ponte Sisto.

The Roman Government themselves have caused the destruction of a good deal of property, viz., immediately outside the Porta Cavallegieri, round the Castle of St. Angelo and the city side of the Porta St. Angelo, where a great many houses have been razed to give the guns in the Castle room to play.

The Villa Borghese is totally destroyed, no doubt, with the view of preventing the French from getting protection from the batteries erected on the Monte Pincio. From the Porta del Popolo to the Porta Maggiore, the garden walls or any houses that might be near the wall of the city have been knocked down, which appeared an useless destruction, as the wall in this part is only one in name, and might have been carried at the point of the bayonet at any moment.

The Papal flag (white and yellow) was rehoisted on the 15th, and is still flying on the Capitol Quirinal, but the French flag predominates in Rome as far as numbers are concerned.

Everything is exceedingly quiet and orderly; the French troops, which to the number of 18,000 are in the city, conducting themselves in the most orderly manner; they are quartered in the public buildings, entrance-halls of private palaces, even the ruins of the Coliseum are devoted to a large number of artillery.

The remainder of the French army I am given to understand is quartered at Albano, &c.

The chase of Garibaldi has been given up, and he is supposed to have taken refuge in the mountains.

It would appear certain that the army intend remaining some time longer in the city, as they have advertised for contract tenders to supply the troops with provisions for the mouths of August and September. Mazzini escaped from this place on the 15th in a steamer.

I had great difficulty in finding what was the outward feeling of the people at the thanksgiving offered up on the restoration of the Papal authority at Rome. On the 15th, 18,000 French troops were drawn up on the Piazza of St. Peter's, General Oudinot went in state to the "Te Deum;" and at least 30,000 people

assembled there; St. Peter's was illuminated, and the whole city showed a most magnificent appearance, but it seems very doubtful if there was any feeling for Pio IX. The French General himself was very well received.

There is a panic among the people about the Republican paper-money. Silver is at 25 per cent. premium. The fear is that the new Government (when it comes) will dishonour it; thousands will then be ruined; many shops have already shut up rather than deal with it, and several intelligent people assured me that there was nothing more likely to cause a fresh outbreak among the people than this act, should it be carried into effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. WILLES.

P. S.—22nd July. Another large French troop steamer has just arrived and anchored in the outer roads.

G. W.

No. 104.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 10.)

(Extract.)

Paris, August 9, 1849.

I SAW M. de Tocqueville yesterday morning upon the subject of that portion of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant which related to the information received from Mr. Petre and Mr. Freeborn, as to the re-establishment of the tribunal of the Vicar-General. I entered into a detail of the odious nature of the functions of that officer, as stated in these reports, and as confirmed by my own recollections.

No. 105.

The Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 12, 1849.

THE only news of importance received from Rome is a telegraphic message announcing that the Pope had consented to proclaim the "Code Napoléon" as the established law of the land.

This will be an important amelioration of a practical character upon a point where reform was most required.

This must have been subsequent to those edicts issued by the Governmental Commission at Rome of a less satisfactory character which appear in the public papers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMANBY.

No. 106.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 13.)

(Extract.)

Rome, August 2, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the "Giornale di Roma" of the 1st instant, by which your Lordship will see that the Commission of three Cardinals have received the temporal power from the hands of General Oudinot: Cardinal Altieri, Cardinal Vannicelli, who was Legate at Bologna, and Cardinal Della Genga, who was Legate at Pesaro.

The Spaniards are receiving reinforcements of men and field-pieces. Garibaldi's is now in the vicinity of Pesaro.

Inclosure 1 in No. 106.

Circular of General Oudinot to the Commissaries General of the Interior, Finances, Grace and Justice, and Public Works.

Signore,

SUA SANTITÀ, nello scopo di provvedere al riordinamento degli Stati Pontifici, si degnò nominare una Commissione Governativa, la quale, munita di pieni-poteri, risiederà in questa capitale. Essa è composta degli Eminentissimi signori Cardinali Gabriele della Genga-Sermattei, Luigi Vannicelli-Casoni, e Lodovico Altieri. Questa Commissione, la quale è incaricata di formare un Ministero, è giunta in Roma.

L'alta missione di cui è investita, mi permette di rimettere al Governo Pontificio i poteri che gli avvenimenti della guerra avevano momentaneamente concentrato nelle mie mani. Nel momento che cessano le mie relazioni di servizio con voi, io sento, o Signore, il bisogno d'attestarvi la mia riconoscenza pel concorso attivo, ed al tempo stesso illuminato, che vi siete compiaciuto di accordarmi nella direzione degli affari.

Le mie relazioni con voi mi lasceranno, o Signore, preziose rimembranze, dacchè voi in un posto difficile ed in gravi circostanze avete reso ogni possibile servizio.

Ricevete, &c.

Monsieur,

SA SAINTÈTE, dans le but de pourvoir à la réorganisation des Etats Pontificaux, a daigné nommer une Commission Gouvernementale, qui, munie de pleins-pouvoirs, fera sa résidence dans la capitale. Elle est composée de leurs Excellences les Cardinaux Gabriel della Genga-Sermattei, Louis Vannicelli-Casoni, et Ludovic Altieri. Cette Commission, qui est chargée de former un Ministère, vient d'arriver à Rome.

La haute mission dont elle est investie me permet de remettre au Gouvernement Pontifical des pouvoirs que les événemens de la guerre avaient momentanément concentré dans mes mains. Au moment où vont cesser mes relations de service avec vous, Monsieur, j'éprouve le besoin de vous témoigner ma reconnaissance pour le concours à la fois actif et éclairé que vous avez bien voulu m'accorder dans la direction des affaires.

Mes relations avec vous, Monsieur, me laisseront de précieux souvenirs, et vous avez rendu, dans un poste difficile, pendant de graves circonstances, tous les services qu'il était possible de rendre.

Recevez, &c.

Le Général en chef,
(Signé) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

(Translation.)

Sir,

HIS Holiness, with the view of providing for the reorganization of the Pontifical States, has been pleased to name a Commission of Government, which, furnished with full-powers, will reside in the capital. It is composed of their Excellencies the Cardinals Gabriel della Genga-Sermattei, Louis Vannicelli-Casoni, and Ludovic Altieri. This Commission, which is charged with the formation of a Government, has arrived in Rome.

The important duty with which it is entrusted admits of my resigning to the Pontifical Government the powers which the events of war had for a time concentrated in my hands. On the cessation of my official relations with you, I feel it necessary, Sir, to express to you my thanks for the co-operation, at once active and enlightened, which you have had the goodness to afford me in the management of affairs.

My relations with you, Sir, will be precious in my remembrance, and you have rendered in a difficult post and under serious circumstances, all the services which it was possible for you to afford.

Receive, &c.

The General in chief,
(Signed) OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 106.

Notification of the Government Commission.

La Commissione Governativa di Stato, in nome di Sua Santità Pio Papa IX, felicemente regnante, a tutti I sudditi suo temporale dominio.

LA Provvidenza Divina ha sottratto dal vortice tempestosissimo delle più cieche e nere passioni, col braccio invitto e glorioso delle armi Cattoliche, i popoli di tutto lo Stato Pontificio, ed in modo speciale quello della città di Roma, sede e centro della religione nostra santissima. Quindi fedele il Santo Padre alla promessa annunciata col suo venerato Motu proprio dato da Gaeta il 17 del prossimo passato mese, ci manda ora fra voi con pieni poteri onde riparare ne' migliori modi, e quanto più presto sarà possibile, ai gravi danni arrecati dall' anarchia e dal despotismo di pochi.

Nostra prima cura sarà quella che la religione e la morale siano rispettate da tutti come base e fondamento di ogni convivenza sociale; che la giustizia abbia il suo pieno e regolare corso indistintamente per ciascuno; e che l'amministrazione della cosa pubblica riceva quell' assetto ed incremento, di cui v' ha tanto bisogno dopo l' indegna manomissione fattane dai demagoghi senza senno e senza nome.

A conseguire questi importantissimi risultati, ci gioveremo del consiglio di persone distinte per la loro intelligenza e pel loro zelo, non meno che per la comune fiducia che godono, e che tanto contribuisce al buon esito degli affari.

Richiede poi il regolare ordine delle cose, che a capo de' rispettivi Ministeri vi sieno uomini integri e versati nel ramo cui dovranno attendere con ogni alacrità; egli è quindi che nomineremo quanto prima chi presieda agli affari Interni e di Polizia, a quelli della Giustizia, alle finanze, alle armi, non che ai lavori pubblici e commercio; restando gli affari esteri presso l'Eminentissimo Cardinale Pro-Segretario di Stato, che, durante la sua assenza, avrà in Roma un Sostituto per gli affari ordinarij.

Rinasca così, siccome speriamo, la fiducia in ogni ceto ed ordine di persone, mentre il Santo Padre nel suo animo veramente benefico si occupa di provvedere con quei miglioramenti, e con quelle istituzioni che sieno compatibili colla sua dignità e potestà altissima di Pontefice Sommo, colla natura di questo Stato, la di cui conservazione interessa tutto il mondo Cattolico, e co' bisogni reali de' suoi amatissimi sudditi.

Roma, dalla nostra residenza del Palazzo Quirinale, il 1 Agosto, 1849.

(Firmato)

G. CARDINAL DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARDINAL VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARDINAL ALTIERI.

(Translation.)

THE Governing Commission of State, in the name of His Holiness Pope Pius IX, happily reigning, to all the subjects of his temporal dominions.

Divine Providence, by the aid of the unconquered and glorious Catholic arms, has withdrawn the inhabitants of the whole Pontifical States from the stormy torrent of the blindest and darkest passions; and more especially the people of the city of Rome, the seat and centre of our most holy religion. Wherefore the Holy Father, faithful to the promise announced by his revered motuproprio, dated at Gaeta on the 7th of last month, now sends us among you, with full-powers to repair in the best manner, and as speedily as possible, the serious ills which have been caused by anarchy and the despotism of a few.

It shall be our first care that religion and morals be respected by all as the basis and foundation of every social State; that justice shall have its full and regular course for all indiscriminately; and that the Administration of the State may take the attitude and increase, which it wants so much after having been so unworthily debased by senseless and nameless demagogues.

And in order to obtain these most important results we shall employ the advice of persons distinguished for their intelligence and zeal, as well as for the general confidence which they enjoy, and which contributes so greatly to the success of affairs.

The regular order of things requires that at the head of the respective Ministries men of integrity be placed, versed in the branch of affairs to which they shall attend with all diligence; it is therefore necessary that we nominate as soon as possible persons to preside over Internal Affairs and those of Police, those of Justice, the Finances, Arms, Public Works, and Commerce; Foreign Affairs remaining under the direction of his Eminence the Cardinal Pro-Secretary of State, who shall have in Rome, during his absence, a substitute for ordinary business.

Confidence, we hope, will thus revive in every condition and order of persons, whilst the Holy Father in his truly beneficent mind is occupied with providing such improvements and institutions as are compatible with his dignity and very high power as Supreme Pontiff, with the nature of this State, whose preservation is of interest to the whole Catholic world, and with the real wants of his most beloved subjects.

Rome, from our residence in the Quirinal Palace, August 1, 1849.

(Signed)

G. CARDINAL DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARDINAL VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARDINAL ALTIERI.

No. 107.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 12.)

(Extract.)

Rome, August 4, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, notification from the Government Commission, dated the 2nd instant, relating to the "employés;"

Notification regulating the value of the Republican paper currency, reduced from the nominal value of 100 to 65.

The commercial establishments here suffered severely, but most of all the French commerce.

Inclosure 1 in No. 107.

Notification of the Government Commission relating to Employés.

A PROVVEDERE per intanto al regolare corso della giustizia civile, criminale, ed amministrativa, non che al legittimo esercizio degli impieghi che vi hanno relazione, si ordina come segue:

1. Le leggi e le disposizioni qualunque emanate dal 16 Novembre, 1848, sono nulle e di niun effetto.

2. La rinnovazione delle iscrizioni ipotecarie resta però sospesa, finchè sia provveduto al tempo e modo di eseguirla.

3. I tribunali Pontificii esistenti nella suddetta epoca sono ripristinati. Cessano gli altri che derivano dal potere illegittimo.

4. Gl' impiegati dimessi, per non avere aderito al Governo intruso, tornano immediatamente ai loro officii. Cessano tutti gli altri che furono nominati dal 16 Novembre, 1848, in poi; e quelli i quali avessero aderito, o fossero stati promossi, rimangono e tornano rispettivamente per ora al posto che prima occupavano, quante volte non se ne fossero resi immeritevoli per altre positive cagioni.

5. Verrà inoltre istituito un consiglio di censura per conoscere le qualità e la condotta degl' Impiegati Civili in ogni ramo, onde proporre alla definitiva sanzione sovrano il personale attuale dei dicasteri di tutto lo Stato.

6. Per l'andamento delle Amministrazioni comunali, i Presidi delle Province nomineranno provvisoriamente delle apposite Commissioni, rimanendo disciolti gli attuali Municipj.

7. La presente notificazione avrà il suo pieno effetto in tutto lo Stato, non ostante qualsivoglia disposizione emanata in contrario.

Roma, dalla nostra residenza nel Palazzo Quirinale, li 2 Agosto, 1849.

(Firmato)

G. CARD. DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARD. VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARD. ALTIERI.

O

(Translation.)

IN order to provide for the present for the regular course of civil, criminal and administrative justice, as well as the legitimate exercise of the functions relative thereto, it is ordered as follows :

1. All laws and regulations whatever issued from the 16th November, 1848, are null and of none effect.

2. The renewal of mortgage-deeds (*iscrizioni ipotecarie*) remains suspended until provision shall be made as to the time and manner of carrying it into effect.

3. The Pontifical tribunals which were in existence at that period are reinstated ; those which were instituted by the illegitimate power shall cease.

4. All functionaries dismissed for non-adherence to the intrusive Government shall forthwith return to their offices. All others who have been nominated from the 16th of November until now, shall retire, and those who may have adhered or have been promoted, shall remain in and return respectively from this time to the position which they held previously, wherever they have not rendered themselves unworthy by other positive causes.

5. There shall also be instituted a Council of Investigation (*Censura*) in order to ascertain the qualifications and behaviour of civil *employés* in every branch, in order to lay before the Sovereign for the purpose of definitive sanction, the statement of the persons employed in the offices throughout the State.

6. For the purpose of carrying on the Provincial Administration, the Presidents of the provinces shall provisionally nominate Commissions respectively, the existing Town Councils being abolished.

7. The present notification shall be in full force throughout the State, notwithstanding any provision whatever issued to the contrary.

Rome, from our residence in the Quirinal Palace, August 2, 1849.

(Signed)

G. CARDINAL DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARDINAL VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARDINAL ALTIERI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 107.

Notification of the Government Commission relating to the Paper Currency.

LA nullità delle leggi ed atti dei sedicenti Governi Provvisorio e Repubblicano, porterebbe seco la nullità della carta monetata da essi posta in circolazione, per aver mezzi di sostenersi nella loro usurpazione, e nella più sconsigliata e fatale resistenza.

Commosso però l'animo del Santo Padre dal riflesso che l'assoluto annullamento pregiudicherebbe molti onesti cittadini, e porterebbe seco la rovina di una quantità di famiglie, specialmente della classe più indigente e de' negozianti ; per conciliare le viste di equità con le circostanze nelle quali trovansi e si troverà l'Erario, riservandosi di provvedere altresì al bisogno del commercio con la circolazione di sufficiente specie monetaria, ha ordinato di disporre quanto segue :

1. Restano confermati, e conseguentemente ne continuerà il corso coattivo, tutti i boni del tesoro fino alla serie lettera O inclusivamente, dei quali Sua Santità aveva autorizzato l'emissione.

2. Vengono poi riconosciuti e garantiti tutti gli altri Boni successivamente emessi dai sedicenti Governi Provvisorio e Repubblicano, per la tangente del sessantacinque per cento de loro valor nominale.

Ad evitare qualunque inconveniente nella calcolazione del valore riconosciuto dei Boni e delle frazioni che ne derivano, si dichiara il valore dei medesimi mediante la sottoposta tariffa.

3. Il Governo provvederà il più presto possibile al ritiro dei boni ed alla loro riduzione e concambio con altri di forma regolare, e con le cautele necessarie ad ispirare la piena fiducia nel pubblico e nel commercio, o con la

sostituzione di valori metallici per quanto le circostanze lo permetteranno senza gravi sacrificii.

4. Le carte monetate emesse da province o comuni, potranno continuare il loro corso nei rispettivi luoghi sotto le relative garanzie e senza responsabilità del Governo; il quale vi porterà la sua sorveglianza per quanto solo riguarda la pubblica indennità.

Tariffa indicante il valore nominale e quello riconosciuto de' Boni contemplati nell' Art 2 della presente Notificazione.

			Valore.		
Nominale.			Riconosciuto.		
Sc.	100	00	-	-	Sc. 65 00
	50	00	-	-	32 50
	20	00	-	-	13 00
	10	00	-	-	6 50
	5	00	-	-	3 25
	2	00	-	-	1 30
	1	00	-	-	0 65
	0	40	-	-	0 26
	0	32	-	-	0 21
	0	24	-	-	0 15 5
	0	16	-	-	0 10 5
	0	10	-	-	0 06 5

Roma, della nostra residenza del Quirinale, il 3 Agosto, 1849.

(Firmato)

G. CARD. DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.
L. CARD. VANNICELLI CASONI.
L. CARD. ALTIERI.

(Translation.)

THE annulment of the laws and acts of the self-styled Provisional and Republican Government would carry with it the annulment of the paper-currency, which they have circulated with the object of procuring means to maintain themselves in their usurpation and their most unadvised and fatal resistance.

But the heart of the Holy Father being moved by the consideration that the absolute annulment might be injurious to many honest citizens, and might cause the ruin of a number of families, especially those of the poorer and trading classes, in order to reconcile the views of equity with the circumstances in which the treasury is and will be placed, reserving to himself also to provide when required for the necessities of trade by the circulation of a sufficient amount of specie, has commanded the following arrangements to be made:

1. All the Treasury bonds up to letter O inclusive, the issue of which has been authorized by His Holiness, are confirmed, and consequently the circulation of the same shall continue to be obligatory.

2. All the other bonds successively issued by the self-styled Provisional and Republican Government are also recognised and guaranteed for the amount of 65 per cent. of their nominal value.

In order to prevent inconvenience in calculating the recognised value of the bonds and of the parts of the same, the amount is declared in the following tariff.—

3. The Government will provide as early as possible for the withdrawal of the Bonds, and the reduction and exchange of the same for others of a regular form, and with the precautions necessary to inspire full confidence in the public and in commerce, or by substituting specie, so far as circumstances shall permit without making serious sacrifices.

4. Paper-money issued by the provinces or districts may continue to circulate in the respective places under their relative guarantees, and without responsibility on the part of the Government, who shall superintend solely in so far as regards the public security.

Tariff showing the nominal and recognised values of the Bonds mentioned in Art. 2 of this Notification.

			Value.					
Nominal.						Recognized.		
Sc.	100	00	-	-	-	Sc.	65	00
	50	00	-	-	-		32	50
	20	00	-	-	-		13	00
	10	00	-	-	-		6	50
	5	00	-	-	-		3	25
	2	00	-	-	-		1	30
	1	00	-	-	-		0	65
	0	40	-	-	-		0	26
	0	32	-	-	-		0	21
	0	24	-	-	-		0	15 5
	0	16	-	-	-		0	10 5
	0	10	-	-	-		0	06 5

Rome, from our residence of the Quirinal, August 3, 1849.

(Signed)

G. CARD. DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARD. VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARD. ALTIERI.

No. 108.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord

Rome, August 4, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated 23rd ultimo, conveying your Lordship's disapproval at my having granted 500 passports to foreign refugees, which disapproval I deeply regret. I will not dwell on the very painful situation I was placed in at the time, assailed as I was by all parties, who openly stated that these refugees were in imminent peril, a fear that was natural they should entertain, when they saw the French troops enter *en masse*, not preceded by any condition or even promise to respect the lives of those who had defended the city. Some provocation had been given to the French troops by the people; happily the forbearance and discipline of the troops prevented a collision, but the sullen demeanour of the people might have produced it, and then what would have become of the said refugees? In the midst of the confusion and dismay by the occupation of the city, I certainly omitted to take a declaration from the applicants that they considered their being in danger. I must therefore beg of your Lordship to rely on the veracity of my assertion that such were their verbal declarations, and I at the time considered them in imminent peril. I take the liberty of stating that I have declined receiving any fee of office on the passports above alluded to, and I afforded pecuniary aid to several distressed refugees from a charitable fund made up by me and by some of my personal friends.

I have only to add that I was not singular in giving my aid to the refugees to leave Rome; the other Consuls, moved by a sense of humanity, did the same, inasmuch that 3000 passports were granted by the American, Swiss, Bavarian, and Sardinian Consuls. As to the 500 going to England I can take upon myself to give a decided opinion that not more than one-tenth will actually go there, and of those who do go, by far the greatest number are young men belonging to the most respectable families in Italy, having ample means of subsistence.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN FREEBORN.

No. 109.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 15.)

My Lord,

Florence, August 7, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Garibaldi has escaped, with his wife, and has embarked at Cesenatico, near Rimini. Several boats full of his troops have been taken, the rest have been dispersed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

P.S.—An official report appears in the "Tuscan Gazette" this morning, which states that Garibaldi having been pursued by Austrian vessels, had been forced to re-land at Valano.

No. 110.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, August 20, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker dated the 7th instant, containing the latest intelligence from Rome.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 110.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Caledonia," Malta, August 7, 1849,

I INCLOSE a letter from Lieutenant Willes, of the "Spitfire," by which it appears that tranquillity has been restored at Rome, and that the Pope has empowered a Commission of three Cardinals to reestablish his temporal authority.

Inclosure 2 in No. 110.

Lieutenant Willes to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

Sir,

"Spitfire," Civita Vecchia, August 2, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that since the 22nd ultimo the French force has been increased only by the arrival of one troop-steamer, conveying about 200 infantry, a few horses, shot, shell, guns, and other munitions of war; the former have all marched towards Rome, the latter are being stored in the fleet here. The "Cacique" steam-frigate left for Toulon yesterday, conveying a few troops, apparently invalids.

Rome remains perfectly tranquil; the Pope has appointed a Commission composed of the three Cardinals Altieri, Vannicelli, and Della Genga, who are empowered to form a Ministry and restore his temporal authority.

Their first care should be an arrangement with regard to the paper-money issued by the Republican Government, which appears the most difficult and dangerous subject to arrange; the panic about it, since the fall of Rome, has done an immense deal of harm to trade in general.

The Papal arms were to be replaced on the Capitol yesterday by General Oudinot.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. WILLES.

No. 111.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 31.)

(Extract.)

Rome, August 18, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith an order from the Pro-Minister of Finance to all persons holding property belonging to the Holy Inquisition, to restore it, and to recognize the "Commissario Generale" of that institution as its agent.

Monsignor Savelli, a priest, has been nominated Minister of the "Interno" and chief of the police; the French authorities refuse to permit his acting in the second capacity, except in cases not political, and the Monsignore insists on acting in both, the consequence of which is, that there is no authority to regulate the affairs in the provinces; but it is hoped that the police may remain in the hands of the French, who have liberated a number of persons illegally arrested by the Roman police.

Inclosure in No. 111.

Notification respecting the Property of the Inquisition.

*Ministero delle Finanze,
Roma, li 14 Agosto, 1849.*

IN seguito della domanda avanzata per parte del Reverendissimo Padre Commissario Generale, e del Signor Avvocato Fiscale del St. Offizio in assenza di quell' Illustrissimo e Reverendissimo Monsignor Assessore, si è ordinato da questo Ministero, che tutti i beni spettanti alla Pia Casa di detto St. Offizio posti nello Stato Pontificio, dei quali erasi appreso il possesso dal Ministero delle Finanze per decreto dell' abolito Governo del 2 Marzo decorso, vengano restituiti alla ripetuta Pia Casa, e tornino immediatamente sotto l'amministrazione de' suoi rappresentanti legittimi.

Con questo pubblico avviso viene revocata qualunque diffidazione emanta, e ciascuno riconoscerà in assenza del sullodato Monsignor Assessore i sunnominati Reverendissimo Padre Commissario Generale ed Avvocato Fiscale del St. Offizio per tutti gli effetti di ragione.

Il Pro-Ministro,
(Firmato) ANGELO GALLI.

(Translation.)

*Department of Finance,
Rome, August 14, 1849.*

IN consequence of the demand made by the Commissary-General and the Advocate-Fiscal of the Holy Inquisition in the absence of its administrator (Assessore), it is ordered by this Department, that all property belonging to the Holy Inquisition in the Pontifical States, and which the Minister of Finance of the late Government, by Decree of the 2nd March had taken possession of, is to be immediately restored, and placed under the administration of its legitimate representative.

By this public notice all citations or writs are revoked, and the authority of the above-mentioned Commissary-General and Fiscal is solely to be acknowledged as legal during the absence of the administrator (Assessore).

The Pro-Minister,
(Signed) ANGELO GALLI.

No. 112.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, September 1, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to send you herewith for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter addressed by Commander A. C. Key, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Bulldog," to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, dated the 22nd of last month, relative to the state of affairs at Rome.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 112.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

(Extract.)

"Bulldog," Civita Vecchia, August 22, 1849.

THE proceedings of the French in Rome since my arrival at Civita Vecchia offer but little of interest.

General Oudinot has been recalled from the command of the army, which on his departure will devolve on General Rostolan, the next in seniority. It is General Oudinot's intention to proceed to Naples before his return to Paris, and it is said that he leaves Rome to-day.

The Triumvirate of Cardinals who now execute the temporal functions of the Pope, have shown so decided a tendency to return even to the system of Government which existed before the present Pope's election, that the Roman people are beginning to look on the French as their only hope, and their intercourse with them is gradually becoming more cordial.

The most obnoxious acts of the Ecclesiastical Triumvirate are, the decree reducing the value of the paper money, and the re-establishment on the ancient basis of the Inquisition and Vicar's Tribunal, which though nominally only for breaches of ecclesiastical law, are used to punish political offenders; and an order lately issued, to restore all property which formerly belonged to their establishments will render them as powerful as before. In fact the little that has been done since the return of the Papal authority does not show a symptom of a return to a Constitutional form of Government, or a relaxation of the old Gregorian ecclesiastical system.

I am informed that the detestation of the Cardinals and priests and a dread of their return to power is openly expressed by the Roman people of all classes; but they do not show any dislike to the restoration of the Pope's temporal authority, if unaccompanied by them, and of this His Holiness is kept in ignorance.

No. 113.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 4.)

(Extract.)

Naples, August 23, 1849.

IT is now stated as positive that the King and Queen of Naples will leave Gaeta for this capital about the 8th September, and that the Pope will also accompany them, but fix his residence at Portici for some time, after which he may visit Benevento; but all this is uncertain. No time is mentioned for the return of His Holiness to Rome.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 4.)

(Extract.)

Rome, August 26, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith proclamation from General Oudinot, dated 23rd August, announcing his recall; Proclamation from his successor, General Rostolan.

The tribunals of the Inquisition and of the Vicar-General are restored and acting; and an extraordinary Commission, as per notification herewith transmitted, has been appointed to proceed against all offenders, even those whose prosecutions were suspended by Pius IX.

Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

Proclamation of General Oudinot.

Romani,

1. L'ORDINE e la tranquillità non sono stati turbati un solo istante dal giorno che la vostra città fu occupata dall'armata Francese.

2. Il Governo Temporale del Sommo Pontefice vi è stato ristabilito coll'applauso universale.

3. Giusti ammiratori della disciplina de' nostri soldati, voi date loro in ogni circostanza, le prove di un affezione la di cui origine è del pari onorevole per essi e per voi.

4. L'accordo il più perfetto regna fra i militari d'ogni grado e la popolazione così in Roma come negli accantonamenti.

5. I nostri voti e le nostre speranze attendevano tali risultati.

6. Col preservarvi dalle reazioni politiche noi abbiamo nel tempo stesso corrisposto al nostro dovere ed ai nostri sentimenti.

7. Le vostre simpatie sono una ricompensa di cui conosciamo tutti il valore, e ch'io stimo singolarmente.

8. Sento nel cuore il bisogno di rinnovarvene l'assicurazione nel momento che la mia missione negli Stati Pontifici sta per cessare.

9. Rientrerò in Francia, vi conserverò sempre la memoria degli evidenti attestati di fiducia e di stima che mi avete dato.

10. Nessuno può sapere quel che gli è riservato nell'avvenire: ma conosco che i miei sentimenti per voi sono inalterabili.

11. Ringrazio la Provvidenza di avermi data una momentanea influenza sovra i vostri destini.

12. Io benedirò nuovamente il Cielo se pria che finisca la mia vita mi sarà permesso ancora di contribuire alla pros-

Habitans de Rome,

L'ORDRE et la tranquillité n'ont pas, vous le savez, été troublés un instant depuis que votre ville est occupée par l'armée Française.

Le Gouvernement Temporel du Souverain Pontife y a été rétabli aux acclamations générales.

Justes appréciateurs de la discipline de nos soldats, vous leur donnez en toute occasion, des preuves d'un attachement dont la source est également honorable pour eux et pour vous.

L'accord le plus parfait règne à Rome ainsi que dans les cantonnemens, entre les militaires de divers grades et les populations.

Ces résultats sont conformes à nos vœux et à nos espérances.

En vous préservant des réactions politiques, nous avons obéi à nos devoirs aussi bien qu'à nos sentimens.

Vos sympathies sont une récompense dont nous comprenons toute la valeur et que j'apprécie particulièrement.

J'éprouve le besoin de vous en réitérer l'assurance au moment où ma mission dans les Etats Pontificaux touche à sa fin.

Je vais rentrer en France. J'y conserverai toujours le souvenir des éclatans témoignages de confiance et d'estime que vous m'avez donnés.

Nul ne peut prévoir ce que l'avenir lui réserve: mais je sais que mes sentimens pour vous sont inaltérables.

Déjà j'ai remercié la Providence de m'avoir donné une influence momentanée sur vos destinées.

Je bénirai le Ciel de nouveau si avant la fin de ma vie, il me permet de contribuer encore à la prospérité et à la

perità e grandezza di un paese che ha
titoli potentissimi alla mia divozione ed
alla mia riconoscenza.

Roma, 23 Agosto, 1849.

Il Generale in Capo,
(Signé)

grandeur d'un pays qui a les plus puis-
sans droits à mon dévouement et à ma
reconnaissance.

Rome, le 23 Août, 1849.

LOUDINOT DE REGGIO.

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of Rome,

ORDER and tranquillity have not as you know been for a moment interrupted since the occupation of your city by a French army.

The temporal Government of the Sovereign Pontiff has been reestablished amidst general acclamation.

Duly appreciating the discipline of our soldiers, you afford them on all occasions proofs of attachment, the source of which is equally honourable to them and to yourselves.

The most perfect concord prevails in Rome as well as in our cantonments, between the soldiery of different ranks and the people.

These results are in conformity with our wishes and our expectations.

In preserving you from political reactions we have complied with our duty and also with our sentiments.

Your sympathies are a recompence of which we understand the full value, and which I especially appreciate.

At the time when my employment in the Pontifical States is drawing to a close I feel it necessary to repeat to you this assurance.

I am about to return to France. There I will always retain the recollection of the striking proofs of confidence and esteem which you have bestowed upon me.

No one can foresee what the future has in store for him, but I know that my sentiments towards you are unchangeable.

I thank Providence for having granted me a momentary influence over your destinies.

I shall again bless Heaven, if, before the end of my life, it allows me still further to contribute to the prosperity and the grandeur of a country which has the strongest claims on my devotion and on my gratitude.

Rome, August 23, 1849.

The General in chief,
(Signed) LOUDINOT DE REGGIO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

Proclamation of General Rostolan.

Romani!

1. DUE mesi indietro la vostra città languiva sotto la duplice oppressione del terrore e dell'anarchia.

2. Le truppe Francesi sono entrate in Roma. Esse non hanno veduto in voi che amici: l'ordine e la tranquillità sono stati ristabiliti, e bentosto la bandiera del Sommo Pontifice ha sventolato sulle mura della Capitale salutata da voi con entusiasmo come pegno di migliore avvenire.

3. Da quel tempo l'armata non ha cessato di dare l'esempio della moderazione, della giustizia, della generosità.

4. Questa condotta de' nostri soldati sarà per voi l'espressione la meno dubbia dei sentimenti e della simpatia

Habitans de Rome!

IL y a deux mois votre cité languissait sous la double oppression de la terreur et de l'anarchie.

Les troupes Françaises sont entrées dans Rome. Elles n'ont vu en vous que des amis: l'ordre et la tranquillité ont été rétablis, et bientôt le drapeau du Souverain Pontife a flotté sur les murs de la Capitale, salué par vos cris d'enthousiasme comme gage d'un meilleur avenir.

Depuis ce temps, l'armée n'a cessé de donner l'exemple de la modération, de la justice, de la générosité.

Cette conduite de nos soldats sera pour vous l'expression la moins équivoque des sentimens et des sympathies

P

della Francia per il Sommo Pontefice e per la popolazione degli Stati Romani.

5. Chiamato oggi al comando in capo dell'armata, io mi faccio una gloria di continuare la nobile impresa da lei così bene cominciata.

6. Nell'esercizio delle mie funzioni di Governatore di Roma io ho potuto apprezzare l'amore che nutrite per il vostro Sovrano, ed il rispetto che avete per le sue virtù. Io ho potuto conoscere le vostre speranze. I miei sforzi saranno incessantemente diretti a realizzare i vostri voti. Il mio più bel titolo di gloria sarà quello di essere stato prescelto a continuare l'opera benevola, che il Governo Francese ha intrapresa per la felicità e prosperità vostra.

Roma, 24 Agosto, 1849.

de la France pour le Souverain Pontife et pour le peuple des Etats Romains.

Appelé aujourd'hui au commandement en chef de l'armée, je me glorifie d'avoir à continuer la noble tâche si bien commencée par elle.

Pendant la durée de mes fonctions comme Gouverneur de Rome, j'ai pu apprécier l'amour que vous portez à votre Souverain, le respect que vous avez pour ses vertus. J'ai pu connaître vos désirs, vos espérances. Mes efforts tendront sans cesse à la réalisation de vos vœux. Mon plus beau titre de gloire sera d'avoir été choisi pour poursuivre l'œuvre de bienveillance que le Gouvernement Français a entreprise pour votre bonheur et votre prospérité.

Rome, le 24 Août, 1849.

Il Generale in Capo,
(Firmato) ROSTOLAN.

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of Rome,

TWO months ago your city was languishing under the twofold oppression of terror and of anarchy.

The French troops entered Rome. They saw in you only friends; order and tranquillity were restored, and presently the standard of the Sovereign Pontiff waved over the walls of the capital, saluted by your enthusiastic cries as the pledge of a better futurity.

Since that time the army has not ceased to offer an example of moderation, of justice, and of generosity.

This conduct of our soldiers will manifest to you, in the least equivocal manner, the sentiments and the sympathies of France for the Sovereign Pontiff and for the people of the Roman States.

Called at the present time to the chief command of the army, I exult in having to carry on the noble work which it has so well commenced.

During the continuance of my functions as Governor of Rome I have been able to appreciate the love which you bear to your Sovereign, the respect which you entertain for his virtues. I have been able to know your hopes.

It will always be the object of my efforts to realize your wishes. My fairest claim to glory will be that I have been chosen to carry out the work of benevolence which the French Government has undertaken for your happiness and your prosperity.

Rome, August 24, 1849.

The General in chief,
(Signed) ROSTOLAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 114.

Notification of the Government Commission respecting proceedings against offenders.

LE enormità dei delitti ed attentati commessi principalmente contro la nostra santa religione ed i suoi ministri, contro la maestà del Sovrano, e contro la pubblica e privata sicurezza, in particolare durante l'epoca luttuosa della ribellione e della sovversione di ogni ordine pubblico negli Stati della Chiesa, e maggiormente in questa capitale, reclama altamente tutta l'attenzione del Governo. Continue e fondate sono le querele che da ogni parte si sollevano, perchè tuttora impuniti rimangono cotali misfatti, mentre in molti casi anche gravissimi o non si è affatto proceduto da verun tribunale, o non si è portato

mai a termine il giudizio. Infiniti sono stati i danni che ne sono derivati, e tuttavia ne derivano all'ordine pubblico, alla morale, ed agl'interessi de' privati, nè senza una manifesta violazione di giustizia si potrebbe lasciar più a lungo di ripararli. A quest' effetto la Commissione governativa di Stato ordina quanto siegue.

E istituita una Commissione per la direzione de' processi da iniziarsi o da proseguirsi a carico degli autori e de' complici de' delitti ed attentati suddetti, composta d'imparziali e sperimentati giureconsulti. Questa Commissione prevalendosi dell' opera di abili processanti farà riassumere e compire speditamente i processi giacenti od incompleti, ed iniziare con pari sollecitudine quei che non furono ancora introdotti.

Il Ministro dell' Interno e di Polizia unitamente a quello di Grazia e Giustizia soprintenderanno per la parte che riguarda il rispettivo loro ufficio alla esatta esecuzione di quanto viene superiormente prescritto.

Roma, data dalla nostra residenza del Quirinale a dì 23 Agosto, 1849.

(Firmato)

G. CARD. DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARD. VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARD. ALTIERI.

(Translation.)

THE enormous crimes and offences committed chiefly against our holy religion and its ministers, against the majesty of the Sovereign, and against private and public safety, especially during the mournful period of the rebellion and of the subversion of all public order in the States of the Church, and, above all, in this capital, loudly call for all the attention of the Government. Constant and well-founded complaints arise on all sides, because these misdeeds remain unpunished; while in many cases, and those most serious, either they have not been prosecuted before any court, or the trial has not been carried to a termination. This has given rise and still gives rise to very serious injury to public order and to morality, and to the interests of individuals, and it is not possible to delay the remedy any longer without a manifest violation of justice. With this object the Governing Commission of State orders as follows:

A Commission is instituted for the management of the trials which are to be begun or continued against persons guilty of the above crimes and offences and their accomplices, to be composed of impartial and experienced lawyers. This Commission, availing itself of the aid of skilful practitioners, shall cause pending and incomplete suits to be resumed and speedily completed, and with like diligence shall initiate such as are not yet commenced.

The Minister of the Interior and of Police, together with the Minister of Grace and Justice, shall, in the part which appertains to their office respectively, see to the exact execution of what is above directed.

Rome, given at our residence in the Quirinal, August 23, 1849.

(Signed)

G. CARD. DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARD. VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARD. ALTIERI.

No. 115.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston—(Received September 12.)

My Lord,

Naples, September 3, 1849.

GENERAL OUDINOT, who has been staying for a few days at Naples, embarked this morning on board the French steamer of war "Labrador," which will convey him to Marseilles on his way to Paris.

The General, on leaving Rome, had proceeded to Gaeta for the purpose of urging the Pope to return to Rome and take upon himself the Government of the Papal States, instead of entrusting it to a Commission.

The General however failed in persuading His Holiness to adopt this course. He then came on to Naples, where a steamer was waiting for him to take him back to France.

The Pope and Their Sicilian Majesties are expected to leave Gaeta tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Portici, where the Pope will take up his residence for the present in the royal palace which has been prepared for the reception of himself and suite. Their Majesties will take up their residence at Naples, and will be present to assist at the ceremony of the "Piedigrotta," which takes place annually on the 8th of September, and for which preparations are now making.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

No. 116.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Addington.

Sir,

Admiralty, September 13, 1849.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Viscount Palmerston, a copy of a letter from Commander Key, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bulldog," dated the 1st instant, relating to the state of affairs in the Roman States.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 116.

Commander Key to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.

(Extract.)

Rome, September 1, 1849.

SINCE the transfer of the command of the French troops to General Rostolan, more cordiality is visible in the intercourse between his soldiers and the Romans. This is attributed in a great measure to a letter addressed by the President of the French Republic to M. Ney, the Envoy of France at Gaeta. This letter, at the request of the Cardinals, has not been published, but its contents are generally known. It is interesting, being the first document which has emanated from the French Government in which their intentions regarding the Papal States are intelligibly expressed. The General-in-chief has likewise personally gained the confidence of the Roman people, by assuming a higher tone in his communications with the Papal Government, and by having when inspecting the prisons, insisted on the release of several persons who were in confinement for slight political offences. He has stated in a late proclamation, that he is making arrangements for a "more complete occupation" of Rome than was first contemplated, and it does not appear that the withdrawal of any part of the army will take place.

The Spaniards are retiring towards the Neapolitan frontier. A detachment of 4000 men have been until lately quartered at and in the neighbourhood of Rieti, and others at the principal towns between that place and Velletri. It is said that they now intend to establish their head-quarters at Frosinone.

No. 117.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord,

Naples, September 8, 1849.

HIS Holiness the Pope left Gaeta on the morning of the 4th instant, accompanied by His Majesty the King of Naples, on board the steamer "Tancredi," and arrived at Portici at about 2 o'clock of the same afternoon.

Her Majesty the Queen followed in another steamer with the royal children, but proceeded directly to the Royal Palace at Naples, where the King joined her after having conducted the Pope to Portici.

The sailing-vessels of the Spanish squadron had left Gaeta previously and were anchored near Portici to salute the Pope on his arrival.

The Spanish steamers, together with the French steamer "Vauban," left Gaeta at the same time with the "Tancredi," and attended on the Pope during the passage.

The Papal flag was hoisted on the steamer which carried His Holiness, and on passing the ships of war and the forts was saluted by them. Her Majesty's ship "Prince Regent" being the first that was passed, began the salute, and the Pope and the King expressed themselves gratified with the attention.

On the 6th instant the Pope came to Naples, and performed mass at the cathedral, after which he gave his benediction to the people assembled in front of the church.

On the 7th instant the Pope received at Portici the members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Court of Rome, and afterwards those accredited to this Court who had expressed their desire to pay their compliments to him on his arrival in the vicinity of Naples.

His Holiness appeared much pleased with the attention, and expressed his satisfaction at the beauty and comfort of the residence which had been provided for him by His Sicilian Majesty.

His Holiness, before leaving Gaeta, conferred upon Her Majesty the Queen the gift of the Golden Rose, which was presented to Her by Monsignor Stella, appointed for that purpose, in the private oratory of the Royal residence at Gaeta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

No. 118.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 26.)

(Extract.)

Naples, September 17, 1849.

THE Pope came into Naples yesterday morning, and after performing mass in the Chapel Royal, appeared at 12 o'clock on the balcony of the Palace, attended by some of the Cardinals and other ecclesiastics, when he gave his benediction to the people assembled in the large area in front of the Palace. After the ceremony was over, Their Sicilian Majesties appeared also, and as well as His Holiness were cheered by a number of persons in front of the Palace. No soldiers were present on the occasion, and order was preserved by the police.

Previous to the ceremony a pistol went off accidentally, but without doing mischief. The person upon whom it was found was immediately conveyed to prison, as was also another individual upon whom a hand grenade was found. It is difficult to understand the object which these persons had in carrying these offensive weapons, as from the position of the parties and their distance from the balcony, no injury could have been inflicted on His Holiness or the Royal party.

No confusion occurred, and after the ceremony was over the multitude retired in the most orderly manner.

No. 119.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 1.)

(Extract.)

Rome, September 20, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith translation of a proclamation issued by Pius IX, dated 12th September, 1849, in which His Holiness communicates to his subjects his intentions towards them, and the notification from the Cardinals representing His Holiness.

Inclosure 1 in No. 119.

Notification of the Government Commission.

LA Santità di nostro Signore mossa all'aspetto delle circostanze da cui rimane attenuata in parecchi de' suoi amatissimi sudditi la reità da essi contratta nel partecipare alle turbolenze politiche, le quali tanto afflissero di recente gli Stati Pontificj, e desiderosa di mostrare sempre più la benignità dell' animo suo veramente paterno, usando del suo pieno potere a beneficio di tanti traviati, forse più sedotti che seduttori, ci ha ordinato di render noto nell' Augusto suo nome quanto si è degnata disporre in analogia all' Articolo 6 del sovrano suo motu-proprio dato da Napoli il 12 del corrente.

In esecuzione pertanto dei venerati comandi della Santità Sua ci rendiamo solleciti di pubblicare, a termini della espressaci mente sovrana, le seguenti disposizioni.

A coloro che presero parte alla testè cessata rivoluzione negli Stati Pontificj è concesso per degnazione sovrana, il perdono in quanto alla pena che sarebbe loro dovuta in conseguenza dei delitti politici di cui si sono resi responsabili.

Da questa grazia sono esclusi

I Membri del Governo Provvisorio :

I Membri dell' Assemblea Costituente che hanno preso parte alle deliberazioni dell' Assemblea stessa :

I Membri del Triumvirato e del Governo della Repubblica :

I Capi de' Corpi Militari :

Tutti quelli che avendo goduto del beneficio dell' amnistia altra volta accordata da Sua Santità, mancando alla data parola di onore hanno partecipato agli passati sconvolgimenti negli Stati della Santa Sede :

Coloro i quali oltre i delitti politici si resero responsabili di delitti comuni contemplati dalle vigenti leggi penali.

Col presente perdono non s'intende assicurare la permanenza negl' impieghi governativi, provinciali e municipali, a tutti quelli che per la loro condotta nelle trascorse vicende se ne fossero resi immeritevoli. Questa riserva è applicabile ai militari ed impiegati d'ogni arma.

Dalla nostra residenza al Quirinale, questo dì 18 Settembre, 1849.

(Firmato)

G. CARD. DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.

L. CARD. VANNICELLI CASONI.

L. CARD. ALTIERI.

(Translation.)

HIS Holiness our Lord being moved by a consideration of the circumstances which in the case of many of his beloved subjects palliate the wickedness of their participation in the political disturbances which have recently so deeply afflicted the Pontifical States, and always more and more anxious to display the benignity of his truly paternal heart, employing his full-power for the good of so many erring persons, perhaps rather misled than misleading, has commanded us to make known in his august name, what he has vouchsafed to determine in reference to Article 6 of his sovereign motuproprio dated at Naples the 12th instant.

In pursuance, therefore, of the venerated commands of His Holiness, we hasten to publish, as declared to us in his sovereign resolutions, the following regulations :—

The beneficence of the Sovereign grants pardon to those who took part in the revolution of the Pontifical States, now ceased, so far as relates to the punishments which would be due to them in consequence of the political offences for which they have become responsible.

From this pardon the following persons are excluded :—

The members of the Provisional Government ;

The members of the Constituent Assembly who have taken part in the deliberations of the said Assembly ;

The members of the Triumvirate and of the Government of the Republic ;

The heads of the military bodies ;

All those who, having enjoyed the benefit of the amnesty formerly granted by His Holiness, ~~violating their word of honour given,~~ have shared in the late disturbances in the Holy See ;

Those who, in addition to political crimes, have become responsible for ordinary offences within the jurisdiction of penal laws in force.

This pardon is not intended to assure a continuance in their administrative, provincial and municipal employments, to all those who may have, by their conduct in the passed events, rendered themselves unworthy of the same. This reservation is applicable to military and other functionaries of every kind.

From our residence in the Quirinal, this 18th day of September, 1849.

(Signed)

G. CARDINAL DELLA GENGA SERMATTEI.
L. CARDINAL VANNICELLI CASONI.
L. CARDINAL ALTIERI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 119.

Proclamation of Pope Pius IX.

Pius PP. IX, a' suoi amatissimi sudditi.

NON appena le valorose armi delle Potenze Cattoliche, le quali con vera ~~fida~~ devozione concorsero al ristabilimento della piena nostra libertà e indipendenza nel Governo dei temporali dominî della Santa Sede, vi liberarono da quella tirannide che in mille modi vi opprimeva, non solo innalzammo inni di ringraziamento al Signore, ma fummo eziandio solleciti di spedire in Roma una Commissione Governativa nella persona di tre ragguardevoli porporati affinchè in nostro nome riprendesse le redini del civile reggimento, e coll' ajuto di un ministero si avvisasse, per quanto le circostanze il comportassero, a prendere quelle provvidenze, che sul momento erano reclamate dal bisogno dell' ordine, della sicurezza e della pubblica tranquillità. E con egual sollecitudine ci occupammo a stabilire le basi di quelle istituzioni, che, mentre assicurassero a voi, dilettissimi sudditi, le convenienti larghezze, assicurassero insieme la nostra indipendenza, che abbiamo obbligo di conservare intatta in faccia all' universo. Laonde a conforto de' buoni che tanto meritano la nostra speciale benevolenza e considerazione; a disinganno de' tristi e degl' illusi, che si prevalsero delle nostre concessioni per rovesciare l'ordine sociale; a testimonianza per tutti di non aver noi altro a cuore se non la vostra vera e solida prosperità, di nostro moto proprio, certa scienza e con la pienezza della nostra autorità abbiamo risoluto di disporre quanto siegue.

Art. 1°. Viene istituito in Roma un Consiglio di Stato. Questo darà il suo parere sopra i progetti di legge prima che siano sottoposti alla sanzione sovrana; esaminerà tutte le quistioni più gravi di ogni ramo della pubblica amministrazione, sulle quali sia richiesto di parere da noi e dai nostri Ministri.

Un' apposita legge stabilirà le qualità e il numero dei Consiglieri, i loro doveri, le prerogative, le norme delle discussioni e quant' altro può concernere il retto andamento di sì distinto Consesso.

2. Viene istituita un Consulta di Stato per la Finanza. Sarà essa intesa sul preventivo dello Stato, e ne esaminerà i consuntivi, pronunciando su i medesimi le relative sentenze sindacatorie; darà il suo parere sulla imposizione dei nuovi dazi o diminuzione di quelli esistenti, sul modo migliore di eseguirne il riparto, su i mezzi più efficaci per far rifiorire il commercio, ed in genere su tutto ciò che riguarda gl' interessi del pubblico tesoro.

I Consultori saranno scelti da noi su note che ci verranno presentate dai Consigli provinciali. Il loro numero verrà fissato in proporzione delle provincie dello Stato. Questo numero potrà essere accresciuto con una determinata addizione di soggetti che ci riserbiamo di nominare.

Un' apposita legge determinerà le forme delle proposte dei Consultori, le loro qualità, le norme della trattazione degli affari e tutto ciò che può efficacemente e prontamente contribuire al riordinamento di questo importantissimo ramo di pubblica amministrazione.

3. La istituzione de' Consigli Provinciali è confermata. I Consiglieri saranno scelti da noi sopra liste di nomi proposti dai Consigli comunali.

Questi tratteranno gl' interessi locali della provincia; le spese da farsi a carico di essa e col di lei concorso: i conti preventivi e consuntivi dell' interna amministrazione: tale amministrazione poi sarà esercitata da una commissione amministrativa che verrà scelta da ciascun Consiglio Provinciale sotto la sua responsabilità.

Alcuni membri del Consiglio Provinciale saranno prescelti a far parte del Consiglio del Capo della provincia per coadiuvarlo nell' esercizio della vigilanza che gl' incombe su i Municipi.

Un' apposita legge determinerà il modo delle proposte, le qualità ed il numero de' Consiglieri per ogni provincia, e, prescritti i rapporti che debbono conservarsi fra le amministrazioni provinciali ed i grandi interessi dello Stato, stabilirà questi rapporti, et indicherà come fin dove si estenda su di quelle la superiore tutela.

4. Le rappresentanze e le amministrazioni municipali saranno regolate da più large franchigie che sono compatibili cogl' interessi locali dei comuni.

La elezione dei consiglieri avrà per base un esteso numero di elettori, avuto principalmente riguardo alla proprietà.

Gli eligibili, oltre le qualità intrinsecamente necessarie, dovranno avere un censo da determinarsi dalla legge.

I capi delle magistrature saranno scelti da noi e gli anziani dai capi delle provincie sopra terne proposte dai consigli comunali.

Un' apposita legge determinerà le qualità ed il numero dei consiglieri comunali, il modo di elezione, il numero dei componenti le magistrature: regolerà l'andamento dell' amministrazione coordinandola cogl'interessi delle provincie.

5. Le riforme ed i miglioramenti si estenderanno anche all' ordine giudiziario ed alla legislazione civile, criminale ed amministrativa. Una Commissione da nominarsi si occuperà del necessario lavoro.

6. Finalmente, propensi sempre per inclinazione del nostro cuore paterno alla indulgenza ed al perdono, vogliamo che si dia luogo ancor questa volta a tale atto di clemenza verso quei traviati che furono strascinati alla fellonia ed alla rivolta dalla seduzione, dalla incertezza e forse ancora dalla inerzia altrui. Avendo d'altronde presente ciò che reclamano la giustizia, fondamento dei regni, i diritti altrui manomessi o danneggiati, il dovere che c'incombe di tutelarvi dalla rinnovazione dei mali cui soggiaceste, e l'obbligo di sottrarvi dalle perniciose influenze de' corrompitori d'ogni moralee nemici della cattolica religione, che, fonte perenne d'ogni bene e prosperità sociale, formando la vostra gloria, vi distingueva per quella eletta famiglia favorita da Dio co' particolari suoi doni; abbiamo ordinato che sia a nostro nome pubblicata un' amnistia della pena incorsa da tutti coloro, i quali dalle limitazioni, che verranno espresse, non rimangano esclusi da questo beneficio.

Sono queste le disposizioni che pel vostro ben essere abbiamo creduto innanzi a Dio di dover pubblicare, e che, mentre sono compatibili con la nostra rappresentanza, appieno ci convincono poter produrre, fedelmente eseguite, quel buon risultato che forma l'onesto desiderio dei saggi. Il retto sentire di ognun di voi che anela maggiormente al bene in proporzione de' sofferti affanni ne porge a noi un' ampia guarentigia. Ma collochiamo principalmente tutta la nostra fiducia in Dio di quale, anche in mezzo al giusto suo sdegno, non dimentica la sua misericordia.

Datum Neapoli in suburbano Portici, die 12 Septembris, 1849, Pontificatus nostri 4.

PIUS PP. IX.

(Translation.)

Pius PP. IX, to his well-beloved subjects.

THE valiant armies of the Catholic Powers, which rushed with true filial devotion to the re-establishment of our full liberty and independence in the government of the temporal dominions of the Holy See, had no sooner freed you from the tyranny which oppressed you in a thousand ways, than we raised hymns of thanksgiving to the Lord, and lost no time in sending to Rome a Government Commission, consisting of three distinguished Cardinals to resume the reins of civil rule in our name, and, with the assistance of a Ministry to take such measures as were suited to the circumstances, and were immediately required for the preservation of order, safety, and public tranquillity.

With equal haste we occupied ourselves with establishing the basis of such institutions, as, whilst they might secure proper liberty to you, our well-beloved subjects, might also insure to us that independence which it is our duty to preserve intact before the universe. Therefore, to comfort the good who have so

well deserved our special benevolence and consideration, to undeceive the wicked and the deluded who made use of our concessions to overturn social order; and as a testimony to every one that we have nothing at heart more than your true and solid prosperity, we have resolved of our own will, certain knowledge, and in the fulness of our authority, to order as follows:

Article 1. A Council of State is instituted in Rome. It will give its opinion on proposed laws before they are submitted to the sovereign sanction, it will examine all the most important questions in every branch of public administration, upon which its opinion may be requested by us and by our Ministers.

A suitable law will determine the quality and the number of councillors, their duties, their prerogatives, the form of their discussions, and whatever else may concern the right operation of so distinguished an Assembly.

2. A Council of State for the Finances is instituted. It will be consulted with respect to the State Estimates, and will examine into the disbursements, concerning which it will make suitable reports as auditors: it will give its opinion with regard to the imposition of new taxes or the diminution of existing ones, the best mode of distributing them, the most efficacious means of restoring commercial prosperity and upon everything relative to the interest of the public treasury.

The Councillors will be chosen by us from lists presented by the Provincial Councils. Their number will be fixed in proportion to the provinces of the State. This number may be increased by a limited number of individuals whose nomination will be reserved to us.

A suitable law will determine the form of the proposals of the Councillors, their qualifications, the rules for their management of business, and everything which may efficaciously and speedily contribute to the reorganization of this most important branch of public administration.

3. The institution of Provincial Councils is confirmed. The Councillors will be chosen by us from lists of names proposed by the Communal Councils (municipalities). They will consider the local interests of the province; the expenses which are wholly or in part chargeable upon it, the estimates and disbursements of the internal administration, which shall be exercised by an administrative Commission chosen by each Provincial Council under its own responsibility.

Some members of the Provincial Council will be chosen to form part of the Council of the Head of the province, in order to assist him in his duty of watching over the Municipalities.

A fitting law will determine the manner of making propositions, the qualifications and the number of the councillors for each province, and having determined on the relations to be maintained between the provincial administrations and the grand interests of the State, it will establish these relations, and will determine the nature and extent of superior authority to be exercised over them.

4. The Municipal representations and administrations will be regulated by the most extended franchise compatible with the local interests of the communes. The election of the councillors will have for basis an extensive number of electors, regard being principally paid to property. Persons to be elected (in addition to their personal qualification) must have an amount of property to be established by the law.

The heads of the magistracy will be chosen by us, and the ancients by the heads of the provinces, from lists of three names proposed by the Communal Councils.

A fitting law will determine the requisites and number of the Communal councillors, the mode of election, and the number of the magistrates, and will regulate the course of administration with respect to the interests of the province.

5. The reforms and ameliorations will extend also to judicial order, and civil, criminal, and administrative legislation. A commission will be named to undertake this necessary work.

6. Finally, inclined as we always are by the disposition of our paternal heart to indulgence and pardon, we desire that an act of clemency may once more be practised in favour of those misguided people who were led into crime and revolt by the seductions, the uncertainty, and perhaps too by the inaction of others.

Considering, on the other hand, what is required by justice, the foundation of kingdoms, remembering the rights of others assailed or injured, our duty to protect you from a renewal of the evils to which you have been subject, and to withdraw you from the pernicious influence of the corruptors of morality and the enemies of the Catholic religion, which as a lasting fount of every good and all social prosperity, formed your glory and distinguished you as the elect family favoured by God with his peculiar gifts, we have commanded that an amnesty be published in our name, remitting the punishment incurred by all those who are not excluded from such a benefit by limitations which will be made known.

Such are the dispositions which for your welfare we have thought it our duty before God to publish, and whilst they are compatible with our representation, will, we are fully convinced, if faithfully executed, produce that good result which forms the honest wish of good men. The right feeling of every one of you who desires welfare in proportion to the sufferings he has gone through, affords us ample guarantees that it will be so. But we principally place our trust in God, who, even in the midst of his just wrath, is not unmindful of his mercy.

Dated at Portici, near Naples, September 12, 1849, the 4th year of our Pontificate.

(Signed) PIUS P. IX.

No. 120.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 16.)

(Extract.)

Florence, October 6, 1849.

ALTHOUGH any report that I may make to your Lordship on the state of affairs at Rome has the disadvantage of resting on hearsay intelligence, yet having seen Romans of high rank as well as travellers lately arrived from thence, and finding that their accounts agree unfortunately but too well in an unfavourable representation of the aspect of things in general in the Roman States, I do not hesitate to communicate to your Lordship these accounts.

It is universally represented to me that the greatest discontent prevails at Rome, and although the character of the Pope, so remarkable for personal piety, is respected, yet all enthusiasm and even interest in his cause has ceased to exist.

This indifference has greatly augmented since the arrival of the Cardinals who now form the governing Junta at Rome. Every act of theirs has shown the strongest tendency to retrograde principles and to the adoption of the abuses of the old priestly rule. The Inquisition has been restored for clerical offences in all its former power. Little hope is entertained of the adoption of any useful reforms in the government of the Legations.

This is a melancholy prospect of the future. No immediate remedy seems at hand. The Pope is now undoubtedly swayed by entirely opposite principles to those formerly entertained by him. From being too hasty and energetic a reformer he is supposed to have become opposed to any changes, and to countenance the ancient hierarchical absolutism.

Many of the Catholic clergy in this country look forward with apprehension to the ulterior effects of this state of things on the interests of their religion, and do not hesitate to express this opinion.

No. 121.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 27.)

(Extract.)

Rome, November 17, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to report to Lordship that the Neapolitan refugees who have resided here for some months, have been sent out of the country.

No. 122.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 1.)

(Extract.)

Florence, November 23, 1849.

MY news from Rome to-day is very unsatisfactory with reference to the intentions of His Holiness, who appears to have deferred for the present all idea of returning to Rome. The state of affairs in France is given as a reason for the Pope's plans.

No. 123.

Mr. Freeborn to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 7.)

(Extract.)

Rome, November 24, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a proclamation addressed to the Romans by the late French Commander-in-chief, General Rostolan.

I also transmit herewith an order of the day dated 20th instant, addressed by General Baraguey d'Hilliers to the French troops.

Inclosure 1 in No. 123.

Proclamation issued by General Rostolan.

Habitans de Rome,

Rome, le 20 Novembre, 1849.

LE Gouvernement Français m'accorde le rappel que j'ai sollicité, et je remets aujourd'hui le commandement de l'armée à M. le Général de Division Baraguey d'Hilliers, envoyé pour me remplacer. En arrivant parmi vous comme Gouverneur de Rome, j'ai pris l'engagement de vous soustraire à la violence et à l'anarchie qui pesaient sur vous. J'ai la satisfaction, en quittant la capitale, d'y laisser l'autorité du Souverain Pontife rétablie, l'ordre raffermi, les personnes protégées, les lois respectées. Mon but a été atteint.

Votre amour pour le Souverain Pontife, votre reconnaissance envers l'armée, ont rendu ma tâche facile. Il m'est doux d'espérer que vous en serez bientôt récompensés, et que vous touchez au terme d'une pénible anxiété. Quant à moi, le temps que j'ai passé parmi vous, le bien auquel j'ai pu concourir, les témoignages d'estime que j'ai recueillis, seront les plus précieux souvenirs de ma longue carrière. Mes vœux les plus ardens accompagneront mon successeur dans l'accomplissement de la mission que lui est confiée. Je n'ai plus d'autre ambition que de les voir se réaliser.

Le Général en chef,
(Signé) ROSTOLAN.

(Translation.)

Inhabitants of Rome,

Rome, November 20, 1849.

THE French Government grants me the recall which I have solicited, and I this day yield the command of the army to the General of Division, Baraguey d'Hilliers, who has been sent hither to take my place. On my arrival amongst you as Governor of Rome, I undertook to deliver you from the violence and anarchy which weighed you down. I have the satisfaction, in quitting the capital, to leave the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff re-established in it, order consolidated, persons protected, laws respected. My object has been attained.

Your love for the Sovereign Pontiff—your gratitude to the army—have rendered my task an easy one. I indulge in the sweet hope that you will soon receive your recompense, and that you approach the conclusion of your painful anxiety. As for me, the time which I have passed amongst you, the good which I have been able to aid in effecting, the testimonials of esteem which I have received, will be the most precious souvenirs in my long career. My most ardent vows will accompany my successor in the accomplishment of the mission entrusted to him, and my only ambition will be to see them realized.

(Signed) ROSTOLAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 123.

Order of the Day addressed to the French Troops by General Baraguey d'Hilliers.

Soldats,

Rome, le 20 Novembre, 1849.

VOUS êtes les dignes enfans de cette Armée d'Italie dont la gloire fut immense.

Vous avez triomphé de l'anarchie par votre courage. Vous étonnez les populations Romaines par votre discipline.

La France est fière de vous. Votre tâche n'est pas accomplie, mais la patience ne vous manquera pas plus que la valeur ne vous a fait défaut ; ce sont les gages de succès.

— Appelé à l'honneur de vous commander, je vous demande d'avoir confiance en moi, comme j'ai confiance en vous, et si, contre toute attente, vous aviez encore à lutter pour la gloire de votre pays, je vous retrouverais, j'en suis certain, ce que vous avez été sous les murs de Rome.

Payons un juste tribut d'éloges au brave et digne Général que vous perdez, sa brillante valeur dans les combats, son noble caractère sont appréciés du Président de la République, si jaloux de la gloire de la France et de l'honneur de ses armes.

Le Général Commandant-en-chef,
(Signé) BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS.

(Translation.)

Soldiers,

Rome, November 20, 1849.

YOU are the worthy children of that Army of Italy whose glory was immense.

You have triumphed over anarchy by your courage. You astonish the Roman people by your discipline.

France is proud of you. Your task is not accomplished, but your patience will be equal to your courage ; this is the pledge of success.

Summoned to the honour of commanding you, I demand your confidence, as I grant you mine ; and if, contrary to all expectation, you should again have to contend for the glory of your country, I would again find you, I am certain, what you have been under the walls of Rome.

Let us pay a just tribute of commendation to the brave and worthy General whom you are losing ; his brilliant valour in the fight, his noble character, are appreciated by the President of the Republic, who is so jealous for the glory of France and for the honour of her arms.

The General Commanding in chief,
(Signed) BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS.

No. 124.

The Hon. W. Temple to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 20.)

My Lord,

Naples, December 11, 1849.

THE Spanish troops have embarked at Terracina and have evacuated the Roman States in conformity with the decision of the Spanish Government.

M. de Courcelles left Naples for Rome on the 3rd instant, on his return to Paris, the state of his health not having allowed him to embark in the same steamer which conveyed General Rostolan to Toulon.

General Baraguey d'Hilliers is about to leave Naples to resume the command of the French forces in the Roman States ; but it does not appear that the Pope has fixed any period for his return to his capital.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. TEMPLE.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CONDITION OF PROTESTANTS

IN

TURKEY.

1841—1851.

*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their Address of
March 27, 1851.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.			SUBJECT.	Page
1.	To Viscount Ponsonby.. ..	Feb. 8, 1841	Protestant Church at Jerusalem ..	1
2.	Chevalier Bunsen	July 15,	Wishes of King of Prussia as to Pro- testants in Turkey	2
3.	To Viscount Ponsonby.. ..	26,	As to the Recognition of Protestants in Turkey	5
4.	To Chevalier Bunsen	30,	Copy of despatch to Lord Ponsonby of July 26	5
5.	Viscount Ponsonby	Sept. 8,	Hopes to get Firman for Church ..	5
6.	"	15,	Fears Porte will not grant the Firman	5
7.	"	Oct. 7,	Refusal of Firman for Church ..	7
8.	Mr. Bankhead	11,	Viscount Ponsonby's note to Porte of October 11	8
9.	"	Nov. 17,	Hopes of getting a Firman	8
10.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	Mar. 20, 1843	To apply for permission to build a Church at Jerusalem	8
11.	Earl of Westmorland	29,	Prussian Minister will co-operate with Sir Stratford Canning respecting Church	9
12.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	April 5,	Prussian Minister will co-operate with him	9
13.	Sir Stratford Canning	18,	No progress in obtaining Firman ..	10
14.	"	May 1,	Communication with Prussian Mi- nister and Sarim Effendi	10
15.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	Oct. 4,	To make a fresh application to the Porte respecting Jerusalem build- ings	10
16.	Sir Stratford Canning	Dec. 1,	As to steps to be taken with the Porte	11
17.	Earl of Westmorland	Jan. 10, 1844	Communications with Prussian Go- vernment respecting Church ..	11
18.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	20,	Copy of Lord Westmorland's des- patch of January 10	12
19.	Sir Stratford Canning	16,	Conversation with Rifaat Pasha ..	12
20.	"	Feb. 1,	Note and Memorandum sent to Rifaat Pasha	12
21.	"	May 3,	The Porte has referred to Pasha of Seyda. Protestant burial-ground at Jerusalem	18
22.	Consul Wood	Mar. 23,	Secession of Hasbeyans from Greek Church	14
23.	"	May 29,	Hasbeyan Protestants	18
24.	"	July 5,	Violence used towards Hasbeyan Protestants	18
25.	"	Aug. 3,	Steps taken in behalf of Hasbeyan Protestants	20
26.	Consul-General Rose to Sir Stratford Canning	July 25,	Respecting Hasbeyan Protestants	26
27.	To Consul-General Rose ..	Sept. 19,	Instructions with reference to the late conversions in Hasbeya ..	28
28.	To Consul Wood	19,	Instructions with reference to the conversions in Hasbeya ..	28
29.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	20,	Instructions to Colonel Rose and Mr. Wood	29
30.	Consul Wood	11,	Communications with Patriarch respecting converts	29
31.	"	Oct. 9,	Communication to Pasha respecting converts	32

No.			SUBJECT.	Page
32.	Consul-General Rose	Oct. 28, 1844	His proceedings in respect to Hasbeyan converts	34
33.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	Dec. 20,	Communications with Russian Government respecting religious differences in Hasbeya	35
34.	Mr. Buchanan	10,	Conversation with Count Nesselrode	35
35.	Consul-General Rose	Jan. 9, 1845	Capudan Pasha's interference to prevent oppression of converts ..	36
36.	Consul Wood	Dec. 19, 1844	Commission sent to Hasbeya ..	36
37.	To Consul Wood	Feb. 20, 1845	Not to interfere in questions connected with missionary operations	37
38.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	Mar. 20,	Memorial respecting Church at Jerusalem	37
39.	Mr. Buchanan	18,	Has communicated to Count Nesselrode instructions to Mr. Wood ..	40
40.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	April 5,	Copy of Mr. Buchanan's despatch of March 16	40
41.	Sir Stratford Canning	17,	Receipt of instructions respecting Church at Jerusalem	40
42.	" "	May 20,	Interview with Shekib Effendi respecting Church	40
43.	" "	Sept. 3,	Memorandum from the Porte ..	41
44.	" "	16,	Copy of Firman for the Church ..	41
45.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	Oct. 6,	Satisfaction at his success in regard to the Firman	42
46.	Sir Stratford Canning	Mar. 18, 1846	Measures of the Patriarch towards dissident Armenians	43
47.	" " " "	18,	Persecution of the Armenians ..	44
48.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	April 6,	To communicate with Patriarch respecting persecution of Armenians	46
49.	Sir Stratford Canning	May 17,	Steps taken in favour of the Armenian dissidents	47
50.	To Sir Stratford Canning ..	June 6,	Satisfaction at his success in behalf of Armenians	51
51.	Sir Stratford Canning	July 20,	Protestant Armenians have declared themselves a separate Church ..	51
52.	To the Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	Sept. 21,	Memorial from Free Church of Scotland	55
53.	The Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	Oct. 10,	Steps to be taken in favour of Armenians	56
54.	" " " "	19,	Communication with the Porte and from American missionaries respecting the Armenians ..	61
55.	To the Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	Nov. 11,	To interfere in behalf of the Armenian Protestants	64
56.	The Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	2,	Favourable disposition of Porte towards the Armenians	64
57.	" " " "	Jan. 2, 1847	Memorandum from Porte respecting Armenians	65
58.	To the Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	Feb. 1,	To thank Porte for measures in favour of the Armenians ..	66
59.	To Chevalier Bunsen	9,	Copy of Memorandum respecting Armenians	66
60.	Chevalier Bunsen	22,	Answer respecting the Porte's Memorandum	67
61.	To the Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	Mar. 22,	To concert with Prussian Minister measures in behalf of the Armenians	70
62.	The Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	15,	Vizierial letter respecting Armenians at Nicomedia	70
63.	To the Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	April 3,	To press recognition of Armenian Protestants	71
64.	" " " "	3,	For report on tenets of Armenian Protestants	71
65.	The Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	18,	Communications with Porte respecting Armenian and Hasbeyan Protestants	72
66.	" " " "	19,	Despatch from Aali Effendi to Prince Callimachi respecting Armenians	76
67.	To Lord Cowley	May 7,	To thank Porte for instructions in favour of Hasbeyan Protestants ..	78
68.	The Hon. H. R. Wellesley ..	3,	Letter from Armenians. Communications with Porte	78
69.	To Lord Cowley	27,	Approving his language to the Porte	80
70.	Lord Cowley	June 30,	Report on religious tenets of Armenian Protestants	80

No.				SUBJECT.	Page
71. Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	Nov. 19, 1847	Vizierial letter in favour of Armenian Protestants	85
72. To Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	Dec. 13,	Satisfaction at Vizierial letter	87
73. Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	1,	Vizierial letters sent to provinces in favour of Protestants	87
74. To Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	Jan. 4, 1848	Letters from Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, and Chevalier Bunsen	87
75. Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	Dec. 16, 1847	Instruction to Consuls respecting Protestants	88
76. To Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	Jan. 12, 1848	Approving instruction to Consuls	90
77. Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	Dec. 29, 1847	Communications with American Missionaries and Protestants. Despatch from Trebizond	90
78. Consul Wood .. ..	..	..	Jan. 8, 1848	Protestants in Hasbeya	93
79. Lord Cowley .. ..	..	..	Feb. 16,	Despatch from Erzeroom respecting Protestants	96
80. Mr. Alison .. ..	..	..	April 2,	Despatch from Consul at Brussa	96
81. Sir Stratford Canning .. ..	..	..	Nov. 18, 1850	Application to Porte in favour of Protestants	97
82. To Sir Stratford Canning .. ..	..	..	Dec. 11,	Approving the above	100
83. Sir Stratford Canning .. ..	..	..	Nov. 26,	Firman in favour of Protestants	101
84. To Sir Stratford Canning .. ..	..	..	Dec. 24,	Satisfaction at Firman	102
85. Sir Stratford Canning .. ..	..	..	Jan. 3, 1851	Thanks from Protestants	102
86. To Sir Stratford Canning .. ..	..	..	23,	Satisfaction at the above	104

Correspondence respecting the Condition of Protestants in Turkey.

No. 1.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 8, 1841.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency a copy of a letter from Sir Thomas Baring, from which it would appear that the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews having been made acquainted in 1837 with the failure of your Excellency's endeavours to obtain the formal sanction of the Porte to the erection of a Protestant chapel at Jerusalem, adopted a suggestion which I made to them at the time, and acquired the means of celebrating religious worship at Jerusalem without exposing themselves to the interference of the Turkish authorities. The Society now wish that advantage should be taken of the present state of affairs in the Levant to obtain from the Porte a formal assent to the establishment of a Protestant chapel at Jerusalem, and to the registration of such chapel in the name of the Rev. J. Nicolayson, on behalf of the Society.

There can be no doubt that a compliance by the Porte with this request would afford very great pleasure to the public in this country, for there is a strong and general feeling here, which is becoming daily more and more prevalent, that considering the deep obligations conferred upon the Porte by Christian Powers during the last twelve months, the Porte ought to permit the Christian worship to be openly performed in the city of Jerusalem.

I leave it to your Excellency's judgment and discretion to take such steps as you may think best calculated for the accomplishment of this object, but it is a matter in which Her Majesty's Government take a deep interest, and in which they are extremely anxious to succeed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Sir T. Baring to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Stratton Park, Winchester, February 1, 1841.

AS President of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, I have been requested by its Managers to again address your Lordship upon the subject of the Episcopal Chapel at Jerusalem.

If not in the recollection of your Lordship, it cannot fail to be still in the grateful remembrance of the whole body of the Society that upon an application made to your Lordship in the year 1837 to send out instructions to the British Resident at the Egyptian Court to obtain permission for the erection of a chapel and suitable buildings for the missionaries, it met with the most prompt and cordial acquiescence, and a despatch was immediately forwarded to Colonel Campbell, the then Consul-General at Alexandria, directing him to apply in the name of His Britannic Majesty's Government for the permission required. Your Lordship was at the same time pleased to inform me as President that instructions had likewise been transmitted to the British Ambassador at Constantinople to support the views of the Society in case of any difficulty arising from that quarter.

[153]

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From circumstances,—causes whereof will at once be apparent to your Lordship, and need not therefore be stated, as well as from some peculiarities in the Turkish law mentioned at the time, the plans of the Society failed of being carried into effect in the manner first contemplated; but, encouraged by your Lordship's advice, the Managers of the Society have continued to prosecute their design as far as the Turkish law would permit, and under the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, have now an ordained minister in the person of the Rev. J. Nicolayson, officiating at Jerusalem.

The Sultan's authority having through the success of the Allied Powers and your Lordship's instrumentality been re-established in Syria, and Jerusalem restored to the Ottoman Empire, the Society earnestly hope that your Lordship will be pleased, as a grateful acknowledgment to Providence for the success of your able negotiations, and the skill and intrepidity of the agency employed to carry the well-planned measures into effect, to promote the erection of a monument of national gratitude by interceding with the Porte, and by making use of the influence now in your hand, to procure a firman for the complete accomplishment of the object contemplated, and for the Sultan's permission to have the property registered in the name of the Rev. J. Nicolayson, to be held by him in behalf of the Society.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. BARING.

No. 2.

The Chevalier Bunsen to Viscount Palmerston.

Londres, ce 15 Juillet, 1841.

LE Soussigné, Envoyé Extraordinaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, en mission spéciale près la Cour Britannique, a été chargé du Roi son auguste maître, de faire à sa Seigneurie le Vicomte Palmerston, Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, la communication suivante.

Le Roi, mû par la position actuelle, nouvelle et unique dans l'histoire, des Puissances Chrétiennes vis-à-vis de la Porte Ottomane, désirant contribuer de sa part, de la manière la plus efficace et la plus durable, à l'amélioration permanente du sort des Chrétiens dans l'Empire Turc, et souhaitant en même temps de voir se resserrer toujours plus étroitement les liens d'amitié et de confiance entre les deux Couronnes et les nations soumises à leur sceptre, a résolu d'inviter, par l'envoi d'une mission spéciale, le Gouvernement Britannique à une union intime des deux Puissances, ayant un but tout pacifique, et un objet lié intimement avec les intérêts les plus chers et les plus sacrés des deux nations et de l'humanité en entier.

Ce but est principalement d'obtenir de la Porte Ottomane, par le moyen de négociations communes à Constantinople, la reconnaissance de l'Eglise Protestante en Turquie, comme d'une corporation religieuse, à l'instar des corporations existantes des Latins, des Grecs, des Arméniens, et d'autres semblables, de manière que les Chrétiens, sujets de la Porte, et résidens appartenant aux Eglises nationales des deux pays, soient autorisés à se constituer partout en communautés, et agir conformément à ce titre, c'est-à-dire, à acquérir des propriétés comme personnes morales, à bâtir des églises, à avoir des évêques et autres fonctionnaires ecclésiastiques, à recevoir ceux qui pourraient venir se joindre à eux, et en général de faire toutes les actions légales d'une société reconnue.

Cette reconnaissance mettrait donc les membres des deux Eglises nationales en Turquie simplement au pied des communautés Chrétiennes, qui, constituées en corps de nation, y jouissent déjà d'une telle reconnaissance légale : parité de position, également réclamée, dans le moment actuel, par la position politique et religieuse des deux grandes Puissances Protestantes en Europe, et par les dispositions générales du Hatti-Schérif de Gulhané et les arrangemens récents pour les communautés Chrétiennes existantes en Palestine et en Syrie.

La Palestine, au centre de laquelle l'église nationale de l'Angleterre possède déjà un établissement religieux naissant, est l'objet principal des soins

de Sa Majesté dans l'exécution du projet à laquelle elle invite le Gouvernement Britannique.

Mais il n'est pas du tout dans les intentions de Sa Majesté le Roi, de proposer en aucune manière des démarches ayant pour but de procurer à la communauté Protestante une part quelconque aux établissemens des autres églises Chrétiennes, et aux privilèges locaux, en possession desquels celles-ci se trouvent, comme nommément au Saint Sépulchre et aux autres lieux saints de la Palestine.

A côté de cette reconnaissance de la communauté Protestante, comme telle, Sa Majesté désire se joindre étroitement à l'Angleterre, pour assurer aux sujets des deux Couronnes en général, sans aucune distinction religieux, la véritable jouissance de cette protection des personnes et des propriétés, que le Hatti-Schérif de Gulhané promet également à tous les habitans de la Turquie, et à leur procurer toutes les facilités pour résider et se fixer dans le pays.

Sa Majesté, en laissant avec une confiance illimitée au Gouvernement Britannique le choix des moyens qu'il jugera les plus convenables pour atteindre ces objets, déclare d'avance qu'elle se joindra volontiers à toutes les mesures et démarches qui puissent seconder la négociation, et qui soient propres à élargir et à affermir la base de la protection des intérêts Chrétiens dans l'Empire Ottoman, et par cela même aider la cause de la véritable civilisation et le vrai bien-être de l'humanité.

Le principe d'une telle coopération admis, Sa Majesté attendra du Gouvernement Britannique la communication des instructions qu'il donnera à ce sujet à l'Ambassade Anglais près la Porte Ottomane, pour faire parvenir des ordres analogues à son Ministre à Constantinople.

Sa Majesté se plaît à espérer, que la proposition que par l'organe du Soussigné elle vient de faire au Gouvernement Britannique, proposition qui n'implique aucune demande de privilèges exclusifs ou de prérogatives, soit politiques ou religieuses, qui ne blesse les intérêts légitimes d'aucune autre Puissance et d'aucune autre confession Chrétienne, et qui promet les résultats les plus satisfaisans pour le développement paisible de la civilisation et pour les intérêts réunis de la science, de l'industrie et du commerce, enfin pour le maintien de la paix générale, condition de la jouissance de tous ces bienfaits, trouvera auprès du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique un accueil favorable, conforme aux sentimens de désintéressement, d'amitié et de confiance qui l'ont inspirée.

Le Soussigné s'estime heureux d'avoir été choisi par le Roi son auguste maître, à être l'organe d'une telle mission de paix et de confiance auprès de Sa Seigneurie le Vicomte Palmerston, au moment même où l'œuvre de la solution pacifique de la question Turque et de la pacification de l'Europe, basée sur le Traité à jamais mémorable du 15 Juillet, vient d'être couronnée d'un succès complet, et il saisit, &c.

(Signé) BUNSEN.

(Translation.)

London, July 15, 1851.

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of Prussia, on a special mission to the British Court, has been commanded by the King his august master to make the following communication to Viscount Palmerston, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The King, induced by the present attitude, both novel and singular in history, of the Christian powers towards the Ottoman Porte, and being desirous of contributing on his part in the most efficacious and lasting manner towards the permanent amelioration of the condition of the Christians in the Turkish Empire, and wishing at the same time to see still more closely cemented the ties of friendship and of confidence between the two Crowns and the nations subject to their sceptre, has determined by a Special Mission to invite the British Government to a close union of the two Powers, having solely a pacific object, and one intimately allied to the dearest and most sacred interests of the two nations, and of humanity in general.

This object is principally to obtain from the Ottoman Porte, by means of joint negotiations at Constantinople, the recognition of the Protestant Church

in Turkey as a religious corporation, similar to the existing corporations of Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and others of the same kind, so that Christians, subjects of the Porte and residents belonging to the National Churches of the two countries, may be authorized to form themselves everywhere into communities, and to act in conformity with this title; that is to say, to acquire property as persons duly recognized, to build churches, to have bishops and other ecclesiastical functionaries, to admit those who may seek to join them, and generally to perform all the legal acts of a recognized society.

This recognition, then, would place the members of the two National Churches in Turkey simply on the same footing as the Christian communities, which, constituted as national corporations, already enjoy there such a legal recognition; a similarity of position alike required in the present moment by the political and religious position of the two great Protestant Powers in Europe, and by the general dispositions of the Hatti-Scheriff of Gulhané, and the recent arrangements for Christian communities existing in Palestine and in Syria.

Palestine, in the centre of which the National Church of England already possesses a rising religious establishment, is the principal object of the solicitude of His Majesty in the execution of the project to which he invites the British Government.

But it is not at all the intention of His Majesty the King in any way to propose that steps should be taken with the object of acquiring for the Protestant community a share in the establishments of other Christian Churches, or in local privileges of which the latter may be in possession, as, for instance, the Holy Sepulchre, and other holy places in Palestine.

In addition to this recognition of the Protestant community, as such, His Majesty is desirous of associating himself closely with England, in order to secure to the subjects of the two Crowns in general, without any religious distinction, the true enjoyment of that protection of persons and properties which the Hatti-Scheriff of Gulhané promises equally to all the inhabitants of Turkey, and to procure for them all facilities for residing and settling in the country.

His Majesty, leaving with unlimited confidence to the British Government the choice of the means which it may judge best fitted for attaining these objects, declares beforehand that he will willingly unite in all measures and steps which may advance the negotiation, and which may be calculated to enlarge and strengthen the basis of the protection of Christian interests in the Ottoman Empire, and thus assist the cause of true civilization, and the real well-being of the human race.

The principle of such a co-operation admitted, His Majesty will await the communication of the instructions which the British Government shall give on this subject to the English Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, in order to convey similar instructions to his Minister at Constantinople.

His Majesty indulges the hope that the proposal which he has just made, through the medium of the Undersigned, to the British Government, a proposal which implies no demand for exclusive privileges or for prerogatives either political or religious; which does not wound the legitimate interests of any other Power or of any other Christian profession; and which promises the most satisfactory results for the peaceful development of civilization, and for the combined interests of science, of industry and of commerce; in short, for the maintenance of the general peace, a state of things requisite for the enjoyment of all these benefits; will be favourably received by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the sentiments of disinterestedness, of friendship, and of confidence which have inspired it.

The Undersigned considers himself fortunate in being chosen by the King his august master to be the organ of such a mission of peace and confidence to his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, at the very moment when the work of the pacific solution of the Turkish question, and of the pacification of Europe, founded upon the ever-memorable Treaty of the 15th of July, has just been crowned with complete success, and he has the honour, &c.

(Signed)

BUNSEN.

No. 3.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 26, 1841.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith a copy of a note which I have received from the Chevalier Bunsen, who has been sent to this country on a special mission by the King of Prussia, to explain His Majesty's views as to the means of improving the condition of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire, and to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government in procuring the recognition of the Protestant Church in Turkey.

I have to acquaint your Excellency that the Government of Her Majesty adopts with great earnestness the plan proposed by the King of Prussia, as detailed in the inclosed paper, for affording to European Protestants encouragement to settle and purchase land in the Turkish dominions; and for securing to Protestants, whether native subjects of the Porte or foreigners who have settled in Turkey, securities and protection similar to those which Christians of other denominations enjoy. I have therefore to instruct your Excellency to communicate immediately upon these matters with the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, and to take without delay, in concert with him, such steps as may appear to your Excellency and to the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires best calculated to obtain from the Porte arrangements by which these objects may be secured.

Her Majesty's Government feel great interest in this matter, and they hope and trust that your Excellency's negotiations thereupon may be successful.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to the Chevalier Bunsen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 30, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an instruction which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, communicating to his Excellency a copy of your note of the 15th instant, and instructing him to co-operate with the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople for the attainment of the objects therein referred to.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 5.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 30.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, September 8, 1841.

I EXPECT to succeed in obtaining a firman to authorize the erection of a Protestant church at Jerusalem. I will report, when the affair is terminated, the steps I have taken.

No. 6.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 8.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, September 15, 1841.

IN obedience to your instructions, I have had communication with his Excellency the Prussian Envoy, on the subject of establishing Protestant churches in this country; and his Excellency has had an interview with the

Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which he has been good enough to give me an account in a letter which I inclose for your information.

Since the above-mentioned interview took place, I have learned from others whom I employed to further the measure, that nothing more will be obtained than an unavowed permission from the Ottoman Ministers for us to build an English church at Jerusalem, and a promise that they (the Ministers) will order the Turkish authorities (including the Cadi) at Jerusalem not to oppose our erecting it, but on condition that the fabric shall be modest and unostentatious in appearance and dimensions, and not calculated to attract attention. I hope to have this promise in writing. The Porte will not, I fear, grant any firman.

If we do obtain these things, I am certain we shall ere long be enabled thereby to do all we can reasonably desire as to the establishment of Protestant churches generally.

I presume Her Majesty's Government would not attempt to force the will of the Porte on a matter connected with the religious feelings of the Turks.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Count Kænigsmark to Viscount Ponsonby.

M. le Vicomte,

Ce Dimanche, 12 Septembre.

JE sors dans ce moment de chez Rifaat Pacha, à qui j'ai parlé dans le sens que nous étions convenus hier sur l'affaire en question.

J'ai trouvé en général ce Ministre assez bien disposé. Il m'a dit en résumé, que la Porte ne s'était jamais mêlée des étrangers résidans dans l'Empire Ottoman, et qu'elle ne s'en mêlerait pas dorénavant, de sorte que les sujets Protestans des Puissances amies pourraient se livrer ici aussi bien aux pratiques de leur culte que le faisaient les Catholiques et Grecs étrangers, et que leurs cimetières, leurs hôpitaux, et leurs autres établissemens religieux seraient également respectés ; qu'il était contre les préceptes de la religion Musulmane de permettre ouvertement la construction de nouvelles églises ; mais en s'exprimant ainsi, Rifaat Pacha donnait à entendre que nous Protestans nous pourrions établir partout des chapelles dans ou à côté de nos hôtels d'Ambassade ou de Légation, dans ou à côté des habitations de nos Consuls et Agens, soit ici soit ailleurs.

Vû le petit nombre de Protestans qui se trouvent actuellement en Turquie, ces chapelles suffiraient certes pour le commencement.

Le Ministre Turc ajouta qu'il n'y avait pas jusqu'à présent des Rayas Protestans ; mais que si des familles Allemandes ou autres de ce rit voulaient émigrer en Turquie et devenir sujets de Sa Hautesse, ainsi que les Juifs d'Espagne l'avaient fait dans le temps, la Sublime Porte, à ce qu'il croyait, les recevrait volontiers et leur assurerait d'avance le libre exercice de leur culte et la jouissance entière des dispositions de la déclaration de Gulhané, et par conséquent la faculté de bâtir des églises, d'acheter des terrains, &c.

La solution de la question ainsi posée ne donnerait, en vérité, aux Cours d'Angleterre et de Prusse, que le droit d'une protection officieuse des églises Protestantes formées par des sujets Ottomans, mais à cette exception près, elle s'approcherait assez aux propositions que M. Bunsen a consignées dans la note qu'il a eu l'honneur de présenter le 15 Juillet à Lord Palmerston, et que sa Seigneurie a remis à votre Excellence par sa dépêche en date du 26 Juillet dernier.

(Translation.)

M. le Vicomte,

Sunday, September 12.

I AM just returned from Rifaat Pasha, to whom I spoke in the sense agreed upon by us yesterday, with respect to the matter in question.

I found that Minister, upon the whole, sufficiently well-disposed. He said to me, in a few words, that the Porte had never interfered with foreigners residing within the Ottoman Empire, and that it would not meddle with them for the future, so that the Protestant subjects of friendly Powers would be as free to practise their religion as were the Catholics and foreign Greeks ; and that their

burial-grounds, hospitals, and other religious establishments would be equally respected; that it was contrary to the precepts of the Mahometan religion openly to permit the construction of new churches; but whilst he thus expressed himself, Rifaat Pasha gave it to be understood that we Protestants are at liberty everywhere to establish chapels within or adjoining to the residences of the Embassy or Legation, within or adjoining to the houses of our Consuls and Agents, either here or elsewhere.

Considering the small number of Protestants who are at present in Turkey those chapels would certainly suffice for a beginning.

The Turkish Minister added that as yet there were no Protestant Rayas, but that if German families or others of that creed chose to emigrate to Turkey and to become subjects of His Highness, as the Spanish Jews had at one time done, the Sublime Porte, as he conceived, would willingly receive them, and would secure to them beforehand the free exercise of their religion and the complete enjoyment of the provisions of the Declaration of Gulhané, and consequently the right to build churches, to buy land, &c.

The question being settled in this manner would, in truth, only give to the Courts of England and of Prussia a right of protecting unofficially the Protestant churches established by Ottoman subjects, but with this exception, it would nearly meet the proposals which M. Bunsen has made in the note which he had the honour to present on the 15th of July to Lord Palmerston, and of which his Lordship forwarded a copy to your Excellency in his despatch dated the 26th of July last.

No. 7.

Viscount Ponsonby to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 1.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, October 7, 1841.

I HAD a final interview with Rifaat Pasha this day, at which I renewed all the arguments in support of the demand for permission to build a church at Jerusalem.

The Pasha will send me an official note on the 9th, containing his reply to what I have said on the subject, and containing the refusal of the demand.

The Ottoman Ministers are not personally adverse to what has been asked, but they are overruled by their fears of some Ulemas in the Council, having the Sheik-ul-Islam at their head.

I spoke very strongly to Rifaat. I pointed out to him the risk the Porte incurred of giving offence to Her Majesty's Government, by denying to them that which had been granted to others. I told him he was in error when he denied our right, and I claimed it not only on the grounds set forth in my official note, but specifically in addition in right of the most ancient of our capitulations. His Excellency did not exactly know the fact I alluded to, for which reason I will send another note inclosing the XVIIth Article of the Capitulation signed in the reign of Sultan Mehemed, which is as follows:

"XVIII. That all the capitulations, privileges, and articles granted to the French, the Venetians, and other Princes who are in amity with the Sublime Porte, having been in like manner through favour granted to the English, by virtue of our special command, they shall be always observed, according to the form and tenor thereof, so that no one in future do presume to violate the same, and act in contravention thereof."

I maintained that we have a right founded on treaty, that all the privileges of every kind granted to the French should be considered as belonging equally to us, and that to refuse them to us might possibly be considered an insult.

His Excellency said it was no insult. I replied that unfortunately it did not depend upon the opinion of his Excellency, and that Her Majesty's Government might think it an insult. Our conversation was perfectly amicable in tone, and it was evident that the Pasha would readily consent to the demand made, if he had power to do so.

Mr. Bankhead to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 1.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, October 11, 1841.

IN reference to Lord Ponsonby's despatch, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a note addressed by him to his Excellency Rifaat Pasha.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Viscount Ponsonby to Rifaat Pasha.

Therapia, October 11, 1841.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, has the honour to call the attention of his Excellency Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the following Article contained in the ancient Capitulations between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire, agreed upon and established by Sultan Mehemet :

Article XVIII.—“That all capitulations, privileges, and articles granted to the French, Venetian, and other Princes who are in amity with the Sublime Porte, having been in like manner, (through favour granted) to the English by virtue of our special command, the same shall always be observed, according to the favour and tenor thereof, so that no one in future do presume to violate the same, or act in contravention thereof.”

The Undersigned conceives it impossible for his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs to entertain any doubt, after having read the above-cited Article, that the Government of Great Britain is entitled by right to enjoy every privilege enjoyed by the French and others ; and the Undersigned thinks it unnecessary to point out to his Excellency the direct and clear application of it to the affair of the church.

It remains for his Excellency to consider what may be the consequences of a violation by the Sublime Porte of its Treaties with Great Britain.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PONSONBY.

No. 9.

Mr. Bankhead to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 8.)

(Extract.)

Pera, November 17, 1841.

I LEARNT to-day from a source upon which I have every right to place confidence, that the wish so often expressed by Her Majesty's Government, for permission to build a church at Jerusalem is not unlikely to be gratified ; but some delay must take place before the question can be discussed with much prospect of success in the Council.

The Prussian Chargé d'Affaires gave me a despatch to read from his Government in which His Prussian Majesty's earnest desire for the success of this measure is expressed, and M. de Wagner is instructed to give his assistance to Her Majesty's Embassy for its final accomplishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

No. 10.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 20, 1843.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration several despatches which have recently been received at this office from Her Majesty's

Consul-General in Syria, as well as from Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem, respecting the conduct of the Turkish authorities at Jerusalem and Beyrout, with regard to the Protestant church at Jerusalem, the erection of which, after having been for some time tacitly permitted by the Turkish authorities, has at length been abruptly and somewhat arbitrarily stopped.

Although that building had certainly been commenced without the express authority of the Porte, which had always declined granting a formal permission for that object, yet, as it had been stated to Her Majesty's Government by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople (as appears from a despatch dated September 15, 1841), that he had reason to suppose that, provided the fabric should be modest and unostentatious in appearance and should form part of the Consular residence, no obstruction would be thrown by the Turkish authorities in the way of its erection; and as that building had not for many months been opposed or obstructed, Her Majesty's Government had certainly hoped that the further prosecution of it might and would have been allowed.

Her Majesty's Government still entertain a hope that, on a temperate representation of their wishes being made to that effect, the Turkish Government may be induced to permit the building to be recommenced, and to continue without further interruption.

I have therefore to desire that your Excellency will bring this subject under the consideration of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs; that you will represent to him the disappointment which has been felt at the sudden interruption of the work, after having been so long permitted by the Turkish authorities at Jerusalem; and that you will request the Turkish Minister to convey such orders to the Pasha of Jerusalem as shall empower him to authorize the recommencement and unobstructed prosecution of the building.

I hesitate to instruct your Excellency to demand from the Porte a formal firman for the above object, because it appears to me that it might not be prudent to risk a repetition of the positive refusal which has been already given by it more than once to such a proposition; but I willingly leave it entirely to your Excellency to act in this matter according to your own judgment, and the knowledge which you may possess or be able to acquire of the feelings of the Sultan and his principal Ministers on this point at the present moment.

Provided permission to proceed with the church be attained, and the risk of further interruption removed, the manner of accomplishing that object is of less importance.

Your Excellency will not fail to communicate with the Prussian Minister on this subject, and to take such measures, in concert with him, as may appear most likely to prove successful.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 11.

The Earl of Westmorland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Berlin, March 29, 1843.

I COMMUNICATED to Baron Bülow your Lordship's instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, upon the subject of the Protestant Church at Jerusalem, of which he entirely approved; and he has given similar directions to M. de le Coq, who proceeds to-morrow to his destination as Prussian Minister at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WESTMORLAND.

No. 12.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 5, 1843.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Excellency of the 20th ultimo, respecting the interruption offered by the Turkish authorities to the

building of the Protestant church at Jerusalem, I transmit to you herewith for your information a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, reporting that the Prussian Minister at Constantinople will receive similar instructions to those contained in my despatch to your Excellency.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 13.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 7.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 18, 1843.

SOME time before the receipt of your Lordship's instruction of the 20th ultimo, I had endeavoured by confidential means to obtain the revocation of the order by which the construction of the Protestant Episcopal church at Jerusalem has been suspended. I had so far succeeded as to receive an assurance that the Sultan would not object to issue the desired firman, provided the consent of the Mufti were obtained, and also a promise that the Mufti should be requested to give his consent; but I have found it impossible to make any further progress in the affair. No refusal has been yet declared; but my endeavours to procure a satisfactory result are silently evaded, and I can only cherish a faint hope that the communication of your Lordship's instructions to Sarim Effendi, whenever a convenient opportunity may occur, will be attended with more effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

No. 14.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 23.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, May 1, 1843.

THE Prussian Chargé d'Affaires has communicated to me a despatch from M. de Bülow respecting the church at Jerusalem, and expressive of a wish to obtain permission from the Porte for the completion of that edifice. I told Count de Portalès that I had similar instructions from your Lordship. I explained to him the course which I had hitherto pursued, and declared my readiness to co-operate with him for the accomplishment of the object in question. He said, with respect to taking any simultaneous step, that he should prefer waiting for the arrival of M. le Coq, who was already on the road, and might be expected within a few days.

As soon as that minister arrives I shall not fail to communicate with him upon the subject.

I sent Mr. Alison to Sarim Effendi again this morning. According to present appearances, it would seem that a firman is out of the question, and that a permission from the Porte to go on with the building is not likely to be yielded without much opposition.

No. 15.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, October 4, 1843.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Protestant church already begun at Jerusalem, and the recent suspension of its

further erection by the Turkish authorities at that place, I have to inform your Excellency that I have received information of a very positive nature from the Prussian Minister at this Court, to the effect that the allegation put forward by the Turkish authorities that the ground on which the building was carrying on was vakoof, is unfounded.

It appears that during the recent possession of Jerusalem by the Egyptians, an Armenian bought that ground as an alienable vakoof, having originally belonged to a church of Jacobites; and that he resold it openly and, as permitted by law, to Mr. Nicolayson.

Mr. Nicolayson, I understand, will proceed to Constantinople with all the papers necessary to prove this fact.

It is intended to surround the church by buildings which will form in part the Prussian Consulate; the British Consular residence being also contiguous to those buildings on one side.

Thus the church will have the character of a Consular chapel, and having this character, Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to suppose that the Turkish Government will offer any further opposition to its erection; on the contrary, they trust that the desired firman will be granted for its continuation.

Your Excellency will lay these circumstances before the Porte, and again urge them to give their consent to the resumption of the suspended buildings, by issuing a firman to that effect, and despatching the necessary instruction for that purpose to their authorities at Jerusalem.

No. 16.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 24.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, December 1, 1843.

THE receipt of your Lordship's instructions respecting the church at Jerusalem, the Prussian Minister's communication of similar instructions addressed to him, and the arrival of Mr. Nicolayson, have induced me to waive every other consideration, and to prepare for a strenuous endeavour to overcome the Porte's objections to a completion of the sacred edifice. The grounds upon which our demand is now to be placed appear to open a better prospect of success. The proposed connexion of the church with the dwelling-houses assigned to the British and Prussian Consuls, ought to operate powerfully in favour of a satisfactory arrangement.

No. 17.

The Earl of Westmorland to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received January 16.)

(Extract.)

Berlin, January 10, 1844.

I READ Sir Stratford Canning's despatch of December 1, to Baron Bülow, who desired me to assure your Lordship of the interest which the King of Prussia continued to take in the endeavour to obtain the object for which Her Majesty's Ambassador seemed determined to use every exertion, and which he still hoped by his renewed efforts would be secured.

No. 18.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 20, 1844.

I COMMUNICATED to Lord Westmorland a copy of your Excellency's despatch of the 1st of December, stating the course which you propose to adopt in execution of my instruction of the 4th of October, respecting the Protestant church at Jerusalem; and I inclose for your Excellency's information a copy of a despatch from his Lordship, containing an account of his interview with the Prussian Minister on the subject of your despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 19.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 8.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, January 16, 1844.

WITH the concurrence of the Prussian Minister, and after communicating fully with Mr. Nicolayson, who is still here, I have applied to Rifaat Pasha in favour of the interrupted buildings and Protestant church at Jerusalem. I have taken care to bring the matter before him in the point of view recommended by your Lordship's late instructions. His Excellency admits that our demand is less objectionable in its present shape, and has engaged to talk it over with the Grand Vizier and the other members of the Council. He nevertheless foresees much difficulty, and advises another postponement.

As I see no sufficient reason for acquiescing in this suggestion, I shall gradually press the subject to a decision.

No. 20.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 28.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, February 1, 1844.

THE question of the suspended buildings at Jerusalem, notwithstanding the advantageous position in which it is now placed, is still an object in regard to which I feel it necessary to proceed with care and circumspection.

Mr. Alison is to wait upon the Pasha to-morrow morning with the letter and statement, of which copies are herewith inclosed, and it is to be hoped that the general disposition of the Turkish Ministers will be soon sufficiently ascertained to determine by what further and more ostensible steps the question may be most effectually advanced.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Sir Stratford Canning to Rifaat Pasha.

Pera of Constantinople, January 31, 1844.

IT is in pursuance of my previous communication that I send your Excellency the accompanying memorandum. By placing the application, which I have been instructed to renew, on its true grounds, I hope to remove any shadow of doubt, and motive of objection. Your Excellency's just and candid mind will

not fail to appreciate the merits of the question, and I cannot refrain from pressing it most earnestly to a favourable decision. At the same time, I have the honour to offer the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

Memorandum respecting Suspended Buildings at Jerusalem.

THIS question to which the English not less than the Prussian Government attaches so much importance is again by special instruction brought under the candid consideration of the Porte. The difficulties and misrepresentations, which have been hitherto interposed so as to interrupt the happy settlement of this matter, and to give rise to misconceptions of the intentions of the British Government, will, it is evident, be set aside by the following statement.

The place of worship in question is intended to form part of the buildings of the British and Prussian Consulates at Jerusalem, and indeed, when completed, cannot be distinguished, from without, as otherwise. It is a chapel attached to a consular establishment to serve as a place of worship, and is wholly contained within it.

Lord Aberdeen in his despatch says that "bearing this character, Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to suppose that the Turkish Government will offer any further opposition; on the contrary, they trust that the desired order will be granted for the continuation of its erection. You will therefore lay the circumstances before the Porte, and again urge them to give their consent, and to dispatch the necessary orders on the subject to the authorities at Jerusalem."

The absence of Protestant sectarians among the Rayas of the Porte, and the well-known principles of Great Britain, which prevent her from meddling with the religious belief of others, are of themselves sufficient proofs of the unobtrusive character of this building. If, under this aspect, any words were necessary, these circumstances alone, united with the candid explanation above given, would render them still less so.

The British Government has at all times and on all occasions endeavoured to afford the Sublime Porte proofs of the sincerity and uprightness of her intentions, and acting always on the same principle, she does not now hesitate to ask with confidence what is important to her as connected with sacred associations, and what is neither against the laws, nor prejudicial to the interests of a friendly power.

No. 21.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 22.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, May 3, 1844.

ON further communication with Rifaat Pasha respecting the Protestant church at Jerusalem, his Excellency has informed me definitively that the Council is not prepared to reconsider its former unfavourable decision, but that enquiries have been addressed to the Pasha of Seyda, with reference to the buildings proposed to be erected at Jerusalem for the eventual accommodation of the British and Prussian Consuls, and that in the event of Assaad Pasha's returning a satisfactory answer, no objection will be made to a resumption of the interrupted works, it being understood that whatever part of the buildings may hereafter be used as a consular chapel, it will be so circumstanced as not to attract obtrusively the public attention.

I am happy to add, that agreeably to my request, orders will be given to secure Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem in the possession of the small plot of ground which he purchased several years ago, under the sanction of the Egyptian Government, as a place of burial for British subjects, and to empower him to surround it with walls.

No. 22.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 13.)

(Extract.)

Damascus, March 23, 1844.

I HAVE the honour of submitting respectfully to your Lordship's perusal copy of my report (Inclosure under No. 1) to Her Majesty's Ambassador, respecting the secession of about one hundred and fifty Greeks from their faith in behalf of the English church.

Although it is evident that no British subjects were connected with the above incidents, the seceders have judged it necessary, nevertheless, to address two memorials to this Consulate (Inclosures Nos. 2 and 3), with the hope of procuring its support and protection in case the Turkish authorities interfered with them.

As such an event could not fail to rouse the suspicion and jealousy of the local, foreign, and native ecclesiastical authorities, I deemed it most prudent to avoid making any reply to these memorials.

Under such circumstances, I had no alternative but to address a remonstrance (Inclosure No. 4) to Aali Pasha couched in terms to correspond with the spirit betrayed by the authorities; disavowing our connexion with the secession of the Greeks, and disclaiming any pretension to protect them.

At the same time I endeavoured to persuade Aali Pasha, at a subsequent personal interview, that it was immaterial whether the Rayas of the Porte belonged to the English, Greek, Roman, or French Catholic Church, so long as they paid their taxes, and remained faithful and submissive to her, which was a precept strongly inculcated by Christianity.

It became an earnest object with me to appease the excitement created, and to remove the fears and suspicion of the Turkish, foreign, and ecclesiastical authorities, in order to prevent any exaggerated reports of the matter from reaching the capital; at the same time that I endeavoured to screen the seceders from acts of severity, the dictates of jealousy and intolerance, by disclaiming any pretension to protect them. A contrary declaration, by destroying confidence, would have produced a contrary result; and I would fain hope that the line of conduct I prescribed to myself, has materially tended to lessen the importance that was universally attached to it, and with it the consequences that would have necessarily followed.

Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

Consul Wood to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

Damascus, March 18, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency with an incident that has lately occurred at Hasbeya, and which has created considerable excitement both here and elsewhere.

The Haradj, or Capitation Tax, paid originally by the Christian inhabitants of that district, amounting to 7,620 piastres, was, according to an old custom, included in the tribute levied from them, and continued so until the late Defterdar, Faik Effendi, thought proper to increase it to about 22,000 piastres, taking care, however, to deduct the 7,620 piastres from the sum total of the annual tribute. On this arrangement being disregarded by his successor, the present Defterdar, who demanded and endeavoured to extort from them both sums, the Greek Bishop furnished them with a letter to Faik Effendi, actually at Beyrout, soliciting fresh instructions to his fiscal officers to adhere to the rule laid down by himself.

I am not acquainted with the reception the deputation with the Bishop's letter met from the Effendi, but it would appear the members that composed it had recourse to the American mission at Beyrout for the propagation of the Gospel, which supplied them, it is reported, though I am ignorant upon what authority, with 25 purses (110L.), together with a number of religious books, with which they returned to their district, abjuring publicly their faith, and declaring themselves members of the English Church.

After some fruitless attempts of the Bishop, and of the rest of the Greek community, to divert them from their purpose, the former acquainted the patriarch of Damascus with what had occurred, at the same time that the Governor, Emir Saad-el-Deen, apprized the local Government of it, in order to free himself of any responsibility, in case the dissensions that this event had created in the orthodox Greek Church of Hasbeya degenerated into more serious disturbances. Several acrimonious messages passed in consequence between the Patriarch and the Turkish authorities, who mutually reproached each other—the former with the excessive burdens imposed upon his flock, and the latter with the little power he seemed to possess over them.

The matter appeared, however, of sufficient importance to Aali Pasha to authorize its being made the subject of warm discussion in his Council, composed of his Excellency and Kahya, of Kara Aali Pasha, the Emir-el-Hadj, the Soura Emiry, the Defterdar and Suleiman Effendi—this latter of whom argued that it was singular, at the very moment the British Government were earnestly asking of the Porte religious toleration in behalf of her Rayas, that British subjects should be found in these parts converting them to the British Church, and endeavoured to explain, on this assumption, the secret motives, which had instigated Her Majesty's Government to it; upon which Karably Pasha proposed to have recourse to measures of force to compel the Greeks who had abjured their faith to return to it, which his Excellency overruled, and decided instead to address Assud Pasha on the subject, and to seek explanations from him with respect to the supposed connexion or interference of the foreign agents or their subjects in the secession of the Rayas of the Porte from a church recognized by her.

In the interval, the seceders, apprehensive of the consequences to themselves of the step they had taken at Beyrout, addressed me a memorial (a translation of which I have the honour of inclosing herewith), which having remained without any acknowledgment from me, was followed by another, which also, from various cogent considerations, remained without a reply.

The Greek Patriarch, on the other hand, dreading the effects of a division in his church, called on me to ask for explanations, which gave me the opportunity of assuring his Eminence that he may rest satisfied the servants of Her Majesty's Government in Syria had it for rule never to interfere in the religious affairs or dissensions of the people, and that he may therefore consider as a malicious misrepresentation anything said or advanced which identified them with transactions of the nature he complained of.

It is however with deep regret I venture to state very respectfully to your Excellency that all my efforts to appease the excitement which the secession of 150 Greeks from their church has created against us have hitherto proved ineffectual, on account of the suspicion and jealousy to which this event has given rise in the breasts of the Turkish, foreign, and ecclesiastical authorities, and of the people at large, who believe, or feign to believe, that we are favourable to proselytism, inasmuch as it may facilitate hereafter the invasion of this country—an assertion which is studiously circulated by those who are anxious to witness the subversion of British influence in Syria, and which it is to be presumed will be repeated in the reports of the Turkish and foreign agents to their respective Governments.

After maturely weighing the mischievous consequences to us both here and elsewhere, under present circumstances, of so groundless an imputation, I deemed it my duty to address a remonstrance to his Excellency Aali Pasha, disavowing in the most formal manner the supposed connexion of British subjects with the peculiar transaction of Hasbeya, with the more immediate view, however, of rendering him more cautious and circumspect in the manner, tone, and spirit he writes to the Porte respecting it by to-day's conveyance.

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

Memorial of Orthodox Greeks of Hasbeya.

(Translation.)

YOUR servants, a hundred of the inhabitants of Hasbeya, have the honour to state that, after a strict examination and constant reading of the sacred books, which are the guides of every Christian for the salvation of his soul, that is, the books of the missionaries of the Gospel, we proceeded to Beyrout about ten days ago, and had the honour of receiving a number of books for the purpose of opening schools for the teaching of our children, that they may return to their primitive faith; and we, the hundred individuals, so soon that we saw that by these means we could save our souls, every one of us embraced this law (faith), and abandoned that of the Greeks; but on our arrival at Hasbeya, the Greek community, their bishop, priests, and notables, flew upon us with the intention of causing us to return to error and perdition. We did not return, however, and on this becoming evident to them, their bishop wrote to the Patriarch of Damascus, accusing us of having separated ourselves from their congregation, and of having become English (of the English Church), in order that the English may through us enter (invade) Syria.

They have likewise accused us of entertaining the above intention to Emir Saad-el-Deen and Ibrahim Effendi, belonging to the Defterdar, stating moreover to the Emir that he will be greatly blamed by the Porte; and probably they have caused him and Ibrahim Effendi to write to the local Government, to persuade us or violently force us to return to their congregation.

We, your slaves, have no support or aid but what we derive from the countenance you may give us; as Rayas of the Sultan we are bound to pay to the Treasury the tribute asked of us, and have, moreover, paid already a third of the taxes; we can have, therefore, no other object but the salvation of our souls. We are emboldened, in consequence, to throw ourselves at your Excellency's threshold, seeking an asylum and your countenance, together with a letter to Emir Saad-el-Deen, directing him to govern us in our temporal matters, but not to interfere with us in our spiritual ones.

We have become your slaves, and will offer our prayers for you: we expect our deliverance at your hands, as well as the prevention of any injury to us from the Government. Were they to cut us up like tobacco, we would not return our souls to perdition. Gain, therefore, the prayers of ourselves and of our families; and as we have become the bought slaves of your Government, all repetitions become superfluous.

From your Slaves,

The 100 Inhabitants of Hasbeya.

Inclosure 3 in No. 22.

Second Memorial of Orthodox Greeks of Hasbeya.

(Translation.)

AFTER kissing your honoured hands, and offering our prayers for your eternal preservation, we represent that we have already addressed you previously, acquainting you with our having had the honour of embracing the English faith, as well as with what had occurred to us, but up to the present date we have not received any reply: in consequence, we have taken the liberty of writing to you the present memorial, in order that you may be pleased to honour us with an answer. Your Excellency under all circumstances is bound to benefit your slaves.

We, who are now in number 150, have paid our share of the taxes, and we beg of you therefore to give us your countenance, &c.

Your Servants of Hasbeya,

Of the Community of the Gospel.

Inclosure 4 in No. 22.

Consul Wood to Aali Pasha.

(Translation.)

(After the usual Compliments.)

March 17, 1844.

IT would be as useless as it would be contrary to the frankness of our friendly relations, were I to pretend ignorance of the transaction of Hasbeya, which has created here and elsewhere so much excitement, jealousy, and suspicion.

The secession of about 150 Greeks of that district from their creed, in favour of the English Church, the public voice attributes to the agency of British subjects and servants; and on these slender grounds it has been made the subject of earnest discussion in your Excellency's councils, and of a communication to his Excellency Assaad Pasha.

Had your Excellency done me the honour of asking me an explanation in the first instance, I should have gladly availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded me, to have given your Excellency an unreserved and a positive assurance, as I give it now, that, not only none of Her Majesty's subjects are in any manner connected with the secession of the Greeks of Hasbeya from their faith, but that it is likewise a general rule with the servants of Her Majesty, never to interfere with the religion of the inhabitants of the country wherein they reside.

After the many unequivocal proofs that the British Agents have given to the officers of the Sublime Porte of their sincere wish to see the interests of the Turkish Government consolidated in Syria, it cannot but be painful to them and to me to see ourselves unjustly identified with an affair with which we disavow, in the most formal manner, every connexion; and, indeed, if the fiscal officers of the Porte will be pleased to take into their consideration the many heavy taxes that are paid by the Rayas of Hasbeya, they will there find the real cause of their despair, which has pushed them even to the abjuration of their faith, through the medium of persons who are by no means British subjects.

Your Excellency is perfectly well aware that there are many Protestant countries in Europe besides England, the same as there are many nations in Asia and Africa besides Turkey which profess Islamism. I beg, then, to ask your Excellency what would the Mushirs of the Porte say, were we to accuse them of any act committed against us by a subject of the Emperor of Morocco, merely because the offender happened to be, like themselves, of the Mahomedan faith? Assuredly they would be astonished, if not indignant, at such an accusation. Her Majesty's Agents in Syria have, therefore, an equal right to know by what process they are made responsible for, and are accused with, the acts of the subjects of other and independent States? Those only who have come to such a conclusion can best explain it: for my part, I confess I cannot understand it, and only see in it the unworthy attempts of some to undermine the respect and consideration the Syrians owe my Government from sentiments of gratitude: to effect which, and in order to create suspicion, they have more than once imputed to us, as they impute to us in this instance, a secret wish to favour proselytism with the object of increasing our influence in these parts.

To these groundless imputations, with which I became first acquainted by your Excellency's predecessors, I have often replied, as I now do, that the high position enjoyed by Great Britain, in consequence of her large armies and fleets (and which were but so recently and effectively employed in these provinces for the interests of the Sultan) render her as independent of, as she is indifferent to, the negative and useless influence, which unreflecting people imagine she is anxious to derive from a few proselytes.

Such puerile insinuations and unfounded charges against a Government which has invariably used its best efforts for the well-being of the Turkish Empire and the prosperity of its people, are unworthy of every consideration. At the same time as the peculiar transaction of Hasbeya has created an unusual degree of excitement, jealousy, and suspicion injurious to the British Agents and subjects residing in this country, it behoved me to make this unreserved communication to your Excellency, in the hope you will be pleased, conformably to your often repeated friendly sentiments, to make use of its contents in the

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manner your Excellency may judge most expedient for the removal of those erroneous impressions gratuitously entertained by some individuals.

Finally, it would be superfluous for me to declare to your Excellency that, whatever may be the religious sentiments of the Rayas of the Porte, they are not under British protection, although Her Majesty's Government do wish most ardently to see them happy and prosperous under their legitimate rulers, &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

No. 23.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received July 4.)

(Extract.)

Damascus, May 29, 1844.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd of March, I have the honour to state that Aali Pasha has informed me personally that the Porte had written to him to demand explanations respecting the recent secession of the Greeks of Hasbeya from their church.

The very friendly manner in which the communication was made to me having led me to the conclusion that his Excellency was now disposed to afford such further explanations to his Government relative to that transaction as would satisfy it that it was wholly devoid of any political importance; and being aware besides how much it depended upon him to remove any doubts and suspicions which it might still entertain thereon, and induce it to take a just and a reasonable view of it, I availed myself of so favourable an opportunity to repeat my assurances to his Excellency, that Her Majesty's subjects in these parts were totally unconnected with the spontaneous secession in question, which I endeavoured to trace to the recent attempt made to increase the already excessive taxation which pressed upon that district:—a fact with which he was not only acquainted, but had even predicted that it would create trouble and vexation to him.

I have, therefore, every reason to believe that the reply of his Excellency to his Government will be of a nature to appease its apprehensions, and to reconcile it more easily to the late change in the religious sentiments of some of its Rayas.

No. 24.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received August 2.)

(Extract.)

Damascus, July 5, 1844.

IT is with some hesitation that I again dare venture to address your Lordship on the professing Christian Protestants of Hasbeya, which I would have willingly deferred had not recent circumstances connected with them induced me to intervene indirectly to prevent their recurrence.

On the 22nd instant, I received a communication from Dr. Van Dyke, attached to the American mission, from the Hasbeya to the effect that, almost immediately after the return of the Emir from Damascus, about 150 armed individuals, headed by a Druse, a Maronite and a Greek, had proceeded to the several dwellings of the seceders and had threatened to shoot them unless they returned forthwith to their ancient faith, and containing besides such other allegations as appeared to me to implicate greatly the Prince himself.

The bearer of Dr. Van Dyke's letter being himself one of the number of those who had been menaced and ill-treated, I requested him to make a written deposition of the facts, which formed the subject of the complaint referred to me: and I have the honour of submitting to your Lordship's perusal a translation (Inclosure No. 1) in exculpation of the Emir, who does not appear to deserve the imputations cast upon him.

The conviction however that unless something was effected to discourage the first indications of a persecution of the seceders by their own relatives and countrymen at the instigation perhaps of the Greek clergy, open violence and

direct compulsion may finally follow, induced me to ask Michael Mushaka, a friend of the Emir, to write to him a letter (Inclosure No. 2.)

The Count de Portales, Prussian Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, who happened to be at Hasbeya at the time of its receipt, has since informed me that it had produced the desired effect.

The Count has, moreover, informed me that he has determined on proceeding to Constantinople to make his report on the Protestants of Hasbeya to the Prussian Minister there previous to his return to Berlin.

I gave him every assurance that, although I was far from deeming myself authorized to grant British protection to a community of Protestants, subjects of the Porte, I would nevertheless exert all the means in my power to protect them from persecution and violence.

Aali Pasha's instructions to the Emir, previous to his departure for his district, were that he should call on the Greek Patriarch and appease him; and that he should keep the people quiet.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

Deposition of Nicola Haslab.

(Translation.)

June 27, 1844.

ON the day of the arrival of Emir Saad-el-Deen at Hasbeya, Tanus-el-Hadad of Héyi in Lebanon, in the service of the Rev. Mr. Smith, and Shehin Gabrin of Hasbeya, one of the Protestant community, waited upon him, and found him with the notables of the place. The conversation having turned on what had occurred to the Emir at Damascus on the part of the Government, he (the Emir) said to the assembly that he had given the Pasha and the Kahvia to understand that some of the people had, on account of the oppression which they had experienced, sold their religion and had become English. Shehin Gabrin replied: "Is it your wish to make us a proverb? for we have not changed our religion for the sake of money, but for love of it."

After four or five days, Dr. Van Dyke of the American Mission, and Potros el Bostoni, of Beyrout, arrived and witnessed the enmity of the other sects to the Protestant community. They repaired in consequence to the Emir, and asked to know whether he had instructions from the Government or from Aali Pasha to coerce its members, to which he replied that he had no such orders from any one, neither was he inimical to them, but that on the contrary Mr. Wood had recommended them to him, and how could he therefore be against them?

On the following day a quarrel ensued between Daoud Sabha, one of the seceders, and some of the people, who struck and wounded him. He and his son complained of it to the Emir, who, on causing the delinquents to be brought to him in order to punish them, the new notables of the place came and liberated them. After this occurrence the sons of Shehin Assaf assembled in the market-place with one hundred individuals, and seized me without cause, to show to the members of the Protestant community that they could ill-treat them without any one's protecting them.

Subsequently, Sheik Joussef Zeloum, a Druse, Abou Hamid Ghorrah, a Greek, and Joussef el Hadg, a Maronite, went successively with the above armed crowd to the dwellings of the several seceders, and gave them each to understand that such as would not voluntarily return to their former creed should be compelled to do so by force; and that they would kill them. According to my knowledge, up to the present period the Emir is neither connected with this transaction, nor is it in pursuance of his orders.

Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

Michael Mushaka to the Emir Saad-el-Deen.

(Translation.)

Damascus, July 27, 1844.

MR. WOOD has this day received a letter from Dr. Van Dyke, American physician, acquainting him with the violence and abuse used towards the

members of the Protestant community of Hasbeya, and this after your arrival there: 1stly, by your applying to them the epithet of dogs, and accusing them of having sold their religion for money (which, however, we can never credit); 2ndly, by their ill-treatment by some of the people whom you have not punished, and against whom you have not protected them; 3rdly, by reason of the armed assembly composed of Christians and Druses, and headed by Joussef Zaloum Abou Hamoud Ghorrah and Joussef el Hadg, who have paid nocturnal visits to the several members of the Protestant fraternity for the purpose of obliging them forcibly to return to the Greek Faith.

Mr. Wood was greatly surprised on receiving the above information, which implicates you likewise in his mind, in spite of his firm reliance on your sound judgment in such matters; for, how can it be possible that you should have allowed such proceedings, so contrary to justice and to the "Tanzimat-el-Hairiyé" to have taken place at the very moment that the Great Powers are striving to remove every kind of oppression and violence in affairs of religion, and to establish that liberty and that toleration which permits every one to follow the dictates of his conscience in what regards his faith, and which they have but so recently obtained from the Sublime Porte. In the supposition even that you were ignorant of the violence of these individuals, I must beg to ask how you could have allowed them to escape unpunished after it had come to your knowledge?

It would not be out of place here to inform you, that the late secession of the Greeks from their creeds has been already noticed in the German papers, which will make it known to all the nations of Christendom; in what sense will they speak of you, therefore, so soon as Dr. Van Dyke reaches Beyrout and gives publicity to the violence complained of, and which has been committed almost in your presence? Whereas you were hitherto known to them as a person of great intelligence, and of a conciliatory but firm character, and represented as such by them. Will you sacrifice willingly your good repute and assimilate yourself to the barbarous country Governors of old? This cannot fail to injure you greatly in the estimation of the European nations, who will see in it your inaptitude for holding henceforward places of high trust.

My Lord, pay attention to this; remove all causes of disorder and violence, and above all let your Rayas be all equal in your sight; neither permit that any dissensions should spring up from causes of religion, with which you can have no connexion in your civil capacity; but in case you are unable to prevent the afore-stated individuals from committing excesses and violence in future, it is extremely easy to procure for you orders for their arrest and translation to this city to receive the punishment they have drawn upon themselves.

(Signed) MICHAEL MUSHAKA.

No. 25.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 11.)

(Extract.)

Damascus, August 3, 1844.

IN continuation of my despatch, of the 5th of July, relating to the Greeks, who had seceded from their own Church, and had united themselves to the Church of England, I have the honour to state that the incessant intrigues of the Greek clergy and others having brought about a state of things in Hasbeya dangerous to every individual member of the Protestant community, whose lives were publicly menaced, sentiments of humanity no less than the personal interest I naturally take in their happiness and well-being, induced me, on the receipt of the Rev. Mr. Smith's letters, (of which I have the honour to inclose extracts under Nos. 1 and 2) conveying to me the peril of their position, to seek a private interview with the Pasha, which resulted in the transmission of a peremptory order (Inclosure No. 3) to the Emir Saad-el-Deen to prevent further violence from being offered to them by the Greeks of Hasbeya, and those of Zahleh, Rasheya, and Keefeir, who had repaired to the former place, with the intent of forcing or persuading them to return to their old creed, and in the express deputation of an officer to examine into the whole matter.

I have likewise, addressed the Emir on the subject (Inclosure No. 4) whose replies (Nos. 5 and 6) I venture respectfully to submit the more readily to your Lordship, as they are not only corroborated by Mr. Alison's opinion, formed on the spot, that the persecution and violence complained of were not of the alarming nature they were deemed in the first instance, but as a further evidence of the strict injunctions of the authorities to prevent their recurrence in future.

But in order to give more effect to the order of the Pasha, which extreme bigotry might have set aside, I have waited on the Greek Patriarch, and, after some observations from me, he was persuaded to address a patriarchal letter (No. 7) to the Greeks and their clergy, to abstain henceforward from molesting, in any manner whatsoever, the converts, with whom they were to live in peace and harmony according to the spirit and precepts of their Church.

The object of the above orders was to empower the Emir, on the one hand, to act more energetically, and to enjoin the Greeks, on the other, to conduct themselves peaceably and friendly towards their seceded countrymen.

Your Lordship will be pleased to learn with satisfaction that both the Pasha and the Emir have given me every private and formal assurance, that they will exert their utmost efforts, as far as circumstances and their positions will allow, to protect these poor converts from violence; and the only incident, therefore, that gives me some cause for apprehension is the direct and injudicious interference of other parties, in the hope of either bringing about their recantation, or of affording them protection.

The Russian Consul-General of Beyrout has sent his dragoman to the authorities of Damascus to persuade them to assist the Greek Patriarch in recovering his lost flock: the Prussian Consul-General has addressed another letter of a different purport.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have heard it reported that the seceders, in number about forty, had left Hasbeya and had withdrawn to Beyrout.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

The Rev. E. Smith to Consul Wood.

(Extract.)

Hasbeya, July 12, 1844.

THE interest you have expressed in the religious affairs of Hasbeya, and the important aid you have already rendered to the cause of religious liberty, have emboldened me to bring the subject once more before you.

For a week after the arrival of your letter, the Emir Saad-el-Deen was in the Halet, and our friends had comparative quiet. The Greek clergy were indeed going around to their houses every day, and using all their influence to induce them to return; but of this, of course, no one had any right to complain. As the result, some ten or a dozen, who had been playing the hypocrite from the beginning, returned to the Greek Church.

The Emir arrived on Sunday last, and on Monday I had a long interview with him, in which he made me all the promises I could wish for, and he has done the same once since to my native assistant, whom I had occasion to send to him. But I am sorry to say, that instead of our friends experiencing any actual relief, their condition has been growing worse daily. The abusive language heaped upon them in the streets is intolerable. They are daily threatened with death. Hamady Ghorrah's party of Greek young men, has begun again to go round to their houses, not armed indeed, but in a manner to intimidate, and thus induce them to go back to the Greek Church. One man used such abusive language to the daughters of two or three of our most respectable men, that they complained to the Emir. He imprisoned the culprit for half an hour, but the whole thing passed off in a way to exasperate instead of intimidating our enemies; and yesterday one of the men who goes with this letter, was beaten near the palace, and when complaint was made, the culprit, who was a son of Shehin Daun and is more violent than any body else, was not even blamed. At the same time, my assistant, who is an English protégé, in visiting a family of our friends, was suddenly surrounded by

a company of young men, who, as afterwards appeared, had determined to stab him with a khangiar, which one of them wore, but he disarmed them by his mildness and a serious exhortation which he gave them for about half an hour.

In these circumstances I need hardly say, that the Protestants here are daily afraid of violence. Their present condition they will not endure, and they stand ready, if relief does not come, to move off in a body. And you will readily see that all my advice which has been strongly given so long, as there was any chance of its being accepted, that they should uphold the Emir's Government, is of no avail. Of all this I have informed the Emir, and begged him to take some steps which should keep their enemies in check: which he might easily do by making an example of one or two offenders, and by showing the same respect to the Protestant chiefs as to those of the other sects, which I am told is not now the case; but things daily grow worse.

In writing this to you it is my wish not to make the Emir an enemy. My supposition is, that he has secret orders of such a nature, that an unofficial communication from you is not enough to induce him to take any other than his present course. My hope is that you may be able to send him such official communication as shall embolden him to act, not in the way of positive protection, but of dispensing equal justice and keeping the lawless in check. Our friends here are waiting your answer. If it is not such as to relieve them, they will move away. Inquiries have been already sent off for a place. But I need not say that this would be a great calamity, and attended with suffering as many of them are poor.

(Signed) E. SMITH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

The Rev. E. Smith to Consul Wood.

(Extract.)

Hasbeya, July 16, 1844.

I WROTE you on the 12th by two messengers, who have not yet returned. Since then events have occurred which I deem of importance to communicate.

Yesterday some twenty or thirty horsemen arrived from Zahleh, Rasheya and Keefeir, sent by the Patriarch to restore the seceders to the Greek church. They were unarmed, and profess to have come only to use means of persuasion. All of them at first dismounted at the house of Shehin Gabrin, the head of the seceders, and then divided themselves among the houses of a few of the other leading men, but these, having previous notice of their coming, had absented themselves, fearing the inconvenience and expense of harbouring them for the several weeks which they threatened to stay, unless they accomplished their purpose sooner.

In the evening our friends went in a body to the Emir, to ask him to remove from their houses these persons, who had thus quartered themselves upon them. The Emir yielded to their request; but on sending out his orders, found the young men's party rising in arms to resist him and cut off the seceders, and the town was at once in great commotion. The Emir immediately forbade our friends to leave the palace, and sent for me. On my arrival, he declared that the town was in rebellion, and having no means of quelling the riot, he had assembled his family, and had determined to throw down the reins of government and leave the next morning. He justified our friends from all blame, and was loud in reproaching their enemies, but what to do he confessed he knew not. It was a moment of no little anxiety. But at this juncture the Druse Sheiks, Amin Shems and Mahommed Keis appeared, and with a generosity and order I shall never forget, threw themselves into the breach, and declared that their own blood should be shed before a single Protestant should be touched by their enemies. This seemed to give the Emir confidence; his orders took effect, and the town was soon quieted. I wish to call your attention particularly to this noble conduct of the Druse Sheiks; for I believe it was the union of their influence with that of the Emir which saved us. That this friendly disposition of theirs should be encouraged, is of great importance. Nothing could encourage it so much as a letter from yourself to them, commending their conduct in thus supporting the Emir's authority, and one to the Emir recommend-

ing him to restore them more fully to his confidence. Such a step would at once break down the young men's party, which is now the great instrument of persecution.

To-day the town has been tolerably quiet again, but the people from Zahleh, &c., are still here, and what they will finally do is not yet known. Mr. Thompson will keep you informed. He has arrived to-day and will take my place, while I return to Beyrout.

(Signed)

E. SMITH.

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

Imperial Letter to Emir Saad-el-Deen.

(Translation.)

Damascus, July 17, 1844.

THE Rayas, who have recently become members of the Protestant Church, have presented a memorial to us, complaining of the conduct of the Greeks of Hasbeya, who are persecuting and molesting them for having separated themselves from their creed; and that, in particular, a Greek, by name Giorgios Ghorrah, has formed a party of his own sect, at the head of which he has placed himself, and has given them authority to ill-treat all such who have become Protestants. They further state that they (the memorialists) are also the loyal subjects of the Porte, to which they pay the tribute and taxes demanded of them, and request therefore that justice may be done them, that they may be protected against violence, and that they may be allowed to live in peace, in order to attend to their several avocations and affairs. The foregoing forms the contents of their petition.

We have, in consequence, issued this our order to you, and of which Rustum Effendi is the special bearer, that you may examine into the violent proceedings of the Greeks, at the instigation of the said Georgios Ghorrah, towards the seceders. In the event that the complaint be correct, you must know that any violence or molestation from one set of Rayas towards another, be it on account of the reason stated above, or from any other motive whatsoever, is contrary to the Imperial will and to our own wishes, and that it is impossible for us to permit it, under any consideration whatever.

You are called upon, therefore, to give me minute explanations thereon, and if it be true that one Raya molests another, you must prevent it effectively and efficaciously, and inform us of the name of the offender, the cause, and in what manner the assault was made, that after an examination into it, we may issue the proper orders for the punishment of the culprit.

Although those who may have changed their faith have deviated from the path of their forefathers, yet this matter can only be taken cognizance of by the Sublime Porte, and it does not absolutely appertain to the Rayas to punish each other. You are therefore bound to hinder and prevent them from such harsh proceedings, which are contrary to the Imperial will; for all are the subjects of the Sublime Porte, and you are, in consequence, obliged to deal with them all as heretofore. Inform us of these occurrences in detail and with exactness, and pay ye strict attention to these presents.

(L. S.)

AALI RIZA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 25.

Consul Wood to Emir Saad-el-Deen.

(Translation.)

Damascus, July 17, 1844.

I HAVE to inform you that Nicola Haslab and Halil-el-Houri, of the community of professing Christian Protestants of Hasbeya, have come here to complain of the violence used towards them by the Greeks.

First, By taking away some of their arms;

Secondly, By cursing and swearing at them, their harems, and daughters, when going to divine service;

Thirdly, By striking one of them, Halil-el-Houri, under your palace; and
Fourthly, By ill-treating and using improper language towards them and their ministers, and by deputing an individual to kill one of the teachers.

The chief abettors of these proceedings are Giorgios Ghorrah and the sons of Shehin Asseff. After Michael Mushaka had written to you to prevent the ill-treatment of the Protestants, the Druses and Maronites ceased their persecution, and conducted themselves with civility towards them, but Giorgios Ghorrah assembled and headed an armed crowd, commanded by Boulouk Bashis (officers), and assumed the power of giving directions, and of doing whatever he pleased.

I was not only surprised to hear the foregoing statement, but was also astonished that you should have permitted such proceedings to have occurred under your very palace, which would lead one to suppose that you either connived at them, or were too weak to punish the daring offenders, who have thus disregarded the respect that is due to your official character. Your weakness and their presumption may cause you vexation hereafter.

You are already acquainted with the representations made to the Sublime Porte by the Great Powers in behalf of religious toleration, and with the Imperial assurance to them that no one should be molested for his religion; besides which sufficient explanations have been given by his Excellency the British Ambassador to Rifaat Pasha and the Greek Patriarch on the secession of the Greeks at Hasbeya.

I have likewise received to-day a letter from Colonel Rose respecting the ill-treatment of the seceders, which he has some difficulty in believing, seeing that you are the Governor of the district wherein it has occurred, unless, indeed, it be with your secret connivance; otherwise he must conclude that you are not in a position to administer to the people confided to your care, or cause justice to be dispensed equally to all. Colonel Rose has thus seen himself forced to represent this state of things to the Capudan Pasha, more especially as the Foreign Powers are resolved on denouncing and preventing any occurrence, which tends to check religious toleration.

I have consequently thought it necessary to address you on this subject, in order that you may prevent and hinder violence and persecution in matters of religion by the punishment of the offenders, in accordance with the duty which devolves on you to protect all Rayas equally, of whatever denomination. But, in case you are unable to chastise Giorgios Ghorrah, or others of the culprits, inform me of it, that I may ask of the local Government their arrest, translation hither, and punishment.

I shall have the honour of waiting on his Excellency Aali Pasha, to speak to him on this matter, that he may remove all such causes of molestation and violence as might lead to quarrels and strife.

(L. S.) RICHARD WOOD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 25.

Emir Saad-el-Deen to Consul Wood.

(Translation.)

(After Compliments.)

Hasbeya, July 18, 1844.

I HAVE had the honour to receive at a propitious hour the letters of your Seigneurie, the one in reference to the representations made by Nicola Haslab and Halil-el-Houri, and the other relating to the visit of Mr. Alison, and I have understood all that you were pleased to address to me.

In regard to Mr. Alison, he has honoured our place, and we have had some conversation together, for I am always anxious to do whatever may be agreeable to you and to assist your Excellency (your Seigneurie) in every thing that you may desire, to the utmost of my power and means, particularly when my doing so may be pleasing to your magnificent Government. I need say no more, for your own heart knows more of my sentiments than I can express.

Respecting the individual who insulted the daughters of Nicola Haslab, I imprisoned him, but on examination, finding that the whole complaint was futile, I authorized his liberation. As to Halil-el-Houri, I never heard anything about his affair until the receipt of your letter.

Rest assured that with the influence of my superiors, and with your good offices, I will content all parties, and leave no room for complaint from any of them; and should there ever be any the slightest difference in my bearing towards them, your wisdom and sagacity will indicate to you from what it might arise. All are the subjects of my Effendi, and it behoves me to dispense equal and impartial justice to each and every one of them, &c. &c.,

(L. S.) EMIR SAAD-EL-DEEN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 25.

Emir Saad-el-Deen to Consul Wood.

(Translation.)

(After Compliments.)

July 19, 1844.

THE letter you were pleased to address to us, reached us at a propitious moment, and we have perfectly understood all the explanations you have given us respecting the necessity of treating with equality the Protestants and Greeks of Hasbeya, and of hindering the Greeks from ill-treating the Protestants, in accordance with the agreement of the great Powers with the Porte for the prevention of all violence and persecution in matters of religion, by which every one acquires the full liberty of following his conscience in regard to his faith.

Under the same date, we had the honour of receiving a strong buyuruldi from his Excellency Aali Pasha delivered to us by Mahommed Shekir Effendi on this subject, to prevent every violence and vexation to the Protestants; and in obedience to his Excellency's orders and your statement and wishes, we published forthwith his buyuruldi to us, and ordered everybody to conduct themselves properly and in conformity thereto.

It is assuredly my duty to reflect seriously on matters of administration, to preserve equality among the people, and to protect them without making any distinction between them. If it pleases the Almighty, therefore, we will hinder all causes that may give rise to disagreements between individuals of whatever nation they may be; and in case anything occurs to require punishment, we are either to represent it immediately to the Government, or to proceed to the chastisement of the offender, according to his deserts, but that in case it is of no importance, purely accidental, or arising from ignorance, we are then to punish the culprit summarily, and as much as circumstances will allow, without troubling his Excellency with it. Being an obedient servant of the Government, we are bound at all times to administer matters in a way to secure the tranquillity of the people of these parts, without evincing any, the slightest, partiality for any one, agreeably to the high pleasure of his Excellency and your wishes; for we know this to be your desire for our own sake, &c. &c.

(L. S.) EMIR SAAD-EL-DEEN.

Inclosure 7 in No. 25.

The Patriarch of Damascus to the Greeks of Hasbeya.

(Translation.)

Damascus, July 20, 1844.

WE have been informed that certain persons among you have interfered, and have used acrimonious language towards some of those who have embraced the Protestant religion, more particularly on the arrival of some of my flock from Zahleh, who came for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony among you, according to your local usages, and in order to remove all such feelings as may arise from interested motives, and to restore love and purity into the hearts of the people. We were excessively grieved, however, on learning those things; which proceeded from the insulting and virulent language which has been used, as foreign to the spirit of the Church and to the preaching of charity; because our ancient orthodox and holy Church, founded upon the basis of the Apostles and Prophets, has never had, from the days of the holy Apostles up to this period, recourse either to force or to the sword for gaining people unto the faith.

It is true that the Church, strong in itself in simpleness of heart and purity of intention, acts in this spirit towards all other creeds and nations who

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return to it. But in the same manner as the holy Apostles drew men to the religion of Christ by the purity of evangelical teaching, and by their good and virtuous deeds and moral propriety, which is like unto the transcendent splendour of the light, so also did our fathers act, and let us also conduct ourselves with the same decorum. If it be, therefore, your object to bring over your brethren to their original faith and to the bosom of their benevolent mother, you must behave towards them with kindness and love, so that by their return to you in love and the spirit of the Gospel, ye may gain both them and the approbation of God, and be likened unto the Saints, bearing fruit unto good.

Our demand therefore is, that ye communicate these words that we write unto you to each other, and reflect upon them, and that ye obviate altogether all causes of scandal, not only among men but also among the women and children, not only in the streets but also in the houses whether the inmates be present or absent. In short, you are to treat them with brothers' love, which is agreeable both to the Lord and to us, for you are bound to act thus towards them, namely, not to give them any cause whatever for irritation, because you will thus be condemned by your own conscience and by the Most Holy, and ye will also suffer the blame of men. Every man is accountable to God for his own actions in the Day of Judgment, and he will receive the wages thereof, be they good or bad. If, therefore, every man is to be tried for his actions, and to be rewarded accordingly, it follows that no man will be accountable for the deeds of another, nor will he be punished for them; but every one is bound to labour in all things which are pleasing unto God, and he will himself derive the benefit thereof, both in this world and in the world to come, and to abstain from all things that concern him not, in order not to hear that which pleaseth him not. We, therefore hope that ye will act according to our directions, and keep our injunctions that we may always pray unto the Most High God to preserve and keep you, &c.

No. 26.

Consul-General Rose to Sir Stratford Canning.—(Received in London, Sept. 11.)

(Extract.)

Beyrout, July 25, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Excellency, that on the 15th instant, the Rev. Mr. Whiting, an American Missionary, came to me and informed me that the Rev. Mr. Smith, who is now at Hasbeya in charge of the seceders from the Greek Antiochian Church, had requested him to call on me without delay, and represent to me the critical position of himself and the seceders.

Mr. Whiting then handed to me an extract of a letter from Mr. Smith, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose to your Excellency.

I said to Mr. Whiting, that a case of oppression of Christians at Hasbeya had been clearly proved; that, in strict conformity with my previous conduct, I should now act with due energy in protection of Christianity and the rights of humanity, and that I should instruct Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus in that sense, to make the necessary representations to the Emir Saad-el-Deen, Governor of Hasbeya.

I, without loss of time, inclosed to Mr. Consul Wood the extract of the letter from Mr. Smith, and wrote to him as follows.

"I beg to inclose to you a paper given to me by Mr. Whiting, who is in much distress at the state of the converts in Hasbeya. It is clear that the Emir Saad-el-Deen is either acting under secret instructions or has been bribed; but whatever be his motives we, as British functionaries, have a right to call upon him to treat Syrians under his care and government with humanity and justice. Our early instructions justify us in doing this; and the promises made to Her Majesty's Ambassador by the Sultan this year, as stated in His Excellency Sir Stratford Canning's circular, justify us on calling on the Emir, Saad-el-Deen, as an authority of the Porte, to fulfil his Sovereign's engagements as stated in that circular.

"In the sense of these observations, and knowing from the kindness

and humanity which you already displayed in the affair of Hasbeya, that you will do what is best, I beg you to make a representation to the Emir Saad-el-Deen directly, or to the Pasha, on this subject.

"You will see that a positive case of insult to a Christian, and oppression of a Christian are stated by a most respectable person. I think that the Emir Saad-el-Deen should be held responsible for sanctioning such outrages.

"You are quite at liberty to make use of my name, and it would be better that you should do so; and pray inform these functionaries, that if I hear another case of persecution or outrage sanctioned by the Emir Saad-el-Deen, I shall make a special report of the Emir Saad-el-Deen to Her Majesty's Ambassador, and complain, moreover, to the Capudan Pasha, emphatically of the Emir Saad-el-Deen's disobedience of the orders of his Sovereign, namely, that he wishes all classes of his subjects to be treated with justice and humanity."

Your Excellency will perceive by the tenor of this, and my previous despatches relative to matters at Hasbeya, that whilst I have thus fully carried out the intentions of the Earl of Aberdeen that there should be no interference with the faith of the Christian sects in Syria, I have also given full effect to the humane instructions of Her Majesty's Government, and of your Excellency in favour of humanity and justice.

Promise of protection, in the event of conversion, is very different from defence of converts against persecution, It only now rests with the seceders at Hasbeya to render their conversion a *fait accompli*.

Our position, therefore, as regards the seceders at Hasbeya is perfectly good and defensible,—that is, entire non-interference in favour of conversion, and, secondly, defence of the seceders, on the same principle of justice and humanity which has been exercised in favour of all other Syrians without regard to their creed or persuasion.

Indeed, the most bigotted would find it difficult to blame a Protestant officer for exercising those good offices in favour of Protestant Syrians, which he has often and so effectually brought into action for the benefit of all the other sects in Syria,—Christians of all sects, Mussulmans, Metualis, Jews, and others.

Mr. Consul Wood having asked my opinion, I thought it fair towards him to express my entire approval of the steps he had taken in protection of the Hasbeya converts against oppression.

Inclosure in No. 26.

The Rev. E. Smith to the Rev. Mr. Thomson.

(Extract.)

Hasbeya, July 11, 1844.

WHEN I wrote by Butrous, I expressed the apprehension that the result of this week would be of great moment. Our circumstances are now more critical than ever, and I am at a loss to know what to do.

I had a long interview with the Emir on Monday, and Abu Besharah has seen him once since. No one could speak fairer, or promise better than he. But in fact our friends have experienced no relief from his return. Their enemies have become bolder. The abuse heaped upon them is constant, and instances have occurred even in the palace. Threats of extermination are made openly, not excepting myself. Yesterday, indeed, a man who had abused the daughters of two or three of our most respectable men was imprisoned, but for not more than an hour and in a way to make no impression. To-day, one of our most respectable men was beaten near the entrance of the palace, and when he made complaint, though actually wounded, the culprit was not even blamed. The condition to which they are reduced is insufferable. Indeed, I am in daily expectation that blood will be shed, and I have addressed a note to that effect to the Emir; but he does nothing except give me polite words and fair promises.

The stability of our friends in these circumstances is wonderful. As nearly as I can ascertain, the whole number that has left is not over twenty. The zeal of many, especially the women, is daily increasing. But they will not remain in Hasbeya in their present state of degradation and danger. Nor do I believe

they can remain without an official communication from some one of the Protestant Consuls to the Emir. This will give him a safe basis to act upon, if he is waiting for that; or will make him feel obliged to act, if he is reluctant.

Now what I beg of you is, that immediately on receiving this you will go to Beyrout, and seek an interview with the English and Prussian Consuls-General. My hope is that they may have received instructions to act. At any rate, you will get their advice. Pray be as expeditious as possible, for every hour in our present circumstances is of great moment.

No. 27.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Consul-General Rose.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, September 19, 1844.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th ultimo, with its several inclosures.

With reference to one of those inclosures, namely, your despatch of July 25, to Sir Stratford Canning* on the subject of the protection which, in consequence of the appeal made to you on the part of the American Missionary, Mr. Smith, you had thought it right to afford to the Protestant converts from the Greek faith in the Hasbeya and adjoining districts, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government perfectly approve of your affording general and efficient protection to all Christians in Turkey who may appeal to you against the oppression of the Mussulman authorities of the Porte. But in admitting the propriety of acting upon this general principle, Her Majesty's Government particularly desire that all Her Majesty's Agents should observe the utmost discretion both with regard to carrying interference with the Mahommedan faith beyond due bounds, and to appearing to give official support to those efforts which American and other missionaries are now making in the Ottoman territories to draw off the votaries of other Christian sects to Protestantism.

Abstractedly Her Majesty's Government would naturally desire to see the tenets of the Anglican Church embraced by persons of all faiths, whether Mahommedan, Greek, or other. But it would be highly injudicious and improper, and not a little hazardous for the peace of the world, were Her Majesty's Government to govern their own actions, or to permit British official Agents to govern theirs, by this principle. Such a mode of proceeding could scarcely fail to excite the active hostility of all other religions and sects.

You will therefore carefully abstain from any act which might be construed into giving support or countenance to the conversions from the Greek faith to Protestantism which foreign Missionaries in Turkey are now labouring with injudicious zeal to effect; but you will at the same time not relax your exertions, whenever they can be properly employed, in protecting Christians from Mahommedan persecution.

No. 28.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Consul Wood.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, September 19, 1844.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd ultimo, together with its several inclosures, on the subject of the protection which, in consequence of the appeal made to you by the American missionary, Mr. Smith, you had thought it right to afford to the Protestant converts from the Greek Faith in the Hasbeya and adjoining districts. I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government perfectly approve of your affording general and efficient protection to all Christians in Turkey who may appeal to you against the oppression of the Mussulman authorities of the Porte. But in admitting the propriety of acting upon this general principle, Her Majesty's Government particularly desire that all Her Majesty's Agents should observe the utmost discretion both with regard to

* See No. 26, page 26.

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No. 29.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, September 20, 1844.

I HAVE to state to your Excellency that Colonel Rose transmitted to me a copy of his despatch to your Excellency, of the 25th of July, respecting the Protestant converts in the Hasbeya; and I now inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch which I have in consequence addressed to him.

I have addressed a despatch in the same terms to Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus.

No. 30.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 5.)

(Extract.)

Damascus, September 11, 1844.

WITH reference to my report, of the 3rd of August, relative to the Hasbeyan conversion, I dare venture very respectfully to subjoin an extract of the Rev. Mr. Thomson's letter to me, Inclosure under No. 1, as a further evidence of the violence and persecution to which the converts were unhappily subjected; and which compelled them finally to abandon their homes and to wander in the adjoining districts.

Previous to the accomplishment and execution of the plans of the Hasbeyan Greeks against the seceders, I had endeavoured to counteract them by measures, which, as they emanated principally from the Turkish authorities themselves, ought to have been efficacious in their result, and would perhaps have been so but for the secret encouragement held out to the persecutors by other parties to persevere in a conduct that corresponded so well with their personal religious feelings.

In addition to this, the unabating intrigues of the Greek clergy, the overbearing conduct of the young men of Hasbeya, the arrogance of their own elected chiefs, who did not scruple to convey to me their intention of annihilating and destroying the seceders if they ever returned as Protestants, the prolonged absence of the Pasha with all the disposable troops in the Hauran, and the more than ordinary weakness of the Emir whose personal attendants have even joined in a religious question, the adverse party leaving me no other means of staying the current of events against the converts than by an appeal to the Head of the Greek Church in Syria, I sought and obtained an interview with the Patriarch.

To all his observations I replied that Her Majesty's Government having

received an assurance from the Sultan that Christians should not be molested on account of their religion, I could not remain a passive spectator of the violence of the Hasbeyans towards the converts; that the Christians of all denominations having availed themselves largely of the influence of the British Consulate to ameliorate their civil condition in this Pashalic, I witnessed now with great pain their ingratitude and the ill use they were making of the very freedom which they owed to it; that if they were desirous that that influence should still be exercised to their advantage, they must give better proofs than hitherto of their being worthy of it; that his Eminence must be aware that if this Consulate has hitherto abstained from pursuing severe measures against the persecutors, it was in consequence of the confidence it placed in him that he would exert his utmost efforts in putting a stop to the state of things which formed the subject of my complaint; but that if I was deceived in my hopes and the Hasbeyans did carry into execution their threat of killing their seceded countrymen on their return, I should then deem myself justified in exerting myself to bring the assassins to an exemplary and an ignominious punishment; and that in short, as the upholding of the principle of religious toleration in Syria had always formed one of the most gratifying tasks of Her Majesty's servants in this country, nothing would afford them greater satisfaction than to see his Eminence enlist in a cause so worthy of his character and position, but that if he espoused the opposite side he may rest assured beforehand that however I might regret it, I should not shrink from the contest, though he must assume alone the whole of the responsibility of the consequences that might attend it.

My first language to the Patriarch was not altogether without some effect, for he addressed immediately a strong letter to the Hasbeyan Greeks, enjoining them to change their conduct and to use moderation, otherwise he would withdraw from their cause and leave them to their fate.

But it became important to show that the question is not only a religious, but also a civil one. The Hasbeyans now stand accused of insubordination and even of rebellion, inasmuch as with arms in their hands they forced the Emir,

- 1st. To dismiss the *cadi* or judge, and appoint one of their choice.
- 2nd. To replace some other petty public officers by such as were pointed out by them.
- 3rd. To consent to the banishment of the family of Shaheen.
- 4th. To limit his power of punishment to the mere execution of the sentences of the popular elected *cadi*, and
- 5th. To leave the collection of the taxes to officers named by them.

Besides these proceedings, they have armed themselves to the number of 1000, have adopted a standard, have elected sheiks from among themselves to the prejudice of the feudal ones, and have given to this form of Government the name of the "*Meshika*," or the Government of Elective Sheiks.

The authorities of Damascus, which were at first somewhat reluctant to interfere with energy in the matter so long as it was confined to a religious dispute between Christians, are no longer disposed to remain quiet spectators of innovations, the ultimate pernicious consequences of which they have clearly seen; and they have promised me, therefore, to intervene with firmness, and to adjust the affair in a few days. To this effect they have already invited the feudal chiefs to Damascus to ascertain from them the facts connected with it.

Inclosure in No. 30.

The Rev. Mr. Thomson to Consul Wood.

(Extract.)

Abeth, August 1844.

I SHALL offer no apology for intruding upon your time and patience, as I know you feel interested in the business which calls for this letter. You have been kept informed as to the progress of matters in Hasbeya by Mr. Smith up to the time when he left; since then several things of importance have occurred which I shall endeavour to state as briefly as possible. The deputation from Zahleh continued to pursue the same oppressive course towards the Protestants which they at first commenced, until the *buyuruldi* from the Pasha arrived.

This seemed to check their operations, and in a day or two they left. The same course, however, was still continued by the priests of Hasbeya, aided by the society of young men and countenanced by the Emirs. The confusion in the place was beyond description, nor could any people in the world long endure the intolerable annoyances to which the poor Protestants were exposed night and day. My health having suffered from the heat, confinement, and anxiety, I set off for a ride on the mountains on Monday morning, the 29th ultimo. I went by way of Banias, to a village called Jiblatta, which I reached about 9 o'clock Monday night. At midnight a messenger reached me from Shaheen, the head of our people, stating that after I left, the young men had risen in arms, camped out on the hills, and sent a written order to Shaheen to leave the place by the "Asser," or they would kill him. Shaheen implored me to return immediately, or matters would end in bloodshed. In a few minutes I was on horseback, and, by riding hard all night, reached Hasbeya about 9 o'clock in the morning. I found the place almost deserted. When I called upon the Emir Saad-el-Deen he gave me the following account. In the morning after I left, a Moslem from Beyrout, sent to collect debts, went into the market and demanded payment of a small sum from one of the leaders of the young men. The man refused to pay, a quarrel arose; the Christian cursed the Moslem, his religion, Mahommed, the Sultan, &c., &c. The Moslem complained to the Emir, who called the man, and (as he told me), cursed him and his father and his religion, and ordered him to prison. The man said he would not go, fled out of the palace, gave the alarm, the shops were instantly shut, and they mounted to the top of the hill where they encamped. The first thing they did was to write an order to Shaheen to leave the place before the "Asser," or they would kill him. At the same time they sent word round to the rest of the Protestants, that if they accompanied Shaheen they would waylay them and murder them on the road. Shaheen sent off the messenger for me, and then went to the Emir, who told him he must go. He then went and shut up his establishments, which he had farmed of the Government, and delivered the keys to the Emir, and bid him farewell.

The young men then drew up five demands, and sent them down to the Emir to accept and seal, as the conditions upon which they would return. The first required the banishment of Shaheen. The second demanded the deposition of the Moslem *cadi* and the appointment of one of their party. The third required that the Secretary and Saraf should be of their party. The fourth that they should pay their debts and taxes (and without "hawalies," I believe). The fifth demand was, that if any thing happened requiring the interference of the Emir, he should not do any thing before the individual was tried and committed before their *cadi*. About this fifth demand there is a difference of statement; one is, that the Emir should not punish at all, but that the young men would do it themselves. I give it above as I understood it. The Emir told me that he accepted and signed these demands.

The Protestants, as soon as the others took arms, fled to the house of Shaheen, not knowing what to expect. When the order came to Shaheen to leave, they all resolved to stick together come what might. As the day advanced, and it became certain that all the Protestants would leave, the Emir and the sober part of the old men became alarmed, and sent word to Shaheen not to go until I got back; but as he had been ordered to go, first by their written command, and with the threat of death annexed, and, secondly, by the first demand as above, which had been sealed by the Emir, and as the young men had not retracted their threat, and stood over his head in arms, he resolved to go. The other Protestants having sent out spies to see that the roads were safe, also left the place, some by one road, some by another, and united together on the mountains towards Bumarieh. The Emir blamed the Protestants for going, and said they had nothing to apprehend; but they very naturally say, what security have we if we remain? the first demand banishes our chief man, who alone can manage our affairs; the second puts a *cadi* over us, who has become our enemy; and the fifth ties up the hands of the Emir from protecting us, even if he were disposed to do so. The facts of this statement I had from the Emir himself before many witnesses, and as it agrees with what I heard from our own people, I suppose it to be substantially correct.

I told the Emir, that I had not called to lodge any complaints, but to bid him farewell. That I had nothing to say on the part of the Protestants, not having seen them. I called him and all persons present to bear witness that

whatever consequences might result from this business, we had no share in the responsibilities incurred; the whole affair had taken place in my absence, without my knowledge or advice. To which they all assented. I then told them that we had come to Hasbeya to be the religious teachers of this people, at their urgent and persevering request, and at great inconvenience to ourselves. Now the people had been driven out, we should go with them; if they returned and requested us to come with them, we should do so. They all assured me we should be most welcome! Indeed the Emir appeared to be very uneasy, if not alarmed, at the aspect of affairs.

I packed up and started at 11 o'clock to join the company of Shaheen, which I reached at daybreak, on a mountain above the Litany, on the road towards Muklara. They were nearly dead with cold and hunger. I had brought some bread with me, which they devoured like locusts. We reached Muklara after dark, and were nobly entertained by Sheik Said. He entered warmly into the cause of these poor people. Here also I met the Sheiks of the houses of Shems and Keis, who so nobly protected our people on a former occasion. I arrived in Abeih the next evening, and leaving the people here and at Aaitah with Mr. Whiting, went down to Beyrout, where I met Mr. Alison, Count Portalès, Colonel Rose, and M. Wildenbruch, who all took a deep interest in this persecuted people. At the request of Count Portalès I gave him a statement something like this, to lay before his Ambassador at Constantinople. Colonel Rose requested to take a copy of it, and perhaps you will receive a communication on this subject from him. All unite in the opinion that these people must be returned to their homes as soon as possible, and all agree that you are the individual to secure this important end.

I do most sincerely beg your pardon for troubling you with so long a letter, but I write in a hurry, and besides do not possess the faculty of condensing.

I cannot express the half of the handsome things which I hear said in reference to the part which you have taken in this contest for the establishment of the noblest principle which adorns the legislation of our age; but you need no richer record than the proud consciousness of standing first in such a cause.

(Signed) W. M. THOMSON.

No. 31.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Damascus, October 9, 1844.

IN continuation of my report of the 11th of September, I have the honour to state that two letters were lately addressed by the Capudan Pasha and the Russian Consul-General of Beyrout to Aali Pasha, having reference to the Hasbeyan question.

The suggestion of the former to the Pasha of Damascus, that instead of punishing those who were using their utmost efforts to effect the recantation of the converts, they deserved his countenance that they may better accomplish their purpose, and the menaces of the latter, supported by the unreserved declaration that he would protest against every proceeding which tended to the humiliation of the Hasbeyan Greeks, and to the consequent encouragement of the professing Christian Protestants, coupled with the subtle intrigues of the Patriarch, leaving me no longer any room to doubt that, unless some very efficacious steps were immediately taken further complications would ensue, which would retard and even render altogether doubtful the return of the converts to their homes, I determined upon coming to an immediate understanding with his Excellency on the subject, and for which purpose I waited upon him on the 25th ultimo.

After recapitulating to his Excellency all the circumstances connected with their expulsion, and with the unjustifiable and even rebellious proceedings of their rivals, I obtained his permission to convey to him frankly and without reserve the observations I had to make. I then stated that, as Governor-General of this Pashalic, his Excellency either did or did not possess the

means of protecting equally all the Rayas of the Porte; that if he did possess them, but would not use them in behalf of the expelled converts, I must then consider him as their real though indirect persecutor; in which case, however I may regret it, still my duty would impose upon me the disagreeable task of representing him as such to Her Majesty's Ambassador; and that if he pleaded weakness as the cause of his lack of firmness in the matter, I should deem myself equally justified in apprizing the same authority that the interests of the Sultan were sacrificed in this province by the feebleness of him to whom they were entrusted. That in the former case, Her Majesty's Representative would not fail to look upon his conduct as a direct contravention of the assurance of the Sultan that Christians should not be persecuted on account of their religion in the Ottoman dominions; and in the latter it would remain with his Government to consider whether it would permit its interests to be sacrificed any longer in his hands; but that in both cases the result could not but be injurious to him personally.

After a minute's silence, his Excellency replied, with apparent candour, that, notwithstanding the perplexity of his position, caused by the letters of the Capudan Pasha and the Russian Consul-General as well as the representations of the Patriarch, he would, nevertheless, adopt such measures as would be deemed satisfactory.

I answered that we owed in a great measure the embarrassment of our relative positions to the weakness and want of energy of the Emir Saad-el-Deen, Governor of Hasbeya; that his Excellency should depute Sheik Mahommed Keiss, one of the feudal chiefs of that district, with a letter to the expelled converts, inviting them to return forthwith, and whom he should accompany back to their homes and families while Hasbeya was yet in the occupation of the Government troops.

His Excellency having readily acceded to the foregoing proposals, he directed his Kahyia in my presence to put them forthwith into execution in concert with the dragoman of the Consulate; and Emir Halil and Mahommed Keiss have already left, in consequence, Damascus,—the former for Hasbeya with troops and with the converts that were in this city, and the latter for Lebanon to accomplish his mission, and to deliver the Pasha's latter (Inclosure No. 2) to the poor fugitives.

I may venture, therefore, to announce very respectfully to your Lordship the present favourable termination of this question, which, after pending for several months, was in danger of becoming more and more complicated from the unabating intrigues of all those parties whose religious sentiments or political views rendered them averse to the introduction of a purer faith.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Halil Pasha to Aali Pasha.

(After the customary Compliments.)

SOME of the Christian Rayas of Hasbeya having embraced the Protestant religion through the medium of designing men, the greater part of them have been made to return to their former creed by the Patriarch, who conveyed to them his advice through some of the notables of that district. Actually only twenty of them pretend to be Protestants; but as it has been reported that your Excellency intended to punish those who had used their utmost efforts to bring about their return to their Church, and had already ordered their imprisonment and punishment, they labour naturally under great fear and apprehension.

This has filled me with great astonishment, as those who have undertaken to cause their return to their Church deserved in return encouragement and mildness. It may be, however, that the report has been put in circulation by some evil-doers with the view of intimidating the Rayas, and of preventing them thereby to aid in the recantation of the seceders.

I have deemed it, therefore, expedient to write to you by way of suggestion, that you may be pleased to give such orders as may tranquillize and reassure the Rayas, and rectify and remove the above reports; at the same time that those

who put them in circulation should be found and punished. You ought to countenance the Patriarch and those who are working for their return, that they may thus have the means of doing it more effectually.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Aali Pasha to the absent Professing Christian Protestants.

(Translation.)

October 2, 1844.

WE have issued this our order, worthy of obedience, to all such as have fled from Hasbeya and are now residing at the village of Abeyie, that ye may know that it having come to our knowledge at the present date that you have abandoned your native place of Hasbeya, and have taken up your abode in Abeyie, we were greatly surprised at it; for the tranquillity and well-being of the Rayas forms one of the especial Imperial commands and wishes: we have, in consequence, addressed you this our ordinance by the hand of one of the noblest sheiks, Sheik Mahommed Keiss, may his glory increase, that ye may, on his arrival and on your being made acquainted with it, expel from your minds all doubt and apprehension, and remain tranquil and reassured, and return forthwith to your native place, and assume in full repose and peace of mind your occupations and vocations.

Be not troubled or perplexed on any account whatever, but return immediately to Hasbeya with the aforestated Sheik Mahommed Keiss, and with the grace of the Almighty ye will experience all that is pleasing to you of tranquillity and repose of mind in your country. Do not delay an hour your return to your homes. Know ye this and pay ye to it the greatest attention.

(L. S.)

(Signed)

AALI RIZA.

No. 32.

Consul-General Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 5.)

(Extract.)

Beyrout, October 28, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 10th ultimo, and I beg to say, with great respect, that I shall strictly obey the instructions which it contains.

I trust that I may be permitted to observe that the prudent and just views expressed in that despatch, provide fully for the two matters to be dealt with, that is, that the faith of other sects should not be interfered with, and, secondly, that the rights of humanity should be protected in countries where unfortunately they are only too often trespassed on.

When the conversions at Hasbeya were first talked of here, the circumstance that the dissidents had first addressed themselves to Bishop Alexander, and that ignorant people in this country confound American with British subjects on account of the similarity of language and faith, induced me to make communications in the sense of your Lordship's instructions to some of my colleagues and such other parties whose attention might have been awakened by the report that British subjects were concerned in the conversions at Hasbeya.

I informed these parties not only that British subjects had had nothing whatever to do with those matters, but that moreover as far as myself or Her Majesty's servants were concerned, they, British subjects, would never interfere in any way with the religious belief of any faith in Syria. I instanced in proof of this that Bishop Alexander had refused to enter into any communication with the dissidents, when they expressed a wish to become converts to his Church. I also added, in further proof of the strict system of non-intervention observed by British agents, that some of the Hasbeya converts had presented themselves to Mr. Consul Moore's Councillor at the Consular Office, before they addressed themselves to the American Missionaries, and declared their wish to become members of the Anglican Church; and I observed that this person was so well aware of the system followed by Mr. Moore and myself in these matters,

and of the positive refusal which we had always given to listen to or entertain similar requests, that without even consulting either Mr. Moore or myself, he had rejected the application of the Hasbeya converts.

I also told Assaad Pasha in writing, that no British subject was concerned in the conversions at Hasbeya; that on the contrary, Bishop Alexander had rejected the application of some Greeks to be members of the Protestant faith; and my letter to the Rev. Mr. Smith, which was so clear on this point, I have already had the honour to submit to your Lordship.

To the Sheiks of the converts, who with the American Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, and two or three of his co-religionists, visited me at Brumana: I stated explicitly, that any interest which had been used or would be used in their favour by Mr. Wood or myself, was solely to be attributed to the oppression of which they had been the victims, of which oppression one undeniable proof was, that they stood before me fugitives from their native town, without resources, and separated from their wives, children, and relatives; but that neither Mr. Wood nor myself had anything whatever to do with the conversion, and could not enter into any discussion or conversation with them (the converts) on that matter, or any question of dogma or change of belief; that Her Majesty's servants having advocated the rights of humanity in favour of Christians of all sects, Jews, Mahommedans, Druses, and Anzariés, we felt that we could not refuse the same measure of benevolent assistance to such Christians as had been oppressed at Hasbeya; finally, that oppression having once ceased, all advocacy of them would cease also.

As regards the conversions at Hasbeya, it is only fair to say that, although the American Missionaries had formerly a school at Hasbeya, and had distributed books to its inhabitants, yet the declaration of the conversion appears to have been entirely on the part of the inhabitants. For they sought first Bishop Alexander, and then the American Missionaries.

No. 33.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, December 20, 1844.

AS the Russian Government have expressed an earnest desire that English authorities should be instructed to abstain from taking any part in the conversion of members of the Greek church to the Protestant faith, so, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, I have conveyed to the Russian Government, through Baron Brunnow, an equally explicit desire that the Russian Consul General should be restrained in his over zealous exertions in favour of his co-religionists in Syria.

I trust that by such mutual forbearance we may succeed in allaying the agitation which has been excited by injudicious zeal on both sides in that quarter, and that we may once more establish between our Consular agents that harmony which, in such a country as Syria especially, is so indispensable for inspiring respect, and creating confidence, amongst the Turkish authorities and population.

No. 34.

Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received December 27.)

(Extract.)

St. Petersburg, December 10, 1844.

IN conformity with your Lordship's directions, I placed in the hands of Count Nesselrode the copy of your Lordship's instructions to Consul-General Rose with which his Excellency was much pleased. In requesting me to thank your Lordship for the communication of your despatch, he added that he would, on his side, send similar instructions to the Russian Agents in Syria, and we might, therefore, hope that questions of this nature would not occasion any embarrassment in future.

No. 35.

Consul-General Rose to the Earl of Aberdeen—(Received February 8.)

(Extract.)

Beyrout, January 9, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a translated copy of the letter which the Capudan Pasha promised me that he would write to Aali Pasha to request that he would take measures to prevent further oppression of the converts at Hasbeya.

The letter is a very sensible and just one, and is all that can be deemed necessary. The Capudan Pasha behaved with much courtesy in the matter.

Thus my observations on the matter of Hasbeya, which were strictly according to the instructions from your Lordship, have procured from the Porte's representative and Capudan Pasha a full recognition of the legitimacy and justice of the intervention of Her Majesty's servants in the affair of Hasbeya, both in word and in writing. This is the more gratifying, because Mr. Wood has clearly proved that the Capudan Pasha, alarmed by misrepresentations, had shown much hostility in the matter of Hasbeya; and I was a witness of his jealousy in this matter.

The steadiness with which I have maintained the position that Her Majesty's servants only interceded against oppression, and for the maintenance of the most important privileges of the Sovereign—his right to preserve the public peace and the personal security of all his subjects, and the declarations that we had nothing to do with conversions; that I did not intercede in any way whatever for the converts at Hasbeya, because they were Protestants; these facts have proved, I trust, to the Turkish authorities here that they had nothing to fear politically from British religious sympathies for their Protestant subjects.

Inclosure in No. 35.

The Capudan Pasha to the Pasha of Damascus.

(Translation.)

AS we have heard from some part that aggression and insult are showed on the part of the rest of the Rayas to the Rayas of the Sublime Porte, who are actually of the Protestant religion, from the inhabitants of the districts of Hasbeya and Rasheya, and as the said persons, even were they Protestants, are also Rayas of the Sublime Porte, it is not lawful to do them harm nor to insult them, but to protect and defend them, according to the high justice of the Sublime Porte.

Therefore, let your high endeavours on this subject, be used according to your justice, in order to procure for them their tranquillity of mind, and that there should be no injury done to them on the part of any body, as long as the said persons are in the way of submission and let the necessary protection and security be executed on their behalf, like all the other Rayas.

For this purpose we have written the present; and after it shall reach the knowledge of your Mushirship, it will be in every way dependent on your order.

(L. S.) HALIL.

No. 36.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received February 8, 1845.)

My Lord,

Damascus, December 19, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of my report to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relative to the affairs of

Hasbeya, and to the establishment of "Meshikas," or the Government of elective Sheiks in several of the districts of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, under the auspices of the Greek clergy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Consul Wood to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to state, that in consequence of the communications made to me by the authorities of Damascus relative to the question of Hasbeya and the Emir Halil, it was agreed that a Commission should be named to ascertain on the spot the exact wishes of the rival parties in regard to their Governor with the view to the adoption of such other ulterior measures as would satisfy them and appease their mutual irritation.

After the departure of the Commissioners, however, and previous to the receipt of their report, Halil Pasha renewed his remonstrances and threats in a letter which he addressed to Aali Pasha, wherein he insisted on the recall of Emir Halil, and the appointment of a Turkish officer in his room.

His Excellency was pleased, in acquainting me with this fresh embarrassment, to express a request that I would give him my opinion with regard to the line of conduct he should pursue.

I replied, that with regard to the nomination of a Turkish officer, I should abstain from giving any opinion, as I wished to be free to act according to circumstances, should they render my intervention necessary hereafter; for, as I felt certain that without a strong force to support his authority (and which would consume the revenues of the district) he must necessarily side with the strongest party to maintain himself, I would not become the indirect means of oppression to the weaker, which alone deserved our sympathy; but that I had no objection to offer to the appointment of an Emir, particularly should his Excellency's choice fall on Emir Ahmet, the nephew of Emir Halil.

The Pasha adopted my suggestion in favour of the former Emir.

No. 37.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Consul Wood.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, February 20, 1845.

I HAVE to repeat my injunction that you should abstain for the future from all interference whatever in questions connected with the operations of any missionary societies for the conversion to any form of worship of the inhabitants of the district in which you reside.

No. 38.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 20, 1845.

THE memorial, of which the inclosed is a copy, was presented to me the day before yesterday by a numerous deputation, and is signed in the original by the Archbishop of Canterbury and above fifteen thousand other persons of various stations in society.

The object of it, as your Excellency will perceive, is to induce Her Majesty's Government to renew their exertions with the Porte to obtain a firman from the Sultan authorizing the completion of the building designed for a Protestant Church at Jerusalem.

The last report which I received from your Excellency on this subject is contained in your despatch of the 3rd of May of last year, and from

that despatch it appeared that the consent of the Turkish Government to the resumption of the works would depend on the report which the Pasha of Saida had been called upon to furnish with reference to the buildings proposed to be erected at Jerusalem for the accommodation of the British and Prussian Consulates, among which the chapel was to be included.

I have to desire that your Excellency will now ascertain from the Turkish Government whether the report in question has been received from Syria, and the course which in that case the Porte is prepared to take on this matter.

In the event of any further hesitation being shown by the Porte to grant the necessary permission for the resumption and completion of the works, your Excellency will call the attention of the Turkish Ministers to the inclosed memorial, and take such further measures as may appear to you best calculated for giving effect to the wishes expressed in it.

You will at the same time express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that no further impediment may be opposed to the completion of the buildings, and that the Porte will no longer object to grant the formal sanction of a firman for that purpose.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Inclosure in No. 38.

Memorial respecting Protestant Church at Jerusalem.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T., &c., &c., &c., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Memorial of the Undersigned Members and Friends of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews

Sheweth,

THAT it is with feelings of painful regret, that this Society are compelled to address your Lordship upon a subject deeply affecting the well-being of the Church of England in the East, as well as her honour and dignity before the Oriental churches, and in the eyes of Europe.

That this Society was established in one thousand eight hundred and nine, for the purpose of spreading the gospel amongst the Jewish people; that it is a Society composed of many thousand persons, with nearly one thousand auxiliary societies in Her Majesty's dominions; that its funds amount to twenty-six thousand pounds per annum; that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury its patron, and most of the bishops of the Church of England and Ireland, as well as a large number of peers and members of Parliament vice-patrons and vice presidents. So long ago as in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty the Society commenced a mission at Jerusalem, which has been invariably conducted with the strictest deference and obedience to the existing Government of the country, and continued, amidst many trials and difficulties incident to the undertaking, to enjoy unmolested, both under the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments, for many years the privilege of endeavouring to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of God's ancient people in that holy city. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, the Society, in order to give greater stability and permanency to the mission, appointed at its head a clergyman, specially ordained for that office by the Lord Bishop of London, and associated with him a medical gentleman, whose professional services for the relief both of the suffering Jews and the inhabitants generally led to an increased intercourse and good feeling between the missionaries and all classes of people in Jerusalem.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the license of Her Majesty and under the authority of the act of the fifth Victoria, chapter six, consecrated the Reverend Michael Solomon Alexander, a Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, to reside at Jerusalem, with spiritual jurisdiction over the English clergy and others in union with the Church, together with German clergymen ordained by the bishop, throughout Palestine, Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia, his chief

missionary care being directed to the conversion of the Jews to Christianity. For the purposes also of promoting education a college was to be established, under the superintendence of the bishop. This important step was taken at the suggestion and with the concurrence and hearty co-operation of His Majesty the King of Prussia, who contributed the munificent sum of fifteen thousand pounds towards the permanent income of the Bishop.

Thus encouraged, both at home and abroad, by the highest patronage, the Society urged forward with increased exertions the erection of a church for the performance of divine service, and buildings for the accommodation of the Bishop and missionaries, which they had, at very considerable expense, already commenced upon a piece of ground purchased for the purpose. The erection of a church has since acquired additional importance from the need of a place of worship for the numbers of English and foreign Protestants who now frequent the holy city.

Having a letter commendatory from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Jerusalem proceeded—with the prayers and best wishes of the friends of Israel—to take charge of his sacred trust. The reception he met with upon his arrival, which was insured by the marked countenance and protection afforded by Her Majesty's Government, and the respect he has at all times and upon all occasions received from the heads of other Christian Churches, as well as from the inhabitants of Jerusalem generally, consisting of so great a variety of differing sects, is the best evidence not only of the unobjectionable nature of the mission, but of the sound judgment and discretion with which the holy functions of the Bishop have been exercised. The valuable services of the eminent physician Doctor Macgowan, who accompanied the Bishop, his piety, professional skill, and compassionate feelings for suffering humanity, have greatly contributed to the harmony and kind feeling subsisting at this time between the missionaries and the people of Jerusalem.

Taking all these circumstances into their consideration, the Society most deeply regrets that whilst the Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians, and other minor sects of Christians, enjoy the permission to worship God in their respective temples, and whilst no privilege is withheld on the representations of French and Russian diplomacy, the pure reformed religion of the British nation, to whom under God Turkey is indebted for the recovery of Syria, should be alone proscribed, and her Protestant children alone denied the possession of a consecrated building for the service of God, and especially that recognition of the Protestant faith which is indispensable to insure protection.

Satisfied that the impediments, from whatever cause or source they may have arisen, will be immediately and effectually overruled by your Lordship's interposition, through the agency of Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Ottoman Government, and confident that your Lordship does not view with indifference an object enjoying such august patronage, so dear to many thousands of the members of the Church of England, and so important from its general bearing on Christian missions and its influence on the Churches of the East, and with the success of which foreign nations consider the dignity and interests of England to be so nearly connected, the Society earnestly entreat of your Lordship to send such instructions to that able and distinguished representative of the British Crown, Sir Stratford Canning, as shall enable him to prefer the necessary representation of the case to the Turkish Government, and obtain from the Sultan a firman authorizing the completion of the buildings upon which so much money has been already expended, and which have excited such general and intense interest. A strong proof of this interest is afforded by the fact that an English lady has undertaken to complete the church, and endow it with an income of one hundred pounds per annum for a permanent minister, as well as to contribute the sum necessary to form a fund for keeping the church in repair.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

No. 39.

Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 3.)

My Lord,

St. Petersburg, March 18, 1845.

I HAVE allowed Count Nesselrode to read the instruction which your Lordship addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus on the 20th February, directing him to abstain in future from all interference whatever in questions connected with proselytism within his district.

The Vice-Chancellor, in thanking me for the communication, expressed his complete satisfaction with the terms of your Lordship's despatch, which would do much, his Excellency said, towards promoting the tranquillity which the Imperial Government desired to see established in Syria.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

No. 40.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 5, 1845.

I INCLOSE for your Excellency's information a copy of a despatch from Mr. Buchanan, reporting his having communicated to Count Nesselrode my despatch to Mr Consul Wood of the 20th February, respecting his interference in the affairs of the Hasbeya, of which a copy was transmitted to your Excellency in my despatch of that day.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 41.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received May 6.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 17, 1845.

I HAVE received your Lordship's instructions relating to the suspended buildings at Jerusalem, and shall avail myself with much pleasure of the first favourable opportunity to resume my discussions with the Porte upon that subject, hoping that the reasonable demand of Her Majesty's Government will be at length complied with, and the expectations of the numerous subscribers of the memorial annexed to your Lordship's despatch eventually satisfied.

I need not assure your Lordship that it will afford me the liveliest gratification to be the humble instrument under Providence of accomplishing an object which has been too long opposed, and which can never be indifferent to members of the Protestant Church.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

No. 42.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, May 20, 1845.

I HAVE long felt so deeply the failure of my exertions on behalf of the Protestant church at Jerusalem, that the receipt of your Lordship's instruction, authorizing me to renew them in terms which imply a serious perseverance on the part of Her Majesty's Government, afforded me the liveliest gratification; nor should I have lost a moment in acting on that instruction, had I not thought that the delay of a few days would enable me to renew the subject with more advantage and better hope. At an interview which I had with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning, I communicated the substance and read the concluding passage of your Lordship's instruction, endeavouring at the same time to

convey to his Excellency's mind a just idea of the very important memorial which accompanied it, and also of the painful impression which the Porte's ill-grounded reluctance to comply with a request, as reasonable as it is natural, had of late produced in England. I must do Shekib Effendi the justice to say, that he received my communication with interest, and listened to my arguments with deference. He made no attempt to defeat my application by referring to the Pasha of Saida's report, and requested that I would bring the matter under his more deliberate consideration in the form of a note. With this invitation I propose to comply, and your Lordship may depend upon my sparing no pains to overcome whatever obstacles the Turkish Ministry or the local authorities may still oppose to the grant of a firman for building the intended edifice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

No. 43.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, September 3, 1845.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note or memorandum addressed to me by the Sublime Porte, announcing the promised firman for the erection of a Protestant church together with that of the other suspended buildings at Jerusalem. The firman is not quite ready for transmission by the present messenger, but I hope to have the satisfaction of forwarding a translation of it to your Lordship by the next opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Memorandum from the Porte to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Translation.)

29 Shaban, 1261. September 2, 1845.

ALTHOUGH certain internal difficulties and obstacles have hitherto retarded the granting of your Excellency's request for the erection of a place where British Protestants visiting Jerusalem might perform their worship, as admitted also by your Excellency; in conformity, however, with the strong relations of friendship between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte, and more particularly in conformity with the constant desire of His Imperial Majesty to confirm the special relations of amity and good understanding between him and Her Majesty the Queen, it has been endeavoured to remove those difficulties in as favourable a manner as possible, and His Majesty has granted his royal permission for the erection of a special place of worship for the performance of Protestant rites within the British Consular residence in Jerusalem, according to the conditions set forth in the proposal lately given in by your Excellency.

His Majesty hopes that, as your Excellency will feel persuaded that this circumstance affords an express proof of the high consideration entertained by him for your illustrious Government, Her Majesty the Queen will appreciate the royal endeavour to grant your Excellency's request; and in begging your Excellency to announce and convey to your Court a copy of the Imperial grant, I avail, &c.

No. 44.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received October 3.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, September 16, 1845.

INCLOSED herewith is an English translation of the Sultan's firman permitting the erection of a Protestant place of worship at Jerusalem. I have addressed the original to Her Majesty's Consul in that city, and retain in this Embassy an exact copy of it legalized according to Turkish forms.

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Your Lordship will observe that according to the terms of the firman, it is understood that the church is to be situated in connexion with the Consular residence.

This condition was anticipated in your Lordship's instructions.

I cannot in justice dismiss the subject without acknowledging the valuable assistance which I have received from Mr. Alison, and also from Mr. Frederic Pisani, in the long course of my endeavours to execute your Lordship's instructions respecting it.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Firman addressed to the Walee of Saida, the Governor of Jerusalem, and others.

(Translation.)

IT has been represented both now and before, on the part of the British Embassy residing at my Court, that British and Prussian Protestant subjects visiting Jerusalem, meet with difficulties and obstructions, owing to their not possessing a place of worship for the observance of Protestant rites, and it has been requested that permission should be given to erect, for the first time, a special Protestant place of worship within the British Consular residence at Jerusalem.

Whereas it is in accordance with the perfect amity and cordial relations existing between the Government of Great Britain and my Sublime Porte, that the requests of that Government should be complied with as far as possible; and whereas, moreover, the aforesaid place of worship is to be within the Consular residence, my royal permission is therefore granted for the erection of the aforesaid special place of worship within the aforesaid Consular residence, and my Imperial orders having been issued for that purpose, the present decree containing permission has been specially given from my Imperial divan.

When, therefore, it becomes known unto you, Walee of Saida, Governor of Jerusalem and others as aforesaid, that our royal permission has been granted for the erection, in the manner above stated, of the aforesaid place of worship, you will be careful that no person do in any manner whatever oppose the erection of the aforesaid place of worship in the manner stated, and you will not act in contravention hereof; for which purpose my Imperial Firman is issued.

On its arrival, you will act in accordance with my Imperial firman issued for this purpose, in the manner aforesaid. Be it thus known to you, giving full faith to the Imperial cypher.

Written in the first day of the Ramazan, 1261. (September 10, 1845.)

No. 45.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, October 6, 1845.

THE success which has attended your Excellency's endeavours to overcome the reluctance of the Porte, to permit the completion of the Protestant church at Jerusalem, and which is recorded in your despatches, of the 3rd and 16th of September, has afforded much gratification to Her Majesty's Government, and they are fully sensible that this result must in great measure be attributed to your Excellency's zealous and unremitting exertions. I gladly remark also the mention made by your Excellency of the assistance which you have received in this matter from Mr. Alison, the Oriental Secretary, and from Mr. Frederick Pisani.

Your Excellency will take an early opportunity to intimate to the Sultan that Her Majesty's Government look upon the present act of condescension on the part of His Highness, as deriving additional value from the gracious manner in which it was performed.

No. 46.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 1.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, March 18, 1846.

I HAVE much satisfaction in forwarding the translation inclosed herewith, of a proclamation which has lately been published by the Sultan's command, and, what is unusual, printed for general circulation not only in the Turkish, but also in the Greek and Armenian languages. Your Lordship will observe that the principles thus proclaimed in the Sultan's name, after they had been adopted by the Supreme Council of Justice, are highly advantageous to all classes of the population in this empire, and considering the symptoms of real amendment which have lately appeared in the language and proceedings of the Turkish authorities, I venture to hope that, if not carried at once into complete effect, they will at least not remain, as but too often has been the case heretofore, a dead letter, neglected by some and defied by others.

It is agreeable to me, and it can hardly be otherwise to your Lordship, to find that British influence has not been without a share in producing this improvement. The information, which I am in the habit of conveying to the Council, as circumstances require or enable me to do so, appears to attract attention, and to occasion a gradual adoption of remedial measures.

Within the last few days I have had the good fortune to rescue from prison and other modes of persecution, a number of Armenians who had incurred the penalty of a formal excommunication, with all its barbarous consequences, by embracing and professing Evangelical opinions at variance with the discipline or dogmas of their Church. In performing this act of humanity, I have endeavoured neither to encourage the missionaries—from whom the Protestant converts derive their new persuasion—nor to afford the Armenian spiritual authorities any cause of complaint; and, to judge from the assurances of the former, and from the communications of the latter, represented by their Patriarch, I am entitled to hope that my efforts have not been unsuccessful.

A change of no trifling extent and importance is manifestly working in the Armenian Church; a considerable and growing number of its members have learnt that it is a duty to read the Gospel, and to renounce everything which will not stand the test of a reference to its precepts. Of these but few are as yet prepared to make an open profession of their faith; but while the more courageous stand forward and brave the censures of their hierarchy, many hundreds are believed to look forward in secret to the time when they may declare their opinions without prejudice to their temporal interests. The same period which realizes that cherished hope, will probably witness the recognised establishment of the Protestants in Turkey under a separate spiritual head. Desirable as such an event may be, I need not assure your Lordship that my interference has never assumed an official character, and is strictly limited to the discouragement of persecution, on the one side, and to the promotion of peace and subordination as to all overt acts, on the other.

In the Sultan's proclamation there is a clause which bears upon the conduct of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and enjoins them to act with that attention to justice and moderation, which, if it be not found in them, must be looked for in vain elsewhere.

Inclosure in No. 46.

Proclamation.

(Translation.)

Constantinople, Rebiul-evvel 4, 1262, (February 18th
March 2nd 1846.)

THE following ordinances, discussed and resolved upon in the Supreme Council of Justice are here published by Imperial command.

God save the Sultan! The Government of His Majesty, desiring always the perfect prosperity and tranquillity of his subjects of every class, forbids all oppression of any, controverting law and justice, and requires that all should impartially enjoy protection and justice under the Imperial shade. Commands to this effect are incessantly issued to the officers of the realm; but in order that every inhabitant also of the empire may know that all injustice and tyranny

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against him are forbidden, and that the transgressor of such prohibition shall be severely punished, since the necessary instructions have been already transmitted to all administrative functionaries, the Government, supposing that perhaps some of them or of its subjects, may not have accurately comprehended them, has judged it necessary to enumerate and explain by writing the equitable counsels of the Sultan, for the knowledge of all.

Thanks be to God, that during the prosperous epoch of our most gracious Sovereign, every one's life and property have been secured; consequently if any one conspire against the life or property of any, or injure his honour and credit, such person, be he what he may, shall be immediately punished with severity; in this respect will governors and the highest authorities be of all vigilance, that there be for the future no attempt to murder, rob, or conspire against the honour of any body.

Fines and bribery are both legally and administratively forbidden, wherefore nobody will accept from any one to the value of a peppercorn.

None of the people shall be subject to forced labour, but the labourer shall be duly remunerated.

Governors, judges, and all holding rank or office, shall buy every article of use or food, at the current price, not below; in like manner shall no one sell at more or less than the regulated price. Officers of Government and others going into any village or district to collect money, or for other object, shall eat and drink like other travellers at their own expense, and not an egg shall they receive gratis.

Governors shall not receive from subalterns of any place, money or articles given "for confirmation" or "appointment;" similarly these latter, as not giving such presents, if they give in account of such expenses, and add them to the tax account, such entries will not be admitted.

Metropolitans and dignitaries shall not use force or injustice to their co-nationals.

All subjects of the empire, so long as they pay duly, in time and amount, their legal and administrative taxes, shall not be subject to other unjust demands.

Members of Provincial Assemblies will settle in Council all affairs coming under their jurisdiction with rectitude, without inclination in favour of, or to the harm of any.

So also shall judges decide the suits which occur with equity; vigilant that no injustice may take place against any.

Let the people then, grateful for the equity of our gracious sovereign, pray always for His Majesty, and hasten to conform to his Imperial ordinances, abstaining from all transgression. But should any of corrupt motives hereafter transgress the royal command, the Governors are to make such transgression instantly public. For this purpose the present Proclamation has been published.

No. 47.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 18, 1846.

REVERTING to my despatch of this date, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the accompanying paper, which is a précis of a variety of statements communicated to me, in evidence of the extent to which the rights of conscience have been unjustly and cruelly invaded, at the expense of many respectable and inoffensive individuals. I have reason to believe that these statements are substantially correct.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Cases of Armenians persecuted by the Patriarch.

1. GOZMAK, chibookjee, Pera.—Examined on his faith at the Patriarchate;—all members of his trade forbidden to do business with him.

2. Bagdasar, tenékéjee, of Nicomedia.—Anathematized by Bishop of Nicomedia. On making complaint at the Patriarchate, was examined, and sent back to Nicomedia, a Patriarchal Letter being addressed to the Bishop, recommending stronger measures against him, and in similar cases.

3. Hagop Arakelian, jeweller.—Carried by force before the heads of the Esnaf, and deprived of his *tezkerah*. Taken to prison for having no *tezkerah*, but was released next day by giving bail.

4. Acribas, watchmaker, Pera.—Examined by heads of Esnaf;—was told that the Patriarch would not be surety for him; offered to give surety of persons holding similar religious opinions; was refused.

Summoned by the Patriarch, who took a note of the case and dismissed him.

5. Serkis, Minasian, dealer in small wares, Haskioy.—Excommunicated. One Lukias, offering to buy his stock, was prohibited by the Patriarch, under pain of excommunication.

6. Andar Bedros Minasian, brother of the preceding, and included in his case.

7. Artin Koioomjeeogloo, Tulbendjee, Takkejee Khan.—Turned out of his family by his brother, on refusing to confess at the Patriarchate.

8. Megodich, limeseller, Tophanah.—His labourers, refusing to leave him at the order of the parochial priest, were summoned to the Patriarchate and strictly ordered to quit his service, which they did. His business is stopped in consequence; his books taken to the Patriarch's, and seventy-eight volumes detained. An Evangelical, named Kirakos, being left in custody of the shop, was taken to the Patriarchate, examined, put under arrest, and sent out of the province. Another Evangelical, Carabet of Casarca, quitted his employ on threat of similar treatment.

9. Hazez Hosef Gamalielian, silk-dealer, room in Kebabjee Khan, and shop in Constantinople.—Driven out of both, and excommunicated.

10. Hohannes, silk-dealer; turned out of khan and shop.

11. Paroon Apraham, watchmaker, was told by the heads of his Esnaf that he must find bail or shut up his shop. Offered Evangelicals for bail, but they were not admitted. Turned out of his family.

12. Hadji Stephan, fur dealer, Scutari.—Excommunicated. Business interdicted by heads of Esnaf. His baker desired not to supply him with bread by Priest Der Bagdasar. Notices stuck on his door, calling him "the infidel, the accursed," &c. Was beaten in passing through the Armenian quarter.

13. Mardiros Surkisian, jeweller.—Examined by heads of Esnaf; *tezkerah* ordered to be taken from him. Shop shut.

14. Eprem Michaelian, watchmaker.—Present surety being an Evangelical was ordered to find a new one. Shop shut.

15. Boghos, watchmaker.—Patriarch ordered his brother to turn him out of his house. Is separated from his family, and his business stopped.

16. Boghos Der Hohannesian.—Excommunicated. Family compelled to turn him out by priest Der Carabet.

17. Boghos Gamalielian, silk-dealer.—Wife's brother desired to turn him out of the house. Driven out of his room at Khan. Water carrier brings him no water.

18. Simon Hachadoosian.—Excommunicated without examination. Father compelled to disinherit him by Patriarch, under pain of excommunication.

19. Boghos Agopian.—Partner, ordered by Esnaf to turn him out of shop. Turned out of his house by wife and children.

20. Calpakjie Carubet.—Removed to Pera. Clerk of the quarter refused to register permission of residence. Taken to the guard: Has removed to another quarter.

21. Agop Manookyan, tailor at Government factory.—Was formerly Armenian, but became Catholic. Being accused of evangelical opinions was turned out of his employ by his fellow-labourers, who would not permit him to work, under orders from the Patriarchate.

22. Kalost Baosumyan, jeweller.—Examined by priests who spat in his face.

Taken by force before heads of Esnaf.—*Tezkerah* taken away. Was struck and hooted.

Excommunicated. Baker and water-carriers refused to supply him.

23. Yahia Jans, a jeweller of Caesarea.—Books taken away by Patriarch's order. Required by Patriarch to sign promise that he would not attend American's preaching. Cannot find sureties, and is in expectation of banishment.

24. Arakeal Hohannesian, of Cheshmelee Odaler.—Lodges with a widow, and has paid in advance. Widow being ordered to turn him out replied that she had no money to return his advance. She was however forced to turn him out. Water-carrier ordered by Patriarch not to supply him. Wife and three children turned adrift with him.

25. Stepan Hachadoorian.—Examined and cursed by Patriarch. Partner compelled to turn him out of shop, and father to disinherit him.

26. Apisoghom Hachadoorian, brother of the above, and of Simon (*vid. no. 18*) included in their case.

27. Harootoon Sahajeau, cup-maker, Psammattia.—Turned out of his shop and house by his father, under orders from the Patriarchate. Goods in the shop his own property.

28. Carabet Kurkjee.—Excommunicated. Turned out of trade by head of Esnaf. His brother-in-law ordered by the Patriarch to turn him out. Left the house in consequence. Separated from wife and children.

29. Orakim Ohannesian.—Excommunicated, and persecuted by his relations. Taken before the Turkish tribunals on a pretended accusation of debt by a relative named Kurkjee Hampartsoon, of Jaook Bazar, and threatened with similar treatment in future.

30. Kricor, druggist.—Eldest brother, a priest, having placed youngest brother at school at Bebec, was forced to leave Constantinople by the Patriarch. His own business stopped, and lodgers in his house turned out. Has been forced to take the boy away from school.

31. Hajji Stephan, furrier, witnesses a proclamation by the crier to the following effect:

"Tchilinghir ogloo Lerkis, furrier, has been excommunicated: let no one buy of him or sell to him. Let no one salute him. Whosoever shall do so, is also excommunicated.

Additional Cases since February 20.

Apraham, watchmaker (*vid. No. 11*).—Put under arrest by the Ihtissab Aghassi for having no surety. Offered Evangelicals and the Turkish Kehayah of the Esnaf for sureties, which were refused. Remains in prison.

2. Hajji Bedros, an old man in ill-health.—Excommunicated Sunday, February 22. A Priest and the Kehayah of the quarter came and turned him out of his own house at Beshiktash by force, without bed or clothing. House belongs to himself and two brothers, from whom he has separated, leaving them another house, their common property, at Constantinople.

3. Eprem Michaelian.—Sister's children placed by Turkish legal authority under guardianship of his mother. One of the children taken away by the Patriarch's orders, on Sunday, February 22nd (*vid. No. 14.*)

4. Kalost, jeweller, Valanga.—Beaten by a crowd of Armenians, and with difficulty rescued by the Mussulmans of the quarter, his assailants representing that they acted with orders from the Patriarchate.

5. Hooagim Hazzoz and his brother.—Beaten by mob of Armenians, and house assailed with stones.

No. 48.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1846.

WITH reference to that part of your despatch of the 18th of March, which relates to the persecution of dissident Armenians by the Armenian Patriarch, I have to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of your abstaining from taking any active part with respect to

the religious dissensions by which the Armenian Church appears to be agitated. Her Majesty's Government have no desire to see any such dissensions fostered or encouraged, or to cause any parties to expect that they may secure for themselves an interest with Great Britain, and the protection of British Agents, by separating from the communion of the Church in which they may have been born and educated. The only motive for interfering in any such dissensions would be to prevent them from terminating in religious persecution; and Her Majesty's Government grieve to see strong evidence in your subsequent despatch of the same date that the differences in the Armenian Church are taking that direction. They would wish therefore that your Excellency should state, in a friendly manner, to the Armenian Patriarch that, without assuming to judge of the merits of the religious controversy by which his Church is agitated, Her Majesty's Government much regret to see that in too many instances a system of annoyance, if not of absolute persecution, has been adopted towards parties who have seen reason to dissent from the received dogmas of the Armenian Church; that Her Majesty's Government would wish the Patriarch seriously to consider whether it is wise to set an example of the persecution of Christians, whatever may be their sect, or however erroneous in His Holiness's opinion may be their creed; and whether it is likely that such an example should be lost upon the Turkish Government and people.

Your Excellency may remind the Patriarch of the possibility of his having occasional need of some more powerful influence than his own to preserve his flock from Mahomedan persecution; and that it might be prudent for His Holiness to reflect on the improbability of his receiving the support of Great Britain against Mussulman oppression if he has himself exercised oppression towards Separatists from the Armenian Church.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 49.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, May 17, 1846.

I HAVE much satisfaction in stating that by a strict perseverance in the line of conduct which your Lordship has done me the honour to approve, I have succeeded in obtaining the restoration of the Armenian Protestants to the full enjoyment of their civil rights, and in obtaining from the Armenian Patriarch such declarations of the principles of Christian tolerance upon which he is prepared to act, as may be fairly hoped to close the doors against any renewal of the late persecutions.

It is now distinctly understood that excommunication is to be limited in its effects to the suspension of spiritual communion, or, it may be, of personal intercourse, between the individuals marked out by it, and those who are considered as remaining faithful to the doctrine and rites of their Church.

I take the liberty of referring your Lordship to the accompanying letters upon this subject. From one of them, signed by the Patriarch, it appears that His Holiness has summoned to Constantinople an Armenian dignitary, who had taken a prominent part in the acts of personal violence inflicted upon some of the Evangelical party at Trebizond. This case was so strong, and indeed so revolting in its circumstances, that I thought it my bounden duty to bring it to the knowledge of the Patriarch, and it is satisfactory to perceive that the representations of Her Majesty's Ambassador have not remained without their due effect.

The communication of your Lordship's instruction was, no doubt, a powerful auxiliary in producing this wholesome effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Bishop Southgate to Sir Stratford Canning.

Dear Sir,

Pera, May 14, 1846.

I HAVE now the pleasure of laying before you another document of some importance in the Armenian affairs, a letter, namely, from the Armenian Patriarch to the Vartabed at Trebizond, ordering him to come to this city. It is one of those instances, which have been very numerous in my own acquaintance with the Armenian Patriarch, in which he has shown a ready disposition to listen to the first call of justice. I sincerely hope that it may have the effect upon your Excellency of at least convincing you that the Patriarch has nothing to do with the encouragement of persecution. Indeed, the impression is so dreadful to have of a Christian Patriarch that I trust it would not be believed without clear and positive proof; whereas everything that has certainly emanated from the Armenian Patriarch has been of a quite contrary character, and as the same fountain does not ordinarily send forth sweet water and bitter, so it is not to be supposed that the Patriarch has any intentions opposite to his professions, unless those intentions can be shown by facts as distinct as those which go to establish the other conclusion. I have had with the Patriarch an intimate intercourse for the last nine months. I have seen him in hours of the most unreserved communication. I suppose that no European here has half the acquaintance with him that I have, and I can truly say that a man to whose nature a course of persecution and violence seemed more opposed, I have seldom, if ever, met with. Indeed, he has bound himself by positive engagements to put a stop to persecution. In the letter now enclosed, he says he will treat it as deserving excommunication; and this is in accordance with a recent declaration which I have had from him, viz., that the Armenian Church nowhere, in any of her books, nor among any of her writers, acknowledges the lawfulness of temporal penalties for spiritual offences. What can we ask more, if, in addition to this, the Patriarch shows himself ready to take up and investigate every alleged act of violence, and, upon adequate proof, to punish it? He has already, in consequence of a representation from you, deposed the Bishop of Erzeroom. In consequence, as I have reason to believe, of a similar communication, he is now calling the Vartabed (he is not a bishop, there is no Armenian "bishop,") of Trebizond to Constantinople, for the express purpose of inquiring into his conduct. I believe that he will show himself as ready to act in any other case that may arise; that your Excellency, in fine, may have in him a faithful co-operator in the great and good work which you have taken in hand. Such being the case, is it too much to ask that his influence be not diminished, or his continuance in office endangered by anything that may be done to arrest the evil complained of, and this the rather, as the English Church is aiding him in his efforts to establish schools and otherwise improve his people, and he is seeking to cultivate friendly relations with her.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HORATIO SOUTHGATE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

The Armenian Patriarch to Garabed Vartabed of Trebizond.

Our Beloved, full of Grace,

April 30 (O. S.) 1846.

(May 12 N. S. 1846.)

ALTHOUGH we had written to you that you must inflict nothing besides excommunication, yet we have heard that you have bastinadoed, bound, and otherwise inflicted punishment upon Haroot-yoan, a youth of about seventeen years of age, in which you have acted contrary to our spiritual authority, and also to the present regulations of the Government.

I now then again write, that first of all you must call the new sectaries with fatherly love, and counsel them with the scriptural words of the Old and New Testaments; and that you only excommunicate the obstinate, that

none may hold intercourse or exchange salutations with them; and that besides this you do nothing else whatsoever, that hereafter no injury may befall you. Farewell.

Given at the Armenian Patriarchate, Constantinople.

Inclosure 3 in No. 49.

The Armenian Patriarch to Garabed Vartabed.

April 22 (O. S.) 1846.

(May 4, N. S. 1846.)

Our Well-ruling Beloved in the Lord,

WE send greeting by you to our twelve beloved brethren, and put ye them in mind that they be watchful, and take good care of all the necessary affairs of the nation, and that they, by their divinely-instructed minds, preserve the diocese in peace; and this they are the more bound to do on account of the movements of the new sectaries. For there are two things particularly which these men desire to accomplish; first, that they may put a stumbling-block in the way of the people: and secondly, that they may excite commotions among them, lest they be scandalized thereby, and some great disturbances ensue. Therefore we have commanded our people to keep away from them. Whoever, then, disobeying our injunctions, by intercourse with these persons, causes violence and disturbance, doth act contrary to the commands of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of us, and is, with them, to be accounted as separated from the unity of the Church.

But how can I write all these things to you in detail? Do you, without fail, and making no excuse whatever, take only your clothes, and come to Constantinople by the next steamer, leaving as your deputy some intelligent and gentle-spirited man. I again command that you come without fail, for we have particular and necessary inquiries to make from you.

Farewell in the Lord.

(L. S.)

MATTHEW,

Archbishop, Patriarch of Constantinople.

Given at the Armenian Patriarchate in Constantinople.

Inclosure 4 in No. 49.

Messrs. Schauffler and Dwight to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Pera, May 15, 1846.

THE Undersigned are directed by the American missionaries residing here to express to your Excellency the deep and sincere feelings of gratitude they cherish in view of your Excellency's successful efforts to procure for those Armenians, whose shops had been closed in consequence of the ecclesiastical censure under which they are, the liberty of again exercising their trades. Their shops are again open, and they are endeavouring to earn, as formerly, their livelihood by the labour of their hands.

We are convinced every friend of humanity will rejoice that the rights of conscience begin to be respected in this country, and will consider your Excellency's relation to this important phase of the history of the East equally worthy of the country you represent, and enviable in the sight of generations to come.

We are most grateful too for the opportunities your Excellency has given us, in repeated instances, to answer to charges brought against us. This is a favour which lays us under the most serious and special obligation to your Excellency—one which we consider as valuable to us as our personal and ministerial characters themselves. We beg that your Excellency will never hesitate for one minute in thus calling for explanations, whatever the charge

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may be; for if we are wrong in anything—and we do not pretend to be infallible—the sooner we know it the better it will be for us, and for the cause of truth, which, we trust, we love and wish to promote.

We beg your Excellency will kindly accept the expression of our sentiments, and permit us, at some suitable opportunity before your departure, personally and as a body to reiterate to your Excellency the high and grateful esteem we feel bound to cherish for you, and our prayerful wishes for your own and your respected family's temporal and eternal happiness.

We have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. SCHAUFFLER,
H. DWIGHT.

Inclosure 5 in No. 49.

Memorandum of an Interview with the Armenian Patriarch.

Constantinople, May 4th, 1846.

THE Armenian Patriarch received the Ambassador's communication with expressions of his earnest anxiety to remove the feeling created by the proceedings had against the separated Armenians. On hearing the substance of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to his Excellency, he observed, that it was far from his intention either himself to exercise or to permit others to exercise, any undue constraint over the actions of such persons; but he felt it to be his duty, as the head of the Church, to endeavour by persuasion and admonition to recall those who had gone astray from it, and should they be unattended with success, to excommunicate and denounce them to his people as no longer appertaining to the community. It was not his intention, by so doing, to injure them in their worldly pursuits, although from the responsibility attached to his station by the Porte, it might be attended with unfavourable results to them in this respect; but his object he declared simply to be, to deter others from following their example, and prevent them from disseminating among their relations and the people opinions which he held to be contrary to the tenets of the Armenian Church. In proof of this, he communicated to me a letter addressed by him to the Ihtissab Naziri, of which the following is an extract:—

"I therefore deem it incumbent on me to inform you that no measures of coercion, or others reported to have been adopted by me against the excommunicated Armenians (such as, preventing the Armenian corporations from becoming security for them, or causing their shops to be shut up), have ever taken place by my direction, but that they were simply excommunicated by me according to our religious usage."

The Patriarch concluded by saying, that he appreciated more than any one the general philanthropic exertions of the British Government, and preserved with his whole nation a grateful recollection of that signal one made exclusively on their behalf. It had thus become his duty, as it was his sincere desire, to check the cruelties which were reported from time to time to take place; and he hoped that the Ambassador would continue to aid him in this endeavour, by giving him timely information of any such acts that might come to his knowledge.

No. 50.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 6, 1846.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your Excellency's report, contained in your despatch of the 17th ultimo, of the result of your communications with the Armenian Patriarch relative to the system of persecution which it appeared from your previous despatch of the 18th of March, had been adopted with regard to certain dissident Armenians; and I trust that reliance may be placed on the assurance of the Patriarch, that exclusion by excommunication from the pale of the Armenian Church will be the only consequence to which the parties in question will hereafter be exposed by reason of their dissent from its doctrines.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 51.

Sir Stratford Canning to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, July 20, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith some interesting papers, by which your Lordship will perceive that the lately persecuted Armenians of the independent Protestant persuasion have declared themselves to be a separate Church.

This act of theirs may be eventually attended with important consequences, and therefore I bring it under your Lordship's notice, though I have not time at present to accompany the mention of it with any remarks or further explanation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

Messrs. Dwight and Schauffler to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Constantinople, July 9, 1846.

WE have been requested by the Evangelical Armenians of this city, to become the organs of transmitting to your Excellency the inclosed documents. You will find them to consist of the Confession of Faith of that body, with a prefatory declaration of their reasons for forming themselves into a Church, which it is their intention to lay before the Protestant world, and also of a letter addressed particularly to your Excellency on the same subject.

We feel that justice to ourselves requires that we should take this opportunity of explaining, in a few words, the part we have taken in the matter. We have often declared, and we would in this place once more solemnly affirm, that we came not to this country for the purpose of building up a sect, nor have we laboured with any such view. Our object has been from the beginning, simply and solely, to use our best endeavours to bring men to a knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, whose ministers we are. Our right and duty thus to go abroad, and labour for the spiritual good of our fellow men, we derive directly from the Word of God itself; and the example of the whole Christian world, Papal as well as Protestant, zealously engaged as it is at this moment in prosecuting the work of Christian missions in almost every country on the globe, fully justifies us in this interpretation of our duty.

In our early labours among the Armenians, we cherished the hope that the reform of the entire Church might be practicable without any rupture.

For the last six or seven years, however, this hope has been growing fainter and fainter, as the Armenian ecclesiastical authorities have shown from year to year an increasing determination to persecute those who were seeking for the old paths of primitive Gospel truth.

The more recent excommunications and anathemas, with their attendant persecutions, are well known to your Excellency. By these acts of the Patriarch, a large number of most respectable Evangelical Armenians have been cut off from the communion of their National Church, and even from social and commercial intercourse with their own fellow countrymen. For six months past, they have lain under the sentence of excommunication, patiently enduring the reproaches and sufferings to which they have been exposed, until at length, within three weeks past, the ecclesiastical curse has been rendered perpetual, by the appointment of a day by the Patriarch, on which the same anathema is to be repeated every year in all the Armenian churches throughout the empire.

This last act of the Patriarch not only cuts off all hope of a reconciliation, but in the eyes of the whole world must leave our Armenian brethren at full liberty to look elsewhere for those spiritual privileges which they cannot enjoy in their own Church. They are not men careless of religion or of infidel sentiments, as has been represented before the public; but they are men who value Christian privileges even more than they do their own lives. And now that they have thus, by the Patriarch's own acts, for ever been excluded from their National Church, who can blame them for seeking for themselves and their children the quiet possession of the ordinances of the Gospel? Surely not the descendants of those who achieved the great Reformation of the sixteenth century.

At the solicitation of these dissevered Armenians, we have assisted in organising them into a church, and ordaining over them a pastor. In so doing, we have acted according to what we sincerely believe to be the will of the great Head of the Church; and we are satisfied that we shall also have the approbation of all unprejudiced men who are made acquainted with the true facts in the case. Indeed, in the existing circumstances, we should have proved false to our office, as ministers of Christ, if we had done otherwise.

With seeking to procure the civil recognition of a Protestant Church in Turkey, we feel that we have nothing to do. We have performed the part which clearly belonged to us, as ministers of the Gospel, and all the rest with God. But while we could not, in consistency with our principles, seek for any influence from your Excellency for procuring from the Turkish Government the acknowledgment of a Protestant sect, we feel that we may ask for these our brethren, should they again be exposed to persecution for their religious opinions, the humane interposition of the British Legation.

We know that the persecuted man is ever an object of your Excellency's compassion, whatever may be his religious creed, whether he be Mahomedan or Jew, Armenian, Catholic, or Protestant; and we feel assured that you will most cheerfully do all that God shall enable you to do, to secure to these Protestant Armenians, as well as others, the right to worship God without molestation as their own consciences dictate.

With sentiments of the most profound respect, we subscribe ourselves, in behalf of the Missionaries of the American Board, your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) H. G. O. DWIGHT.
W. G. SCHAUFFLER.

P.S.—We think it proper to add, that a copy of the inclosed documents will be communicated also to the Prussian and American Legations.

Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

The Committee of the Evangelical Armenian Church to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Constantinople, July 1846.

WE, the Undersigned, (Armenian) Evangelical Christians, by the unspeakable mercy of God, the care of the Ottoman Government, and the special overshadowing protection of your Excellency, being delivered from the severe

temporal persecution we have suffered on account of our religion, now beg leave with an expression of our perpetual thankfulness and grateful obligations, and our sincere Christian love and respect, to communicate to your Excellency the following information in regard to our present state.

In whatever degree temporal persecution has abated, the Patriarch of our nation continues to the present time the spiritual infliction or anathema; and so long as we cannot submit to his requirements by receiving what is not contained in the Nicene Creed, and is contrary to the Holy Scriptures, he will not receive us into the National Church. And recently he has published a new Bull in all the churches, the object of which is, in the strictest and most stringent manner, to warn the people not to have any business dealings with us, and not to visit us, or to salute, or receive us into their houses, &c.; and this Bull has been ordered to be read, and the anathema upon us to be repeated every year, on the anniversary of the festival of the Catholic Church, in all the churches subject to his jurisdiction.

Nevertheless, in order not to drive us wholly out from under his authority, we hear it rumoured that he has promised to perform for us the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial. But with what face can he do these things? From the beginning until now was it ever heard in the history of the Church that a Church would administer the sacraments to those who were cut off from its communion? When he has given stringent orders that no Armenian under his authority should put his foot into one of our houses, and that we put not our feet within the door of a Church, who will carry our children to the Church to be baptized? So long as he continues to curse us, how can he give the blessing of marriage, which is one of the sacraments of the Armenian Church, &c.? It must be evident to every one that no Christian people can remain in such a condition.

We, therefore, who are disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ, and not infidels, have rightfully and justly formed ourselves into a Christian Church, by adopting and subscribing the Christian profession of faith, which we herewith transmit to your Excellency; and choosing one of our number, we have solicited the Reverend Missionaries of the Society of the "American Board," that they would, in a regular and lawful manner, ordain him whom we had chosen as pastor over us. The Reverend Missionaries, beholding our necessities, on the 7th of the present month, ordained the pastor whom we had elected. By this measure we have not become a new nation, but are still of the Armenian nation. Only in religion we are Evangelical or Protestant, having become an Evangelical Church of Armenians.

And as long as we are obedient subjects of the Ottoman Government, and always faithfully submit to its civil laws, we pray and entreat your Excellency to look upon us with a favourable eye, and protect us, that our obedience to the Holy Gospel may not be imputed to us as a crime, and we be subjected to temporal punishment and persecution.

Praying for Your Excellency, we remain,

(Signed)

H. H. APISAGHOM, *Pastor.*

H. U. MUGGERDICH.

H. ASDWADZADOOR.

E. VERTANES.

STEPHEN SEROPYAN.

E. ZENOP.

} Committee
in behalf
of the
Church.

Inclosure 3 in No. 51.

The Confession of Faith of the Evangelical Armenians.

July 1, 1846.

1. YOU believe in the existence of one only living and true God,—the Creator, preserver, and governor of the universe;—omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent; self-existent, independent, immutable; possessed of infinite benevolence, wisdom, holiness, justice, mercy, and truth; and who is the only proper object of worship.

2. You believe that God exists in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and that these three are one God.
3. You believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by inspiration of God, and are a revelation of his will to man, and the sufficient and only rule of faith and practice.
4. You believe that mankind, in their natural state, are destitute of holiness, and are entirely depraved, and justly exposed to the divine wrath.
5. You believe that the Lord Jesus Christ,—perfect God and perfect man,—is the only Saviour of sinners, and the only Mediator and Intercessor between God and man; and that by his perfect obedience, sufferings, and death, he made full atonement for sin, so that all who believe in him will assuredly be saved; and that there is no other sacrifice for sin.
6. You believe that in consequence of the utter wickedness of man, it is necessary that all should be regenerated by the power of the Holy Ghost, in order to be saved.
7. You believe that we are justified by the righteousness of Christ alone, through faith, and not by any fastings, alms, penances, or other deeds of our own; and that while good works are inseparable from true faith, they can never be the meritorious ground of salvation before God.
8. You believe that holiness of life, and a conscientious discharge of the various duties we owe to God, to our fellow men, and to ourselves, are not only constantly binding upon all believers, but essential to the Christian character.
9. You believe that besides God, no other being is to be worshipped and adored, and that each person of the Sacred Trinity is worthy of our worship, which, to be acceptable, must be offered through no other Mediator than that of Jesus Christ alone; and that the use of relics, pictures, crosses, and images of any sort, in any act of worship, and of the intercession of the saints, is directly contrary to the Scriptures, and highly displeasing to God; and that prayer for the dead is not authorized in the Word of God.
10. You believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust; and a day of judgment; and that the happiness of the righteous, and the punishment of the wicked, commence at death, and continue without end.
11. You believe that any number of believers, duly organised, constitute a Church of Christ, of which Christ is the only head; and that the only Sacraments of Christ's Church are Baptism and the Lord's Supper; the former being the seal of the covenant, and a sign of the purifying operation of the Holy Spirit; and the latter, in showing forth by visible symbols the death of Christ, being a perpetual memento of his atoning love, and a pledge of union and communion with him, and with all true believers.
12. You believe that the great Gospel is the instrument appointed by Christ for the conversion of men, and for the edification of his people; and that it is the duty of his Church to carry into effect the Saviour's command,—“Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel unto every creature.”

Inclosure 4 in No. 51.

Declaration of Evangelical Armenians.

Constantinople, July 1, 1846.

WE, Evangelical Christians of the Armenian nation, believing that the true foundation and perfect rule of Christian faith are the Holy Scriptures alone, have cast away from us those human traditions and ceremonies which are opposed to the rules of the Bible, but which our National Church requires. Nevertheless, without having had the least intention of separating from it, we have been united together for the special purpose of labouring for the enlightening and reformation of this Church. Since we receive entire the Nicene Creed of the Church and up to the present time no creed, embracing particularly these human traditions, has been framed and imposed upon the members of the Armenian Church as necessary to be received, we could be considered as regular members of the Armenian Church by simply receiving the ancient (Nicene) Creed.

But in this year 1846, Bishop Matteos, Patriarch of the Armenians, has added, a new creed embracing particularly these human traditions, a copy of

which is found in the tract called "An answer," &c., printed in Smyrna, and he insisted upon our accepting and signing it.

But we, obeying God rather than man, did not receive it, on account of which he has cast us out of the Church and anathematized us particularly and publicly by name, and according to his ability he has inflicted upon us also bodily injuries. Although previously to this we had endured particular injuries, as for example, about seven years ago several of us were sent into exile, and also within two years past some have been bastinadoed, some banished, some cast into prison, some fined, &c., yet since he (the Patriarch) this year rejected us by excommunication from the Church, he has inflicted upon us severer punishments. Thus, for about three months all the shops of the Evangelical Armenians were closed, some were unwillingly driven away from their homes and parents, and some even separated from their wives or husbands; bakers and water-carriers were forbidden to bring us bread or water, and to the extent of his power he has striven, by every species of bodily infliction, to compel us to receive and sign his new confession of faith.

And although by the guardianship of the powerful Ottoman Government he has been prevented from continuing this severity of persecution, he has not to this day received us into the Church, and every Sabbath he strictly commands the Armenian community not to receive us into their houses or shops or even to look upon us. And finally after these things he has issued a new bull and caused it to be read in all the churches on the day of the festival of the Catholic Church, which bull of excommunication and anathema is also to be read in all the churches of the Armenians throughout the Ottoman Empire every year uninterruptedly on the same festival. Thus he cuts us off and casts us out from the National Church by the standing (or perpetual) order of the high authority of this bull.

And now it being evident that we cannot be in fellowship with the Armenian Church without receiving human traditions and rites not contained in the Nicene Creed and which are contrary to the Holy Scriptures, which we cannot receive; we therefore, by the grace and mercy of God, following the doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, and obeying the Gospel and consequently being members of his one only Catholic and Apostolic Church, do now right-fully and justly constitute ourselves into a Church by adopting the following rules and confession of faith, and subscribing them in covenant, we each become communicant members of the Evangelical Armenian Church.

No. 52.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 21, 1846.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a Memorial which I have received from a Committee of the free Church of Scotland, requesting the interference of Her Majesty's Government in favour of the Armenian Christians under Turkish rule; and I have to instruct you to take such measures in conformity with the wishes expressed by the Memorialists, as may seem to you to be proper and consistent with the respect due to the independence of a Foreign Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON,

Inclosure in No. 52.

*Memorial of Scotch Church as to Armenian Christians.**Glasgow, September 3, 1846.*

Unto the Right Honourable Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Memorial of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland for corresponding with Continental and other Churches

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

THAT your Memorialists take a deep interest in all movements of a truly evangelical character in Foreign parts, and desire so far as in their power to protect and encourage them.—That your memorialists have learned on the authority of well-informed Christian friends in Constantinople, that notwithstanding the praiseworthy and successful interposition some time ago of the British Ambassador to the Turkish Government, in behalf of the suffering Evangelical Armenians in that city, acts of hostility continue to be manifested by the religious body with whom they were formerly associated, in different parts of the Turkish Empire, particularly in Nicomedia and Erzeroom.

Your Memorialists have no wish that Her Majesty's Government should directly or indirectly interfere with the purely ecclesiastical discipline of any Church. They cannot however but feel, that where there is gross civil oppression for peaceably avowing and maintaining the principles of the Protestant Faith, it is the duty of all who value that faith, to use their influence in every legitimate manner to rescue their Christian brethren from persecution.

Your Memorialists are the more encouraged to prefer such a request in the present instance, as the body requiring the protection of the British Government, is a large and growing, and moreover a most peaceable and unoffending one—and inasmuch as the representative of Her Majesty's Government—much to their honour and his own, has repeatedly interposed already in similar cases.

Your Memorialists are persuaded that the influence of the British Government in Foreign lands is a sacred trust to the exercise of which solemn responsibility is attached:—and they cannot doubt that he who is so jealous of his claims as the exclusive Lord of the conscience, will not withhold his blessing from those who animated by right motives seek to defend his suffering servants.

May your Lordship therefore be pleased to take the above into your Lordship's favourable consideration, and to issue such instructions to Her Majesty's representatives in the Turkish Empire, as by strengthening their hands with the Turkish Government, or otherwise, may with the divine blessing, lead to a result so creditable to Britain and so worthy of her ancient as well as present renown, as that of being the protector of oppressed Evangelical Christians in the midst of a Mahomedan Empire.

In the name of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland,

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN G. LORIMER,
Minister of Free St. David's, Convener.

No. 53.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 4.)

(Extract.)

Buyukdery, October 10, 1846.

AWARE, as I am, of the number of important subjects that must occupy your Lordship's time, I cannot but regret finding myself under the necessity of calling your attention to a matter, which has already been brought under the notice of your Lordship's predecessor, by Sir Stratford Canning, in his despatches of the 18th of March, 17th of May, and 20th of July, viz.:—the state of the Armenian Protestants in this country.

It is now some years that missionaries, chiefly American, have exerted their pious endeavours for the propagation of Gospel truth among this class of the Sultan's subjects.

It does not appear that in thus acting, they have persuaded or encouraged individuals who have listened to them to quit the Church to which they belong. Their labours have been confined to simple but earnest exhortations to all Christians to study the Bible as their rule of conduct, without reference to any form of Church government whatsoever.

But the consequence has been the same; their disciples, abandoned and excommunicated by their spiritual authorities, whether they had previously the intention of forming a separate community or not, have been now forced into so doing, and have declared themselves an independent and Protestant Evangelical Church.

Your Lordship will hardly be surprised to hear that in a country where, even among its Christian inhabitants, the virtues of toleration and forbearance are but little appreciated, and still less practised, this conduct of the Armenian Protestants has drawn upon them the anger and vengeance of the Church from which they are seceders. From Constantinople, from Trebizond, from Erzeroom, from the towns and villages bordering the Gulf of Nicomedia, where for the most part the seceders reside, complaints are pouring in of the persecutions to which they are subjected.

It is true, that Sir Stratford Canning before his departure, obtained the promise of the Armenian Patriarch, that the penalties attending excommunication should be limited to the spiritual condemnation, and should not affect the civil rights of those who came under its ban. Yet, not only is the promise constantly violated, but other means of annoyance have been found. They are falsely accused of crimes, or imaginary debts are brought against them, or they are turned out of houses on the plea that their residence in them creates disturbances in the quarters in which they are situated. In the provinces they are insulted, and even assaulted in the streets, when going to the missionaries' houses for the purpose of Divine worship, and in Erzeroom the house of one of the reverend gentlemen has been broken into and pillaged by an Armenian mob. The Patriarch, moreover, possesses the right, subject to the consent of the Porte, which is seldom if ever refused, of banishing any Armenian whom he may choose to accuse of disorderly conduct from one part of the Sultan's dominions to another: a power which enables him to remove, almost at pleasure, any one of his nation who may be obnoxious to him, or to those who have influence with him.

Such, my Lord, are the cases, which, in the hopes of obtaining redress, are continually brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Embassy. It would be impossible, even if advisable, to interfere in all. The sufferers are the Porte's subjects. They demand our sympathy, but they are not under our protection; and all I have thought it consistent with my duty to do as yet, has been to speak privately with Rechid Pasha on the subject, and to entreat him to take measures to put an end to the abuses of which this class of the Sultan's subjects complain, in defiance of the solemn assurance given by their Sovereign that liberty of conscience should be assured them, and that none should suffer for their religious opinions.

As long indeed as these abuses are confined to the capital there is not so much difficulty in having them remedied. It is in the provinces that the persecution is carried on more openly and violently, and is attended with a complication which renders the evil more serious still.

The American missionaries, having no protection of their own, place themselves under that of our Consuls, and of course whenever they get insulted, claim our good offices to obtain redress.

The Turkish authorities, angry at seeing the peace of the place disturbed by strangers, and influenced perhaps by the Armenian ecclesiastical chiefs who have money at their command, do not extend that equal protection to the Protestants, which it is their duty to do. The latter, in their turn, hoping to find shelter under the British Flag, flock to the Consuls with their complaints, who, unable to interfere officially, except in cases of actual cruelty or oppression, which in this country are always difficult of proof, and fearful of seeing the animosity which exists between the two parties increase in violence, are much embarrassed as to the course they ought to pursue.

Such I believe to be a true and unvarnished statement of the actual condition of the Protestant Armenians of this country, and of the consequences resulting from it; and the questions that naturally present themselves are, 1st, is there any remedy for it? and 2ndly, are the advantages to be gained such as would warrant Her Majesty's Government in exerting its powerful influence to obtain that remedy?

The remedy itself is easy. The recognition by the Porte of the Armenian Protestants as an independent Church with a spiritual chief or head, and the nomination of an agent who should transact their business at the Porte, would, I conceive, be all that would be required.

In order that your Lordship might have all the information possible on this subject, I requested Mr. Alison, who is far better acquainted with the institutions of this country than I can pretend to be, to draw up a memorandum, specifying as nearly as possible the numbers of the Christian Rayas in Constantinople and the neighbourhood, their forms of worship, their Church Government, and the manner in which they are represented at the Porte; and to his able statement which I have the honour to annex, I beg permission to refer your Lordship.

To the second question which I have ventured to propose, I am not presumptuous enough to offer a solution. I content myself with laying before your Lordship what I conceive are the advantages to be gained should Her Majesty's Government decide to interfere, as well as the difficulties they would be likely to encounter before success to their interference could be assured.

The advantages I imagine would be considerable. I cannot doubt that were a Protestant Church once recognised by the Porte, numbers of Armenians, who from want of that protection do not as yet declare their adherence, would hasten to join it.

I would fain hope likewise that some commercial advantages might ensue. The Armenians are without doubt the most intelligent and industrious of the Porte's Christian subjects, and are scattered in considerable numbers throughout this vast empire.

The adoption by them of a creed on which the religious faith of the greater part of Her Majesty's British subjects is based, could not fail, I conceive, of bringing them into closer connection with British merchants trading with this country, and would thus lay the foundation for a larger development of commercial intercourse with Great Britain, which it may be hoped would extend itself by degrees to Persia and the Asiatic dependencies of Russia.

If among the advantages to be obtained I have not reckoned in the foremost place the inestimable blessing of a purer worship, it is because so sacred a subject can hardly be properly treated here.

I turn now to the difficulties of the question. I have had, as your Lordship will perceive from the previous pages, more than one opportunity of calling Rechid Pasha's attention to it before he became Grand Vizier. Without compromising in any way Her Majesty's Government, I have given his Highness my opinion that he ought to recognise the Evangelical Church as a body, and give them a representative at the Porte. Although expressing himself personally in favour of the Protestants, he has always declared this to be at present impossible; but has promised to take such measures as shall prevent their persecution for the future, and insure them the enjoyment of all their civil rights. As far as the persecution is concerned, I must do the Grand Vizier the justice to say, that a marked improvement has taken place; but the inclosed translation of a petition which His Majesty's Armenian Protestant subjects are about to present to the Sultan, will show your Lordship that they have still much reason to complain of the infringement of their civil rights. Rechid Pasha's objection to a recognition of them as a community I presume to be founded on the following reasons:—The fear of offending the French and Russian Governments by the recognition of a fresh Christian Church; the dislike of doing anything that would be unacceptable to the rich Armenian bankers, on whom the Porte is very dependent, and who have none of them as yet publicly embraced Protestantism, though one or two have been named to me as having done so privately; and that dislike of change, which is a quality inherent in the Turkish character.

That the influence of the British Government, backed, if necessary, by the other representatives of Protestant States here, would eventually triumph over these difficulties, I cannot doubt. It remains for your Lordship to decide

whether the trial shall be made. I would only venture, in conclusion, most respectfully to state my humble opinion, that once begun, the attempt must be persevered in until success is obtained.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Memorandum on the Position of Armenian Protestants in Turkey.

THE Christian subjects of the Porte residing in Constantinople are,—

The Greeks, amounting to	85,000
The Armenians	110,000
The Armenian Catholics	16,000
The Latins	4,000

The Catholic Armenians of Constantinople acknowledge the Bishop of Rome as supreme head of the Church. Previous the 1828 they did not form a separate body from the Eutychians; and in consideration of the peculiar position in which they were placed, they were permitted by the Pope to assimilate as nearly as possible the outward forms of their religion to those of the Eutychians; thus the sacrament of baptism and marriage, with all the other sacraments and ceremonies, save those of confession and the sacrifice of the mass, were administered by Eutychian Armenian priests; and both the sects lived under the civil jurisdiction of the same Patriarch.

Although there was thus no apparent difference between them, the Armenian Catholics were summarily banished from the capital in 1828 during the absence of the Representatives of the European Powers; some of them were condemned to death; and although confiscation of property was not included in the sentence of exile, advantage was taken of the terror and confusion which ensued upon it, either to wrest their possessions from them, or to force them to sell them at a sum greatly under their real value. This catastrophe was brought about by the intrigues of their Eutychian brethren at a period when the Sultan's mind was borne down by the calamities which weighed upon his empire.

On the return of the foreign Representatives to Constantinople, the subject of this persecution was brought before the Porte, and finally, in 1831, a firman was obtained, by which the Armenian Catholics were recalled, and entirely separated from the Eutychians under a Patriarch of their own, holding his authority directly from the Pope. The only difference (however immaterial) between these and the Catholics of Western Europe is, that the mass of the former is celebrated in ancient Armenian instead of Latin, with some changes in the ceremonies of the sacrifice.

Since 1831, a great deal of the property of which the Catholic Armenians were unjustly deprived, has been restored. There is, however, a considerable portion still in the hands of the Turks. It may be mentioned as a sign of the times, that a lawsuit is at present pending between Halil Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and an Armenian family, concerning a valuable property at Candilli, of which the former took possession at the period of the persecution:

The seceders from the Eutychian Armenian Church, commonly called Protestants, amount throughout the Empire to under 1000, of which there are about 400 at Constantinople. Besides these there are as many thousands who have secretly embraced Protestantism in the capital, with equal proportions in other parts of the Empire, such as Smyrna, Moodania, Alibazar, Trebizond, Erzeroom, &c. In order to understand the difficulty of their position, as forming a separate congregation without a spiritual chief recognized by the Porte, it may be necessary to mention the degree of civil jurisdiction exercised by the spiritual heads of the several sects residing in the capital. These are the Greek, the Armenian, the Catholic Armenian, and the Hakambashi of the Jews. The Porte holds these responsible for the good conduct of their respective flocks, for which it extends to them the power to imprison, fine, or exile them on previous application, without power of appeal on the part of the culprit, except by abuse.

The Patriarch is generally assisted in his decision by the chief members of the community. It is a principle among the several sects to settle their differences without reference to the Turkish law; but this is generally appealed to in cases of major importance. The distribution of the taxes is also made under the superintendence of the Patriarch and the chief members of the community, and no individual can leave the capital without application made through him: neither can he engage in any trade without permission from the corporation over which he exercises an efficient religious control. The dissenters called Protestants are thus placed in a position of extreme difficulty and embarrassment, owing to the want of a spiritual chief or agent, authorized to fulfil the engagements required on their behalf by the Porte. They can neither move about nor engage in any trade except by subterfuge; while the anathema launched against them by the spiritual chief whom they have disavowed, excludes them from common consideration among their own countrymen, and sometimes from the intercourse of their friends and relations, and exposes them to the insults and injuries of the mob.

In this respect the Dissenting Armenians are less fortunate than the class of Rayas denominated Latins, amounting to about 4000 in the capital. These consisted principally of the Catholic inhabitants of the Archipelago islands, and more especially of Tinos and Syra, previously to the Greek war; and several Slavonians, Roumeliote Catholics, and the natives of Philippopolis, having been subsequently incorporated with the sect, it was finally recognized about four years ago, under the superintendence of the Cancellier of the Roman Catholic Archbishop established at Pera. They have an acknowledged agent at the Porte, through whom all the formalities required on their behalf are fulfilled.

The good offices of Her Majesty's Embassy have been often called into action in favour of the Armenian Dissenters under circumstances of oppression which would have justified a stronger appeal to the declaration made by the Sultan concerning religious toleration. But the results of them, however beneficial in individual cases, are not sufficient to meet the daily increasing difficulties of the general question. The Dissenters, in spite of the liberal assurances extorted from the Patriarch, and the remedial measures obtained on their behalf from the Porte, are exposed to daily injury and insult, and will continue to be so until they are recognized by the Porte as a distinct sect of its Christian subjects duly represented by their spiritual chief.

The case of these Dissenters under one important aspect is unprecedented in Turkey. They form a new sect, while that of the Roman Catholics has long existed. They consist, moreover, chiefly of the lower order of the people called into notice by the persevering exertions of a class of men who are looked upon in Turkey more as outcasts of Great Britain than as the subjects of a growing nation. They have numerous enemies to cope with, no ties upon the Porte, and are countenanced through fear by only a few respectable individuals from among the sect which they have deserted, and are thus thrown upon the support of any Power that chooses to advocate the cause of simple humanity, independently of religious consideration to which the Dissenters themselves are now mostly indifferent.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Petition of Armenian Protestants to the Sublime Porte.

(Translation.)

YOUR servants, faithful and humble subjects of the Imperial Government, and called Protestants, would express their most hearty gratitude for the manifold favours, protection, and deliverance shown to us, under the shadow of his Majesty the Sultan, with the endeavours of his honourable Viziers and ministers, in freeing us from the hands of those who were intent upon subjecting us to various forms of violence and molestation.

Although, however, day and night, continually, we supplicate blessings on the Royal Government in our prayers for this protection, still, owing to the

extraordinary position in which we are found, on account of our religious affairs, we are incapable of fulfilling those requisitions of the Royal Government, binding upon all the servants and subjects of the Government, such as the enregistring of births, and of those who come to Constantinople from other places; the erasing of the names of such as have died; the obtaining of passports for those who wish to travel; the becoming acquainted with the firmans of His Majesty the Sultan, and the orders of the Government, &c., which we esteem a great evil and a misfortune.

With this explanation, your servants, expressing no desire to have (besides the authorities and officers of Government) a head like a Patriarch, from among themselves, implore the mercy of the Royal Government, that the Government may be pleased to provide, in behalf of your servants, some method by which they can fulfil those duties like other Rayas, and thus again restore us once more to a new life.

And your Servants, &c.,

The Rayas, called Protestants.

No. 54.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Nov. 4.)

My Lord,

Buyukdery, October 19, 1846.

SINCE I had the honour of addressing my despatch of the 10th instant, to your Lordship, your despatch of the 21st ultimo, transmitting to me a memorial from a committee of the Free Church of Scotland, praying for interference in favour of the Protestant Armenian Church in this country, has reached me.

I have availed myself of the opportunity thus offered, to bring again under the notice of Rechid Pasha and Aali Effendi the condition of this class of the Sultan's subjects. I have endeavoured to show them the advantages that may be insured to all parties by the Porte's recognition of them as a separate Christian community. In any other country I should flatter myself that my arguments had produced some effect. Here, all I venture to say is, that they were heard with attention, and a promise was made to take them into further consideration.

The American Missionaries having furnished me with a copy of a declaration which they had made through Mr. Carr, the American Minister, to the Porte, of their objects in coming to this country, I have the honour to add a copy of it, for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Inclosure in No. 54.

The American Missionaries to the American Minister.

Constantinople, August 22, 1846.

YOUR Excellency has kindly requested of us to furnish you with a declaration of the principles which guide us in our labours as Missionaries among the Christians of the Ottoman Empire. As we freely publish these principles to the world, we also lay them most cheerfully before your Excellency.

The fundamental principle of Protestants, in common with primitive Christians, and to which we most scrupulously adhere, is, that the Word of God is the sole authority in matters of faith and religion. And we, the Missionaries, believe that the Holy Gospel contains certain great religious truths, which are

overlooked by many Christians, but that according to the Gospel it is of infinite importance for all called Christians to become acquainted with these truths. We believe that it is our solemn duty before God to teach men that the precepts of our Lord Jesus should be received with warm love, and practised with devout and hearty obedience.

Believing that many Christians have not only overlooked fundamental principles of the Gospel, but have also departed from the primitive faith of the Messiah, and have also added to it doctrines and practices of human invention as the worship of created things, and that they magnify the form over the spirit, we make it the main object of our labours to induce our fellow-Christians, in the fear of God, to study the Gospel and strictly to follow the precepts of the Lord Jesus and his Apostles and the Prophets.

As for this or that form of Church government, and the being a member of this or that Church organization, which are of such importance in the eyes of many other Christians that they consider them indispensable to the existence of a Church and to salvation, we think all such forms and external relations as of infinitely less importance than that spiritual worship which God, who is a spirit, requires of us.

The tendency, therefore, of our labours as ministers of the Gospel is to improve men's moral and spiritual character, to make men better husbands, better parents, better children, better neighbours, better subjects of the Imperial Government—to lead them to forsake swearing, lying, drunkenness, and every form of immoral conduct—and thus, by a life of purity and holiness, to furnish an example honourable to their profession of Christianity.

But in consequence of the simple fact that some Armenians have adopted from us this one principle, of taking the Bible alone as their guide in faith and practice, it is asserted and believed by many that we are proselyters—by which accusation it is meant that we are men who endeavour to draw away members of other Churches, to attach them to our own particular Church.

Now what our object has been we have explained above: but thus to announce religious truth is not to proselyte. The endeavour to proselyte in the sense of the accusation, that is, to draw men away to our particular Church, as do the clergy of some other Churches, would be for us to turn away from our great work—the teaching of the spiritual truths of the Gospel; and we shall show that the accusation cannot be true, from its being opposed by such notorious facts as the following:—

1. There does not exist anywhere any one Protestant Church, to which we could proselyte men; the Protestant Churches of different kingdoms, and Protestant Churches of the same kingdom, are not connected with each other by any common form of government.

2. We cannot possibly be proselyters to any one Church, because we, the American Missionaries in Turkey, belong to four different sects of Christians, though working together in harmony.

3. We have no authority or commission from any Church in America, or in any other country, to make proselytes to that Church. In this we differ specifically from such foreign priests as the Latins, whose acknowledged duty and commission it is to bring men into subordination to the Pope of Rome.

4. It is another fact proving we are not proselyters, that, during the twenty years we have been in Constantinople and Asia Minor, we have drawn no person away from his own Church to our own. All those Raya Christians who have associated with us have remained in their own Church until they were excommunicated by their clergy.

5. It is another proof that we have not proselyted, that we can challenge any one to come forward and say that we have ever urged him to leave his own Church to come to ours. And this is proof that we do not, as is slanderously reported of us, make use of dishonest means, such as pecuniary temptations, to induce persons to join us.

6. On the contrary, there are hundreds of different sects, who, not understanding our principles on this subject, and the strict and holy life which the Gospel requires, have come to us to join our Church, and we have invariably refused to receive them.

7. We further mention, as a proof that we are not proselyters, the history of the Rayas, now called Protestants by their opponents, and in an official letter of the Government. They never constituted themselves into Christian

Churches, or chose for themselves persons to become regular ministers of the Gospel, until they had been excommunicated by their own Church. They would have conscientiously remained in the Church of the Armenians that they so much loved, if the clergy of the Church would have left them unmolested, and given them freedom of conscience. But after having patiently, for several years past, endured bastinadoes, imprisonments, and banishments, the present Patriarch required them to sign a confession of faith, which he had prepared, of their belief in the worship of pictures, relics, and other such things, and he cast them with curses out of the Church because they would not sign it. We never invited them to separate, nor did they either attempt to separate themselves from their civil obedience to their Patriarchs and Bishops.

Now these Armenians, when thus, by the intolerance of their Patriarch, they have been expelled from their Church, what shall they do? They are not infidels, that they can live without the institutions of the Lord Jesus. They are not careless livers or immoral men, that they can live without assembling for the worship of God and prayer. They, therefore, now constitute separate congregations for religious worship, as the Gospel requires, and as the present and ancient laws of the empire allow.

But now let it attentively be observed, that in so doing they have not joined the Church of the American Missionaries, or any Church in America, or in any foreign land. The Missionaries have no control over the churches or congregations of Raya Protestants, but all the members of these churches, with their pastors, are Rayas of the Ottoman Government, with no foreign subjects members with them.

It is impossible for them to come under the control of any foreign ecclesiastical head. The Protestants have no ecclesiastical head in foreign countries to direct their affairs, like the Catholics of Uch Kelissé in Russia, or the Pope of the Catholics at Rome.

Protestants are always entirely subject to the control of the Government where they belong. All Protestant Churches in every nation are completely independent of Protestant Churches in every other nation. And therefore those called Raya Protestants cannot have any relations of authority or control with the Churches of any foreign nation whatsoever, except those of Christian love.

There is another fact from which the irreproachableness of the position we hold in Turkey may be clearly shown, viz., that even if we were proselyters (which we are not), we should be doing nothing against Mahomedan law. In accordance with that law, all that which its doctors call, technically, "infidelity," is of one sect, and all Christian sects are alike in the eye of the law. The law does not, therefore, acknowledge that one Christian sect is deserving of more favour than another. Fetvas also of the Grand Mufti have decided that Rayas may freely adopt the religion of foreigners, and that it is not lawful for the Government to force or demand spiritual obedience of its Christian subjects to the bishops of any church.

A proof of this is found in a Fetva given in the year 1175 of the Hegira, by the Sheik of Islam, Suleiman-el-Monsuri, in reference to a controversy between the Greeks, and Greek Catholics of Aleppo and Damascus. All the Ulema or Doctors of the law in Constantinople who have been consulted by the Raya Protestants as to whether there was anything in their position contrary to Mahomedan law, have unanimously responded in the negative.

It is upon this principle of the equality of all Christian sects, that the Sublime Porte has hitherto tolerated the Latin foreign Missionaries all over Turkey; it is on the same principle also that she has tolerated Protestant Missionaries of all nations for the last thirty years. And the only ground we can imagine on which the Sublime Porte would ever think of refusing to tolerate Protestant Missionaries, might be for the sake of favouring those who oppose the Protestant principle of the supreme authority of the Word of God.

As proselytism, (which, however, we do not practise) is not illegal, it has been recently urged, as your Excellency informs us, that the conduct of some Missionaries has not been prudent. Your Excellency is well convinced that the Missionaries have been prudent. If there has been imprudence, it is in the fact, that those who have dared to bastinado, imprison, stone, banish on false pretexts, the Gospel-reading Armenians, have not been punished for one in a hundred of their offences. The daily increase of such disturbances is not owing

to the imprudence of the Missionaries, but to the exemption from punishment of those who molest the peaceable Protestants. To punish the authors of such turbulent intolerance, would not be disgracing the stronger party, but would be doing simple justice to the weaker. And when the local authorities shall begin to act in accordance with the generous principles of freedom of conscience proclaimed by His Majesty the Sultan, mobs and persecution will cease, simple justice will have been done to both parties, and no occasion will exist for charging the Missionaries with imprudence.

It is plain from what has been said that it would be contrary both to Mahomedan law and to the declarations of the Government, to force the Evangelical Armenians to do what is against their conscience and the Gospel. We are persuaded also that the attempt to do so would bring on scenes of persecution which would outrage all the nations of Europe and make the noble declarations of His Majesty the Sultan appear nugatory: And that after much embarrassment on the part of the various state dignitaries, and much suffering and misery among the faithful and innocent subjects of the Porte, the benevolent feelings of the monarch would finally prevail, and accomplish an act of mercy which, were it to come spontaneously from the Government, would excite the admiration of all the enlightened nations of the earth.

No. 55.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 11, 1846.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 10th and 19th of October, on the subject of the hardships to which certain dissidents from the Armenian Church are exposed, and reporting the steps which you have taken in their behalf.

I have to instruct you again to bring the situation of these people earnestly under the consideration of the Porte, and urgently to press the Turkish Government to acknowledge these parties as a separate religious sect, with a spiritual chief or head, and with an agent at Constantinople to transact their business with the Porte,—these being privileges which all other Christian sects in Turkey are stated to enjoy. You will point out to the Turkish Ministers that the present condition of these people is wretched in the extreme, and that there is no effectual remedy for it but an arrangement of this sort; and you will at the same time remark that it would not be consistent with the benevolent and just, and therefore wise principles, which the Sultan has publicly announced as those upon which he is determined to found his administrative system, that these poor people should be left to suffer under their present oppressions.

But not only would the Sultan perform an act of wisdom and of justice in regard to his own dominions by sanctioning such an arrangement; he would also be doing that which would be highly agreeable to the British Government, and, what is of equal importance with a view to strengthen and perpetuate the connexion and intimate union between Great Britain and Turkey which is equally conducive to the interest of both countries, such an arrangement would be most eminently pleasing to the people of Great Britain, would give them a fresh interest in the Sultan's welfare, and would still further increase their sense of the importance of maintaining his Highness's authority and power unimpaired.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 56.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord,

Buyukdery, November 2, 1846.

THE communications which I have had with Aali Effendi, respecting the Protestant Armenians, since last I had the honour of addressing your Lordship

on the subject, have been more satisfactory than I could have expected. His Excellency has promised that they shall be removed completely from under the superintendence of the Armenian Patriarch, that all their business with the Porte shall be transacted through the Ihtissab, and that they shall be allowed to choose one of their own number to represent them before the Ihtissab. In fact, they are to enjoy the same privileges as the Latins.

As this arrangement has not yet received the Sultan's formal sanction, it has only been communicated to me confidentially.

If it is carried out to the full extent promised by Aali Effendi, it is a virtual recognition by the Porte of the Protestants as a separate Christian community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

No. 57.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 26.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 2, 1847.

I HAVE avoided occupying unnecessarily your Lordship's time, by recounting the steps I had taken in favour of the Protestant Armenians, until I could announce some positive progress made.

Aali Effendi had promised me before the Beiram, that immediately after the celebration of that feast measures should be adopted to put them on the same footing as the Latins, with the sole exception, that instead of being placed under the Pasha of Tophana for the management of their affairs, they should address themselves to the Ihtissab.

In the interval between the promise and the time mentioned for its fulfilment, a struggle was made by the Patriarch to preserve his authority over the seceders; and on reminding Aali Effendi of his engagement, I found that he had entirely changed his mind, and had no intention of keeping it.

Your Lordship's despatch of 11th November of last year fortunately reached me about this time, and enabled me to add the weight of your Lordship's opinion to my own more feeble voice. I have in consequence now the satisfaction to annex a report from Mr. Stephen Pisani, whom I have chiefly employed in this business, inclosing a memorandum on the subject drawn up in Aali Effendi's presence, and agreed to by him.

Your Lordship will see by it that the Protestant Armenians are no longer obliged to apply to the Patriarch for anything else but passports. This obligation is no doubt imposed to satisfy His Holiness, and a little more insistence might possibly have freed them from it, but it might also have compromised the advantages gained. I considered it, therefore, more prudent to content myself with what was offered—the more so, as in March next the office of the Ihtissab will be abolished, and, if necessary, other arrangements may then be pressed with advantage on the Porte.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

M. Pisani to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

Sir,

Pera, December 26, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your information, a memorandum respecting the future position of the Armenian Protestants, which I drew up, according to your instructions, in the presence of his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to avoid any further misunderstanding.

After the memorandum was written I submitted it to the perusal of Aali Effendi, who kept it for some days, and has now returned it to me, fully confirming its contents, and adding, that it was word for word what he had said.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. PISANI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

Memorandum respecting Armenian Protestants.

LES Arméniens Protestans seront sous le contrôle de l'Ihtissab pour ce qui regarde leurs affaires commerciales et temporelles, à l'exception, toutefois, de leurs passeports, qu'ils prendront, le cas échéant, de la Chancellerie du Patriarcat Arménien. Mais si par hasard celui-ci refusait de les leur livrer, ou s'ils éprouvaient quelque difficulté pour les obtenir, l'Ihtissab a des instructions éventuelles de les délivrer à leur réquisition sans délai. Un Capou Oglou (agent) sera choisi et nommé parmi eux pour vaquer et soigner les affaires chez l'Ihtissab; et il leur sera aussi permis de tenir des registres séparés pour l'enregistrement des mariages, des naissances, et des morts.

(Translation.)

THE Armenian Protestants will be under the control of the Ihtissab so far as their commercial and temporal affairs are concerned, with the exception however of their passports, which they will receive, when necessary, from the Chancery of the Armenian Patriarch. But if the latter should chance to refuse passports to them, or if they should experience any difficulty in obtaining them, the Ihtissab has eventual instructions to give passports to them without delay on a requisition from them. A Capou Oglau (Agent) will be chosen and named amongst them to manage their affairs with the Ihtissab; and permission will also be given to them to keep separate registers of marriages, births, and deaths.

No. 58.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 1, 1847.

I HAVE to instruct you to thank Aali Effendi for the arrangements which have been made in favour of the dissidents from the Armenian Church, as reported in your despatch of the 2nd ultimo; and you will say to that Minister that Her Majesty's Government have been extremely gratified by his compliance with their wishes in this matter, and that the way in which he has settled it will be very agreeable to the English nation.

You will, of course, endeavour to improve the arrangement if possible, when the Ihtissab is abolished.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 59.

*Viscount Palmerston to the Chevalier Bunsen.**Foreign Office, February 9, 1847.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit to Chevalier Bunsen, &c., a copy of a memorandum which has been forwarded to this department by Her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople, from which the Chevalier Bunsen will perceive that the Porte has removed the Protestant Armenians from under the Armenian Patriarch as far as regards their commercial and temporal affairs, and has placed them under the controul of the Ihtissab, with whom they will communicate by an agent, to be chosen by themselves, and that it will for the future only be necessary for them to apply to the Patriarch for passports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure in No. 59.

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 57.]

No. 60.

*The Chevalier Bunsen to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 22.)**Légation de Prusse, le 22 Février, 1847.*

LE Soussigné, &c., a eu l'honneur de recevoir la note par laquelle son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston, &c., a bien voulu lui transmettre en date du 9 du courant la copie d'un mémoire expédié par le Ministre Britannique à Constantinople, dont il résulte que la Porte Ottomane a résolu de prendre des mesures propres à assurer aux Arméniens Protestans des immunités qui doivent les protéger à l'avenir contre la persécution du Patriarche et contre toute autre mesure vexatoire.

Le Soussigné s'empresse de remercier son Excellence de cette communication importante. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse a toujours pris le plus profond intérêt au sort des Arméniens Protestans, qui dans les dernières années ont été exposés à des persécutions si cruelles. La résolution prise par la Porte Ottomane est une preuve précieuse de son intention sincère de faire exécuter les dispositions des lois de l'Empire, qui assurent à tous ses sujets la jouissance de la liberté des cultes. Elle doit être considérée comme étant aussi satisfaisante qu'elle est conforme aux véritables intérêts de la Porte.

Sa Majesté verra encore avec une satisfaction particulière un commencement du progrès pour la réalisation de l'objet de la Mission Spéciale, dont elle daigna charger en 1841 le Soussigné auprès du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique. Dans la note que le Soussigné, à l'ordre de son Souverain, eut l'honneur de remettre à son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston, en date du 15 Juillet, 1841, il est dit du but de cette mission :—

“Ce but est principalement d'obtenir de la Porte Ottomane, par le moyen des négociations communes à Constantinople, la reconnaissance de l'Eglise Protestante en Turquie comme d'une corporation religieuse à l'instar des corporations existantes des Latins, des Grecs, des Arméniens et d'autres semblables, de manière que les Chrétiens, sujets de la Porte et résidens, appartenant aux églises nationales des deux pays, soient autorisés à se constituer partout en communautés, et agir conformément à ce titre, c'est-à-dire, à acquérir des propriétés comme personnes morales, à bâtir des églises, à avoir des évêques et autres fonctionnaires ecclésiastiques, à recevoir ceux qui pourraient venir se joindre à eux, et en général de faire toutes les actions légales d'une société reconnue. Cette reconnaissance mettrait donc les membres des églises Protestantes en Turquie, simplement au pied des communautés Chrétiennes, qui constituées en corps de nation, y jouissent déjà d'une telle reconnaissance légale—parité de position, également réclamée dans le moment actuel, par la position politique et religieuse des deux grandes Puissances Protestantes de l'Europe, et par les dispositions générales du Hatti-chérif de Gulhané.”

Par la réponse de son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston du 30 du même mois une parfaite solidarité fut établie entre les deux Gouvernemens pour atteindre un but si équitable et aussi conforme aux principes d'une politique sage et éclairée par des démarches diplomatiques à faire à Constantinople. Mais malgré les demandes adressées dans le temps par les deux Gouvernemens à la Porte Ottomane, la reconnaissance de la communauté Protestante comme telle en Turquie, n'a pu encore avoir lieu. L'argument principal opposé à la demande des cours, fut celui que la Porte ne saurait reconnaître une communauté Protestante qu'autant qu'il y aurait des Rayahs Protestans en Turquie. Il est évident, que jusqu'ici cet argument reposait sur un cercle vicieux. On dit qu'il ne peut pas y avoir de communauté Protestante reconnue, parce qu'il n'y a pas de Rayahs Protestans : mais il ne peut pas y avoir des Rayahs Protestans, précisément parcequ'il n'existe pas une protection légale pour des Chrétiens de cette confession, tandis que les chefs des autres communautés Chrétiennes, et même de la communauté Juive, sont munis de pouvoirs si étendus, que l'exis-

tence civile et même la vie de ceux qui, profitant des dispositions de l'Edit de Gulhané, pourraient vouloir les quitter, sont à la merci de leurs anciens chefs spirituels.

La résolution digne d'éloges, de la Porte Ottomane, relative aux Arméniens Protestans, résolution si conforme aux hauts sentimens de sagesse et de humanité manifesté dernièrement par d'autres actes de ce Gouvernement, paraît au Soussigné présenter maintenant l'éventualité dont la Porte a dans le temps déclaré elle-même vouloir faire dépendre sa reconnaissance de la communauté Protestante dans l'Empire.

Il semble donc évident au Soussigné, que la Porte ni ne pourra ni ne voudra se soustraire à donner à la résolution, dont le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu donner connaissance au Soussigné, tout le développement nécessaire à assurer en même temps son exécution pleine et entière, et l'accomplissement de l'engagement général pris par la Porte en 1841 vis-à-vis des deux Gouvernemens.

En premier lieu, quant à la reconnaissance de la communauté Protestante des Arméniens, elle devra être dans ce but aussi durable, perpétuelle et complète que l'est celle des autres confessions Chrétiennes. Ainsi, par exemple, le pouvoir laissé encore au Patriarcat de donner des passeports, ne paraît devoir continuer, qu'autant que les Arméniens Protestans en désireraient eux-mêmes la continuation. Egalemeut, il paraît devoir s'entendre de soi-même que cette reconnaissance soit générale, de manière que dans toute l'étendue de l'Empire Turc, où se trouvent actuellement, ou se trouveront dans l'avenir, des individus Arméniens appartenant à la confession Protestante, ils jouiront de la même protection aussitôt qu'ils seront reconnus former part de la communauté générale.

En termes généraux, le principe à suivre paraît devoir être celui-ci : que la communauté Protestante des Arméniens jouisse des mêmes droits que les autres communautés Chrétiennes de l'Empire, ayant son organisation intérieure, et des organes et agens auprès de la Sublime Porte, à l'instar de celles-ci. En second lieu, cette reconnaissance devra être considérée comme la reconnaissance du principe général mis en avant en 1841 par les deux Gouvernemens.

En recommandant ces réflexions à la considération bienveillante et à la haute sagesse de son Excellence Monsieur le Vicomte Palmerston, le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) BUNSEN.

(Translation.)

Prussian Legation, February 22, 1847.

THE Undersigned, &c., has had the honour to receive the note dated the 9th instant, in which his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, &c., has been so good as to transmit to him a copy of a memorandum forwarded by the British Minister at Constantinople, from which it appears that the Ottoman Porte has resolved on taking suitable measures to secure to the Armenian Protestants immunities, which shall protect them for the future from the persecution of the Patriarch, and from all other measures of annoyance.

The Undersigned hastens to thank his Excellency for this important communication. The Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia has always taken the deepest interest in the fate of the Armenian Protestants, who, during the last years, have been exposed to such cruel persecution. The resolution to which the Ottoman Porte has come is a precious proof of its sincere determination to carry into execution the laws of the empire, which secure to all its subjects the enjoyment of the free exercise of their religion. It must be considered to be as satisfactory as it is in conformity with the true interests of the Porte.

His Majesty will also see with particular satisfaction a commencement of progress towards the realisation of the objects of the Special Mission to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, with which he was pleased to entrust the Undersigned in 1841. In the note which the Undersigned, by the orders of his Sovereign, had the honour to address to his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, dated July 15, 1841, it is said of the object of that Mission :—

“This object is principally to obtain from the Ottoman Porte, by means of

joint negotiations at Constantinople, the recognition of the Protestant Church in Turkey as a religious corporation, similar to the existing corporations of Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and others of the same kind ; so that Christians, subjects of the Porte, and residents belonging to the national churches of the two countries, may be authorised to form themselves everywhere into communities, and to act in conformity with this title, that is to say, to acquire property as persons duly recognised, to build churches, to have bishops and other ecclesiastical functionaries, to admit those who may seek to join them, and generally to perform all the legal acts of a recognised society. This recognition would place all the members of the Protestant churches in Turkey simply on the same footing as the Christian communities, which, constituted as national corporations, already enjoy there such a legal recognition ; a similarity of position alike required at the present moment by the political and religious position of the two great Protestant Powers of Europe, and by the general dispositions of the Hatti-Sheriff of Gulhané."

By the answer of his Excellency Viscount Palmerston dated the 30th of the same month, a perfect understanding was established between the two Governments with a view to the attainment, by diplomatic interference at Constantinople, of an object so just, and so conformable to the principles of a wise and enlightened policy. But notwithstanding the demands addressed at the time by the two Governments to the Ottoman Porte, the recognition of the Protestant community in Turkey as such has not yet been effected. The principal argument opposed to the demand of the Courts, was that the Porte could not recognise a Protestant community unless there should be Protestant Rayas in Turkey. It is plain that hitherto that argument amounted to reasoning in a circle. It is therein stated that there cannot be a recognised Protestant community because there are no Protestant Rayas : but there can be no Protestant Rayas, precisely because there exists no legal protection for Christians of that creed, whilst the heads of other Christian communities, and even of the Jewish community, are furnished with such extensive powers that the civil existence and even the lives of those who, availing themselves of the provisions of the Edict of Gulhané, may desire to quit them, are at the mercy of their former spiritual leaders.

The praiseworthy determination of the Ottoman Porte respecting the Armenian Protestants, a determination so conformable to the sentiments of wisdom and humanity lately shown in other acts of that Government, seems to the Undersigned now to offer the opportunity on which the Porte, at the time, itself declared that it desired to make the recognition of the Protestant community in the Empire depend.

It seems therefore evident to the Undersigned, that the Porte will neither be able nor desirous of receding from the obligation fully and completely to carry out the resolution which Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State has been so good as to communicate to the Undersigned, and to act up to the general engagement which the Porte made in 1841 with the two Governments.

In the first place, with respect to the recognition of the Protestant Armenian community, that recognition must be as durable and as complete as is that of the other Christian creeds. Thus for instance the power left to the Patriarch of giving passports should not continue, except in so far as the Armenian Protestants may themselves desire its continuance. In like manner it seems that it ought to be understood that that recognition is to be universal, so that throughout the whole extent of the Turkish Empire, where there are at present, or where in future there shall be, Armenian persons belonging to the Protestant faith, those persons shall enjoy the same protection as soon as they shall be recognised as forming a part of the general community.

Speaking generally, the principle to be observed seems to be the following ; that the Protestant community of the Armenians should enjoy the same rights as the other Christian communities of the Empire, having its own internal organization, and its own organs and agents with the Sublime Porte, in the same way as they have ;—and secondly, that such recognition should be considered as the recognition of the general principle put forward in 1841 by the two Governments.

In recommending these reflections to the favourable consideration and wisdom of Viscount Palmerston, the Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

BUNSEN.

No. 61.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1847.

I COMMUNICATED to the Prussian Minister at this Court a copy of the memorandum respecting the immunities granted to the dissidents from the Armenian Church inclosed in your despatch of the 2nd of January of this year.

I have since received from M. Bunsen the note of which I inclose a copy for your information; and by which you will perceive that the Prussian Government look upon the concessions now granted to the dissidents from the Armenian Church as an admission on the part of the Porte of the existence of a Protestant Raya Community in Turkey, and as thereby binding the Porte, in virtue of what passed in the year 1841, to recognize Protestants as separate communities in the Ottoman dominions.

You will find in my despatch to Viscount Ponsonby of July 26, 1841, and in Viscount Ponsonby's despatch of the 15th of September of that year, an account of the circumstances to which M. Bunsen now refers.

I have to instruct you to place yourself in communication with the Prussian Minister at Constantinople, and to concert with him the best means of carrying into effect the arrangement pointed out in M. Bunsen's note, as well with regard to the dissident Armenians as with regard to Protestant communities in general.

You will bear in mind that what Her Majesty's Government wish is that the Protestant subjects of the Porte, whether Armenians or others, should be acknowledged as a separate community in the same manner as the Roman Catholics and the Greeks, and the regular Armenians, and should be placed in the enjoyment of the same privileges. Probably the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem might be considered to be their religious chief or patriarch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 62.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 15, 1847.

THE position of the Protestant Armenians is, in consequence of your Lordship's kind interference in their behalf, sensibly ameliorating. Attempts are occasionally made to annoy them, but their complaints are listened to, and I have much pleasure in inclosing the translation of a letter that has lately been addressed by the Porte to the Governor of Nicomedia, in consequence of a statement that I had thought it my duty to make to Aali Effendi of attempts having been made to prevent Protestants residing in that town from assembling for public worship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Inclosure in No. 62.

The Grand Vizier to the Governor of Nicomedia.

(Translation.)

I HAVE received the collective despatch written to me by your Excellency and the Naib (Judge), dated 23rd of Safer, respecting the place of worship and the burying place chosen by those Armenians residing at Nicomedia, who lately became Protestants. The system you have hitherto followed is sound, and especially with respect to the burying ground is, to be sure, highly conve-

nient. It is superfluous to tell you that the benevolent intentions of our master, His Imperial Majesty, being that all classes of his subjects should be treated with equal justice and equity, it becomes clear that preventing those people from exercising their religious duties is contrary to that principle of equity: consequently it is necessary to prevent anybody from molesting them when they meet to exercise among themselves their religion, and the measures of precaution your Excellency is taking on that score are very wise. And as long as they behave within the limits of submission, honesty, and fulfil the prescribed duties of faithful subjects, you are to afford them every protection and assistance.

There may be among them some who will undertake to seduce the other Armenians, and insult their religion, and attack their honour. In such a case, on the latter's complaining to your Excellency, you will immediately ascertain the fact, and proceed to their punishment; because, they being all of them subjects of the Sublime Porte, they must enjoy the same degree of protection.

I leave to your judgment the propriety of well inculcating to the Armenian Patriarch, as well as to the people of an intelligent mind, that to persecute the Protestant Armenians is naturally making them persevere more and more in the religion they have adopted; and therefore they must behave with mildness.

No. 63.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 3, 1847.

I HAVE to instruct you to thank the Porte for the further proof of friendly interest as regards the wishes of the British Government, which it has shown by the instructions sent to the Governor of Nicomedia in favour of the dissident Armenians in that Town, as reported in your despatch of the 15th of March.

But as regards the future prospects of this class of the Sultan's subjects, I think it necessary to observe that it is desirable to endeavour at once to obtain from the Porte a formal consent to acknowledge as a separate and independent community the Armenian Dissenters, and any other parties dissenting from the Greek, Latin, or other Churches, to whom the general term of "Protestant" community may be applied.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 64.

Viscount Palmerston to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 3, 1847.

I HAVE to instruct you to endeavour to ascertain what are the precise religious tenets of the dissenters from the Armenian Church, and in what points they differ from those of the Catholic, or of the Schismatic Armenians. I assume that the Dissenters have one common profession as regards matters of faith, and one common rule of practice; but if that should not be the case, you will state what are the different sections into which the Dissenters may be split, and, as far as possible, the numerical amount of each section.

I should also wish to have a similar report with regard to any other sections who may have withdrawn themselves from the communion of any other of the recognized Christian societies in Turkey.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 65.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 18, 1847.

AT the time I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of 22nd of March, inclosing the copy of a note to your Lordship from the Prussian Minister in London, expressive of his Excellency's wishes in regard to persons professing the Protestant Faith in this country, the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires here was labouring under a severe domestic affliction, which, together with my own occupations, prevented my seeing him on the subject until to-day. I immediately informed him of what had taken place between Aali Effendi and myself since the receipt of your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, and I am now about to state the same for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Upon informing Aali Effendi of the wishes of Her Majesty's and the Prussian Governments on this subject, his Excellency stopped me at once by saying, that he had already heard about it from your Lordship, through Prince Callimachi, and that he had also directed the Turkish Envoy in London to convey his answer to your Lordship. I judge, from the tenor of the Ottoman Minister's language, that this answer is so far unfavourable that it expresses his conviction that the time is not arrived when the Porte can safely grant what Prince Callimachi had been desired to ask. His Excellency's arguments to me were to the following purport. The Protestants in the empire at this moment are few in number. The concessions we have already made to them have caused great excitement among their brethren from whom they have seceded. To do more at the present moment would be to fan the flames of discord, and retard rather than assist any addition to their present numbers. We are well inclined towards the Protestants, and we will answer for their being no more persecuted. Let them be content for the present with what they have got; as their numbers increase, their voice will become more powerful.

Notwithstanding this language I have pressed Aali Effendi to do something more towards the completion of a work which Her Majesty's and the Prussian Governments have so much at heart, and I think that I can venture to assure your Lordship that very shortly the dissident Armenians will be relieved from the only regulation which still makes them dependent on the Armenian Patriarch, viz., taking their passports from him; that they will be allowed to buy a house which they may fit up as a church, that they will be permitted to name one of their own body to represent them at the Porte, and that orders will be sent to all places in which they reside in any numbers to desire the authorities to recognise them as a separate community, and to ensure them perfect liberty of worship and freedom from persecution.

I do not think, my Lord, that more can be obtained for the present, and the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires agrees with me in this opinion. When a house is once purchased for a church no difficulty will be made to pulling it down in a year or so and to building a regular church upon the same spot; and I feel sure that the same facilities would be granted in the provinces in any places where the congregation is sufficiently rich or numerous to make the required purchase.

With respect to the nomination and recognition by the Porte of a spiritual head, the difficulties will be greater. Your Lordship's suggestion of the Bishop of Jerusalem would never I am afraid be listened to. The Turkish Ministers would never allow any but a Turkish subject to possess the power and authority that the head of a church must ever enjoy. At all events the realisation of such a scheme is at present impossible, because as far as I know none of the dissident Armenians have adopted the ritual of the Anglican Church.

I am happy to be able to close this despatch with a proof that the assurance given by the Sultan's Ministers that the Protestants shall not be persecuted in the Ottoman Empire, is not, what is too often the case in Turkey, a dead letter. I have the honour to inclose copies of a statement which was lately sent to me of the persecutions undergone by the Protestants in Hasbeya, and of a petition presented to the Sultan by one of their number. Upon sending to Aali Effendi upon the subject, I found that instructions had already been sent to the Pasha

of Damascus ordering him to protect all the Sultan's subjects equally and to permit no restriction on their religious worship. Your Lordship will find a copy of these instructions annexed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Memorandum respecting the persecuted Hasbeyan Protestants.

Beyrout, February 1847.

ABOUT three years ago a portion of the inhabitants of Hasbeya in the Pashalic of Damascus, seceded from the Greek Church and established Protestant worship. Their worship was conducted, at their request, a part of the time by native Protestants from Beyrout, and a part of the time by American Missionaries. The congregation averaged about a hundred, and the number of seceders of all ages was more than a hundred and fifty. A school was established for their children, with one of their number for a teacher.

At the end of three or four months opposition from their townsmen, after having subjected them to much insult and threatening, and even beating, became so violent that they felt themselves no longer safe, and fled from the town. In consequence of representations from the English and Prussian Consuls-General, the Pasha of Damascus at length deposed the Governor of Hasbeya for his inefficiency in protecting them; and after two months' exile they were allowed to return to their homes, and their public worship and their school were resumed.

But though their enemies were then kept in abeyance, opposition was not stopped, and at length, in consequence of it, the new Governor was deposed. Then the persecution broke out with renewed violence. Their place of worship was assailed by a mob while they were assembled on the Sabbath; they were stoned in the streets and their lives often threatened, until they were at last obliged to flee with the greatest precipitation by night.

Upon their making application to Khalil Pasha, then at Beyrout in command of the Turkish fleet, he issued strong instructions to the Pasha of Damascus for their protection from persecution, the British and Prussian Consuls-General both urging him to such a step. But the Pasha's orders were not executed; it is generally believed, indeed, that they were secretly accompanied by counter-orders. Hence the refugees, at the end of a second exile of near two months, found themselves without a prospect of relief, and felt constrained, some by poverty, others by the prospect of utter ruin to their business, and all by the distress of their families, left in the power of their enemies, to yield a partial conformity to the Greek Church. Their conformity extended little further than to an occasional attendance at the churches; but they were obliged to abstain from all religious meetings among themselves except in the greatest secrecy, and could have no school for their children. This was in February 1845.

The war between the Druses and Christian which occurred not long after, broke up an organization of young men, which had been the principal organ of persecution, and the Protestants were able again, though with a good deal of caution, to meet together for spiritual improvement. The disarming of their townsmen in the fall of the same year, relieved them still farther from apprehension, and their school was again opened. Their spiritual teachers they again invited from Beyrout, and their invitation was at length acceded to, so that they had again the bread of life broken to them for several months, sometimes by native preachers, and sometimes by American missionaries.

But of a sudden persecution again broke out. The Governor failing by persuasion and threats to secure their submission, marched them under a guard of armed men (Mahomedan though he was) to the Greek Church, and thus effected a forced conformity. Their school was broken up, its teacher imprisoned, and the severest threats held over them if they attempted again to meet for religious purposes. This was in the summer of last year, almost immediately after the arrival of Saffetty Pasha at Damascus. Hitherto the agents of persecution had been the populace, with only the connivance of the Governor. Now the Gover-

nor was the persecutor, acting as he then and since has uniformly declared, under positive orders from his superiors. Until the present time the condition of things has not changed. One of the Protestants, (the one now going to Constantinople) succeeded indeed in holding out for the time, but he was soon imprisoned and chained in a dungeon, on a forged pecuniary claim, and at last three weeks ago, he was constrained by fear of danger to go to the Greek Church.

Until now, however, as many as eighteen men and eight women have refused to confess, and thus have avoided the distinctive act of conformity to the Church. Connected with these are about twenty children, so that the community now consists of about fifty souls; without reckoning many who are only waiting for more favourable times to declare themselves.

It is to be noted that these seceders have not from the first been charged with any crime or disorderly conduct whatever, except in the matter of religion.

As there are in Syria no municipal regulations in reference to passports, marriages, or burials, to interfere with religious toleration, what is needed in the present case is simply an effective order from the Sultan to the Pasha of Damascus to protect these Protestants from all persecution and disabilities in the enjoyment of their religious privileges. But that such an order may be effective, it is quite necessary that the British Consul-General should have specific instructions to see that it be executed. Without this authority for energetic interference on his part, there is very little reason to hope that an order, however strong, will be attended with any benefit.

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

Petition of the Hasbeyan Protestants to the Sublime Porte.

. . . THE petition of their servants is that your servants belong to Hasbeya, of the Pashalick of Damascus, in Syria, are subjects of the Sublime Porte, and were formerly of the Greek Faith. For three years past they have been zealously engaged in the reading of the Holy Gospel, and walking according to its precepts. On that account they have been exposed to many and strange forms of violence and suffering, and especially dating from eight months back, the Governor of Hasbeya, his Excellency Emir Saad-el-Deen, compelled us by force with the aid of ten or fifteen Mussulmans of his own suite and others, to go to the Greek Church, and to worship according to the rites of that Church. Besides this he forbade us to read the Gospel, or that any two of us should meet for prayer; and threatened that any one who should dare to confess himself of the Evangelical party should be killed. He also put some of your servants into prison, and kept us there on false pretences, and thereby led many of us to abandon our homes by flight, and the condition of the remainder with their wives and children, became desolate in the extreme. All these things the above-mentioned Governor pretended that he was doing by order of his Excellency the Pasha of Damascus.

In making these things known, it is the prayer of your servants that to the end they may be delivered from the above-mentioned vexations, a royal letter may be issued in the Imperial mercy, and your servants be restored to new life.

(Signed) The Raya Readers of the Gospel at Hasbeya.

Inclosure 3 in No. 65.

The Grand Vizier to the Pasha of Damascus.

(Traduction.)

20, Rébi-ul-akhir 1263, 6 Avril, 1847.

LES Rayas du district de Hasbéya viennent de présenter une requête dans laquelle ils ont exposé ce qui suit :—

Depuis trois ans, disent-ils, nous lisions l'Evangile, et nous exerçons notre culte dans nos maisons. Mais depuis sept à huit mois, Saad-el-Deen Bey,

Gouverneur du district, se permet de nous forcer à aller à l'Eglise Grecque, et de s'opposer à ce que nous lisions l'Evangile dans nos maisons. Plus encore, il va jusqu'à donner des ordres calculés à faire entendre que ceux parmi nous qui confessent la Communion Evangélique seront punis de la peine capitale, et sous divers prétextes il nous jette dans les cachots. En un mot, il exerce envers nous toutes sortes de violences; de manière que quelques uns de nous ont dû s'expatrier, et ceux qui restent se trouvent, eux et leurs familles, dans une grande détresse. Nous supplions donc votre Altesse de vouloir bien faire cesser la persécution dont nous sommes les objets."

Ce que l'on doit comprendre de cette supplique, c'est que les pétitionnaires sont du nombre de ceux qui ont embrassé dernièrement le Protestantisme. Il faut, certes, supposer que les violences dont ils parlent ne sont pas littéralement vraies; mais on ne peut pas croire non plus qu'elles soient tout-à-fait dénuées de fondement; car même ici la nation Arménienne exercerait beaucoup de violence envers les Arméniens devenus depuis peu Protestans, si nous ne les empêchions pas. Nous menageons les deux parties autant qu'il est possible. Il est superflu d'observer à votre Excellence que comme chaque communion Chrétienne trouve un appui auprès d'une Puissance Etrangère, en raison de la conformité de cette communion avec celle de telle ou telle puissance, la conversion des Arméniens au Protestantisme ne produira pas, après tout, un grave inconvénient sous le rapport politique. Mais si, au contraire, on persécute les Arméniens pour les forcer à changer de religion, cette persécution fera qu'ils y persisteront encore davantage, elle amènera une intervention étrangère et leurs plaintes, en augmentant de plus en plus, auront pour résultat leur reconnaissance comme une nation distincte, à l'instar des Arméniens Catholiques. Voilà ce que nous présumons, à en juger de cet état de choses.

Votre Excellence voudra bien faire donc des recherches minutieuses sur ce qui concerne les Arméniens dont il s'agit; elle agira envers eux avec cette sagacité et cette prudence qui la caractérisent; et trouvant que la persécution dont ils parlent est réelle, elle prendra de sages mesures pour la faire cesser et pour protéger en même tems les autres Arméniens aussi, et tout cela de manière à éviter du scandale et des désordres.

(Translation.)

20 Rébi-ul-akhir, 1263, 6th of April, 1847.

THE Rayas of the District of Hasbeya have lately presented a petition, in which they state as follows:

"For three years past," they say, "we have read the Gospel, and celebrated worship in our houses. But seven or eight months ago Saad-el-Deen Bey, Governor of the District, took upon himself to force us to go to the Greek Church, and to object to our reading the Gospel in our houses. Moreover, he has gone so far as to give orders calculated to make it understood that such amongst us as profess the Evangelic communion will be capitally punished, and on various pretexts he thrusts us into prison. In a word he practises all kinds of violence against us, so that some of us have been obliged to expatriate themselves, and those who remain are, together with their families, in very great distress. We therefore beseech your Highness to deign to put a stop to the persecutions of which we are the objects."

It is to be inferred from this memorial, that the petitioners are of the number of those who have recently embraced Protestantism. It must certainly be supposed that the outrages of which they speak are not literally true; but neither can we believe that they are entirely destitute of foundation; for even here the Armenian people would practise great violence against the Armenians who have lately become Protestants, if we did not prevent them. We protect both parties as much as possible. It is superfluous to observe to your Excellency that as every Christian communion meets with support from a Foreign Power in proportion to the conformity of that communion with the communion of such Power, the conversion of the Armenians to Protestantism will not, after all, be attended with any serious inconvenience of a political character. But if, on the contrary, the Armenians are persecuted in order to make them change their religion, that persecution will make them all the more steadfast in it, and will bring about foreign intervention; and their complaints, increasing

more and more, will end in their being recognized as a distinct people, in the same way as was done in the case of the Catholic Armenians. This is what we anticipate, judging from this state of things.

Your Excellency will, therefore, have the goodness to make minute researches, as regards the Armenians in question; you will act towards them with that sagacity and that prudence which characterize you; and if you find that the persecution of which they speak really exists, you will adopt the requisite measures to put an end to it, and to protect at the same time the other Armenians also: and all this must be done in a way calculated to avoid scandal and disorder.

No. 66.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 19, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the letter from Aali Effendi to Prince Callimachi on the subject of the Armenian Protestants referred to my despatch of 18th of April.

I regret that I have no time by this opportunity to make any comments on the exaggerated statements contained in this letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Aali Effendi to Prince Callimachi.

Mon Prince,

Le 17 Avril, 1847.

JE réponds aujourd'hui à la dépêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer en date du 2 Mars relativement aux Arméniens Protestans. J'ai reçu et lu avec la plus grande attention copie de la note adressée en dernier lieu à ce sujet par M. Bunsen au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Vous connaissez trop le principe de tolérance dont notre auguste Souverain et son cabinet actuel sont animés pour que j'aie besoin de m'étendre longuement sur les intentions bienveillantes du Sultan envers cette classe de ses sujets. Sa Majesté leur accorde la même protection qu'à tous les autres. Une partie de la note même de M. Bunsen vient à l'appui de cette assertion. En effet, la Sublime Porte a pris tout récemment des mesures propres à rendre ces Arméniens aussi indépendans de leur ancienne église, que leur état actuel le comportait. Leurs mariages, l'enterrement de leurs morts, et leurs affaires civiles se font sans la moindre intervention du Patriarcat Arménien. Ils exercent leur religion aussi librement que les autres Chrétiens de l'empire. Quels plus grands avantages pourrions-nous leur accorder. Leur permettre de bâtir des églises, créer des évêques, entretenir un patriarcat? Mais ce serait leur accorder l'impossible. Leur nombre s'élève à peine à Constantinople à cent cinquante individus, et parmi eux il n'y a pas un seul homme qui ait quelque fortune. Tous sont des gens sans éducation, sans moralité, et sans fortune.

Ne croyez pas qu'ils embrassent le protestantisme par conviction ou par quelque connaissance. Les uns abandonnent la religion de leurs parens à cause d'un mécontentement contre leurs prêtres, d'autres y sont entraînés par l'appât de quelque argent que les missionnaires Américains ne leur épargnent point au premier moment.

Je ne saurais vous peindre la désolation, la douleur, la confusion et la destruction que toutes ces conversions amènent dans les familles des convertis. Les mères pleurent la perte de leurs fils, les épouses se séparent de leurs époux, les enfans fuient le toit paternel. Voilà l'état de leur vie domestique. Venons à présent aux embarras continuels qu'ils créent aux autorités. Ils sont tous les jours en querelle avec leurs anciens co-réligionnaires qui ne valent pas mieux qu'eux: ils se battent dans les rues, se cassent réciproquement le cou, et

viennent ensuite se plaindre à la Porte. Eh bien ! que résulte de tout cela. C'est qu'ils ne sont pas encore unis pour former un corps complètement à part c'est qu'il leur faut encore du tems. Mais, enfin je mets de côté toutes ces considérations, et j'entreprends de vous en exposer d'autres d'un ordre plus élevé.

Vous savez, mon Prince, que malgré le principe de tolération dont je vous parlé plus haut, nous sommes quelquefois obligés, comme les Gouvernemens des pays même les plus civilisés, de marcher avec ménagement. Vous savez aussi que les Arméniens schismatiques sont cent mille fois plus nombreux que leurs enfans Protestans. Toute concession faite en faveur de ces derniers leur paraît un affront sanglant à leur religion et au corps de leur nation, et cette fausse interprétation que leur éducation encore bien imparfaite leur fait donner aux actes les plus innocens du Gouvernement, les conduit à s'éloigner de lui et à chercher ailleurs un appui à la conservation de leur religion.

Ainsi la Sublime Porte, toute désireuse qu'elle soit de prouver à l'Europe civilisée combien elle veut traiter tous ses sujets indistinctement sur un pied d'égalité la plus complète, se trouve quelquefois arrêtée par ces considérations majeures.

Mais le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté est-il pour cela décidé à arrêter indéfiniment le cours des choses ? Pas le moins du monde. Il a fourni une preuve éclatante de son désir de faire jouir progressivement les Arméniens Protestans de toutes les immunités des autres Chrétiens, en leur donnant tout ce que la prudence, la circonspection, et l'état présent de leur communauté, permettaient de leur accorder. Ce que la Sublime Porte veut maintenant, c'est qu'on lui laisse le tems d'aller plus loin, sans compromettre ses intérêts, sans froisser l'amour de ses sujets.

Ayant eu l'honneur d'être un des Collègues de M. Bunsen pendant trois ans, j'ai su apprécier les hautes qualités, et l'immense talent qui le distinguent. En conséquence, je n'hésite point à soumettre toutes ces considérations au jugement éclairé et impartial de ce diplomate distingué, et de vous autoriser à lui lire cette dépêche, si vous le croyez à propos. Vous pouvez la lire également à Lord Palmerston.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) AALI.

(Translation.)

Mon Prince,

April, 17, 1847.

I NOW answer the despatch which you did me the honour to address to me under date of the 2nd of March, relative to the Protestant Armenians. I have received and read with the greatest attention the copy of the note on that subject lately addressed by M. Bunsen to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty.

You are too well acquainted with the principle of toleration with which our august Sovereign and his present cabinet are animated, that it should be necessary for me to dwell at length on the benevolent intentions of the Sultan towards that class of his subjects. His Majesty grants the same protection to them as to all his other subjects. A part of M. Bunsen's note bears out that assertion. In fact, the Sublime Porte has quite recently taken steps calculated to render those Armenians as independent of their former Church, as their present position requires. Their marriages, the burials of their dead, and their civil affairs, are carried on without the slightest interference on the part of the Armenian Patriarch. They practise their religion as freely as the other Christians of the Empire. What greater advantages could we grant to them ? Allow them to build churches, create bishops, and set up a Patriarch ? But that would be to grant them what is impossible. Their number in Constantinople scarcely reaches 150 persons, and amongst them there is not one man who possesses any fortune. They are all people without education, without morality, and without fortune.

Do not suppose that they embrace Protestantism from conviction or from reflection. Some abandon the religion of their parents on account of a misunderstanding with their priests ; others are lured away by the charms of gold which the American Missionaries do not withhold from them on the first occasion.

I could not depict to you the desolation, the grief, the confusion, and the ruin which all these conversions occasion in the families of the converts. Mothers deplore the perdition of their sons, wives are separated from their husbands, and children shun the paternal roof. Such is the state of their domestic life. Let

us now come to the continual embarrassments which they occasion to the authorities. They are every day quarrelling with their former co-religionists, who are not a whit better than themselves; they fight in the streets, they break each other's heads, and then they come to the Porte to complain. Well, and what comes of all this? Why, they are not yet sufficiently united to form an entirely separate body, and they require a little further time. But I put aside all these considerations, and I proceed to lay before you others of a more important character.

You know, Prince, that in spite of the principle of toleration which I mentioned to you just now, we are sometimes obliged, like the Governments of even the most civilized countries, to proceed with caution. You know, likewise, that the Armenian Schismatics are a hundred thousand times more numerous than their Protestant children. Every concession made in favour of the latter appears to the former a cruel insult to their religion and to the body of their people; and this false construction which their as yet very imperfect education causes them to place even on the most innocent acts of the Government, incites them to withdraw from it, and to seek elsewhere for support for the preservation of their religion.

Thus, the Sublime Porte, however desirous it may be to prove to civilized Europe how much it wishes to treat all its subjects, without distinction, on the most complete footing of equality, finds itself sometimes impeded by important considerations.

But is His Majesty's Government determined, on this account, indefinitely to arrest the progress of affairs? Not the least in the world. It has furnished a striking proof of its desire to let the Armenian Protestants eventually enjoy all the immunities of the other Christians, by granting to them all that prudence, circumspection, and the present state of their community would admit of being granted to them. What the Sublime Porte now requires is, that time shall be given it to make further progress, without compromising its own interests, and without weakening the affections of its subjects.

Having had the honour of being for three years one of M. Bunsen's colleagues, I have learned to appreciate the exalted qualities and the immense talents for which he is so distinguished. Consequently, I do not hesitate to submit all these considerations to that eminent diplomatist's enlightened and impartial judgment, and to authorize you to read this despatch to him, if you think proper to do so. You can likewise read it to Viscount Palmerston.

Receive, &c.,
(Signed) AALI.

No. 67.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 7, 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th of April, I have to instruct your Lordship to thank the Porte for the instructions which it appears to have sent of its own accord to the Pasha of Damascus for the protection of the Protestants in the Hasbeya from the persecutions to which they had been exposed, and for securing to them, in common with all classes of the Sultan's subjects, the free exercise of their religious worship.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 68.

The Hon. H. R. Wellesley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 21.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, May 3, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the translation of a letter of thanks which has lately been addressed to me by the chiefs of the Protestant Armenians, expressive of the thanks of that community for the assistance that has been rendered them by this embassy, under the sanction of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and Her Majesty's Government.

Since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship on this subject, I have had some further conversation with Aali Effendi respecting it, and I expressed my surprise that he should have spoken in such virulent terms of this class of the Sultan's subjects in his letter to Prince Callimachi, a copy of which I had the honour to inclose in my despatch of 19th of April. I said that my information (and I had been at some pains to inquire into the truth of it) enabled me to contradict most positively what had been reported to his Excellency respecting the immorality of the dissident Armenians. They were, it is true, poor; but a most quiet and inoffensive class. The disturbances of which Aali Effendi complained, were raised by those who would crush and destroy them if they could. Aali Effendi answered that there was not a day passed during which his time was not taken up by some complaint or other against them. I cautioned his Excellency against mistaking complaints for proofs, and I added that I was convinced that upon a fair inquiry, and I was sure that his Excellency would allow of no other, it would be clearly seen that the Catholic and schismatic Armenians were the aggressors, and not the Protestants.

I again expressed my hope that the latter, and indeed any other class of the Sultan's subjects who chose to embrace Protestantism, would be recognised by the Porte as Protestant communities, and be allowed the same immunities, rights, and privileges, as the other Christian sects. Aali Effendi assured me that it was so already; that he considered the Protestants as completely independent of their former co-religionists; that they might buy a house and convert it into a church; and that the Government were disposed, whenever their number increased sufficiently, to recognise a spiritual head.

I am occupied in collecting the information required by your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd of April. Whenever it is obtained, I propose asking the Porte to send instructions to the Governors of all places where a Protestant community may exist, enjoining equal and positive protection of its members.

The Prussian Chargé d'Affaires and myself have also in view the purchase of a piece of ground to be converted into a Protestant cemetery. The place where Protestants are now interred is liable to every sort of desecration; and I would respectfully ask your Lordship whether Her Majesty's Government would be willing to bear a part of the expense of this purchase.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. WELLESLEY.

Inclosure in No. 68.

The Protestant Armenians to the Hon. H. R. Wellesley.

(Translation.)

Most Honourable Sir,

Constantinople, April 22, 1847.

THE numberless blessings we have received from the infinite goodness of God, and the mercies which, through various instrumentalities, He has bestowed upon us, his unworthy servants, place us under obligations of unceasing gratitude and thanksgiving.

And especially who of us can sufficiently praise him for all the favours he has shown us during the past year, both by means of your Excellency's kind and efficient efforts, and also those of the Honourable Sir Stratford Canning, your predecessor in office, under the instructions of Her Britannic Majesty's Government. It is with the view of expressing with profound humility our sense of obligation, and gratitude to Her Majesty's Government, as well as to yourself personally that we, Evangelical Christians of the Armenian nation, and subjects of the great Ottoman Government, address to your Excellency the present communication.

We feel bound to acknowledge, that, as a father pities his children, so your Excellency has extended unto us your distinguished assistance. Through the interposition of the British Legation, we have been permitted to receive back again our brethren who were imprisoned at different times, and who were groaning as sacrifices under the unmerciful violence of our enemies. Through the same interposition our closed shops were opened again, and the privilege was granted to us of labouring in quietness for our sustenance, as good and peaceable citizens. But why should we prolong our words: Through your kind influence we now possess all quietness and happiness; and what is more than

all besides, we are permitted to act according to our own religious convictions, "maintaining consciences void of offence, both towards God and towards man." For it was on this account, that all these troubles came upon us, which we endeavoured to bear in patience, remembering that we must obey God rather than men; and that it would be a grievous thing for us to forsake the simple truths of God's word and follow the traditions invented by man; and thus load our consciences with guilt, and eternally perish. But blessed be our Heavenly Father, that, through the merits of "the only mediator between God and man, —the man Christ Jesus,"—he showed his infinite mercy towards us, and called us from darkness unto his marvellous light, and directed us sinners into the way of salvation.

And we, Evangelical Christians of the Armenian nation, do hereby acknowledge that we are under the greatest obligations to Her Majesty the Queen, and her noble-minded Minister Lord Palmerston, as well as to your Excellency, for the infinite kindness and favour shown to us. And we hope that this our brief note of thanks may be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, and that Her Majesty, forgiving the boldness of her grateful servants, will condescend always to hold them in her remembrance. And for her long life, and for the stability of her Throne and Government, and for every heavenly blessing, the Evangelical Armenian Church will not cease to pray; as they do also for the long continuance of your Excellency in the enjoyment of your high office.

In behalf of the whole Evangelical Armenian Church,

(Signed)

H. SYMON, *Presbyter.*

B. ASADOM,

H. S. MUGURDICH, } *Deacons.*

E. VERTANES,

Y. ZENOP,

S. STEPHAN, } *Committee.*

No. 69.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 27, 1847.

I HAVE to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government approve of the further representations which you have made to Aali Effendi in favour of Protestant subjects of the Sultan, as reported in your despatch of the 3rd instant.

Her Majesty's Government also concur in the propriety of your endeavouring, in conjunction with the Prussian Minister, to purchase ground for a Protestant cemetery.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

No. 70.

Lord Cowley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 23.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 30, 1847.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of 3rd of April, I have the honour to forward a report on the religious tenets of the dissenters from the Armenian Church.

This report, which has been drawn up with great care, and after much inquiry, by Mr. Alison, will also give your Lordship some general information respecting the other recognized Christian societies in Turkey; but I should observe that, with respect to sections from them, none can actually be said to have occurred since the Turks obtained possession of this empire. The recognition of the Armenian Catholics as a separate community in 1831 can hardly be regarded as a fresh separation, inasmuch as they had been recognised as Roman Catholics, though under the same Patriarch with the schismatic Armenians, from a very remote period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 70.

Memorandum on the Religious Tenets of the Armenian Dissenters.

THE precise religious tenets of the dissenters from the Armenian Church are contained in the following confession of faith, as published by the Evangelical Armenian Churches in Turkey, in a pamphlet entitled "Hay dar Arrotun," and of which a translation was also published in the Report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the year 1846. The American Missionaries who are best informed on this subject, are not aware of any other profession as regards matters of faith, nor any rule of practice which divides the dissenters from the Armenian church into different sections.

Confession of Faith.

I believe in the existence of one only living and true God, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of the universe; omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent; self-existent, independent, immutable; possessed of infinite benevolence, wisdom, holiness, justice, mercy, and truth; and who is the only proper object of worship.

2. I believe that God exists in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and that these three are one God.

3. I believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspiration of God, and are a revelation of his will to man, and the sufficient and only rule of faith and practice.

4. I believe that mankind in their natural state are destitute of holiness and entirely depraved, and justly exposed to the divine wrath.

5. I believe that the Lord Jesus Christ, perfect God and perfect man, is the only Saviour of sinners, and the only Mediator and Intercessor between God and man; and that by his perfect obedience, sufferings, and death, he made full atonement for sin; so that all who believe in Him will assuredly be saved: and that there is no other sacrifice for sin.

6. I believe that, in consequence of the utter wickedness of man, it is necessary that all should be regenerated by the power of the Holy Ghost, in order to be saved.

7. I believe that we are justified by the righteousness of Christ alone, through faith, and not by any fastings, alms, penances, or other deeds of our own; and that while good works are inseparable from true faith, they can never form the meritorious ground of salvation before God.

8. I believe that holiness of life, and a conscientious discharge of the various duties we owe to God, to our fellow-men, and to ourselves, are not only constantly binding upon all believers, but essential to the Christian character.

9. I believe that besides God, no other being is to be worshipped and adored; and that each person in the sacred Trinity is worthy of our worship; which, to be acceptable, must be offered through no other mediation than that of Jesus Christ alone; and that the use of relics, pictures, crosses, and images of any sort, in any act of worship, and of the intercession of the Saints, is directly contrary to the Scriptures, and highly displeasing to God; and that prayer for the dead is not authorized in the Word of God.

10. I believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead; both of the just and of the unjust, and a day of judgment, and that the happiness of the righteous, and the punishment of the wicked commence at death, and continue without end.

11. I believe that any number of believers, duly organized, constitute a Church of Christ, of which Christ is the only head; and that the only Sacraments of Christ's Church are Baptism and the Lord's Supper; the former being the seal of the covenant, and a sign of the purifying operation of the Holy Spirit, and the token of admission into the visible Church; and the latter, in showing forth by visible symbols the death of Christ, being a perpetual memento of his atoning love, and a pledge of union and communion with Him, and with all true believers.

12. I believe that the Gospel is the chief instrument appointed by Christ for the conversion of men, and for the edification of his people, and that it is

the duty of his Church to carry into effect the Saviour's command :—" Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

By comparing this document with the standards of the Armenian, Armenian Catholic, and Greek Churches, the following prominent differences appear.

1. The Evangelical Armenians recognize but one Mediator, that is Christ, while the others acknowledge all the Saints as Mediators.
2. The Evangelical Armenians consider it unscriptural to pray for the dead, while the others make prayer for the dead a religious duty.
3. The Evangelical Armenians believe God to be the only proper object of religious worship, and that this worship is to be performed without images, pictures, or similitudes of any sort, while the others hold to the worship of saints and angels, and also of crosses, relics, and pictures.
4. The Evangelical Armenians believe that Jesus Christ appointed but two sacraments in his church: Baptism and the Lord's Supper; while the others hold to seven sacraments.
5. The Evangelical Armenians believe Baptism to be a sign of the purifying operation of the Holy Spirit, and the Lord's Supper to be an ordinance showing forth by visible symbols the death of Christ, while the others believe Baptism to possess a purifying efficacy in itself, and that the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper are changed into the real body and blood of Christ, which are offered on each new observance of this ordinance as a real sacrifice for sin.
6. The Evangelical Armenians believe that justification is by the righteousness of Christ alone, through faith, while the others hold that in addition to Christ's righteousness the righteousness of saints, and also the personal merits of the sinner, acquired by prayers, fastings, alms, and observances, may be a worthy ground of justification before God.
7. The Evangelical Armenians believe that confession of sins is to be made to God, from whom alone is forgiveness; while the others believe that without private confession to a priest, there can be no pardon.

These are all the important differences between the Evangelical Armenians and the other sects, and constitute a very wide breach between them. The fundamental cause of these differences, which will perhaps reveal the greatest difference of all is, that the Evangelical Armenians receive the Word of God as the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

Having thus briefly pointed out the differences existing between the Evangelical Armenians and the Armenian, Armenian Catholic, and Greek Churches, it may not be irrelevant to the subject at large to state the differences in doctrine and ceremony which exist between the Church from which the Evangelical Armenians have separated themselves, and the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches.

The Armenian nation was converted to Christianity about the middle of the third century, through the preaching of Gregory the Illuminator, and the Armenians remained in connexion and fellowship with the other great branches of the Christian Church until A. D. 491; when a synod of Armenian bishops rejected the decisions of the Council of Chalcedon, by which act they cut themselves off from communion with the other Churches, and with a few temporary exceptions, they have remained in this condition of voluntary separation ever since.

The chief points of doctrine in controversy at that time upon which they separated was the nature of Christ. The Greeks and Romans maintained that Christ existed in two natures and one person: while the Armenians strenuously contended that his human and divine natures were so united as actually to be blended together and become one nature, and hence they are called monophysites.

Another point of doctrinal difference between the Armenians and the Papists, is that the former adhere to the notion that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, while the latter say that he proceeds from the Father and the Son. In this particular the Greeks, however, agree with the Armenians.

No more important doctrinal difference between these Churches can be found than the two points now mentioned. In ecclesiastical practices there are differences, though in general quite insignificant. For example, the Armenians use two fingers in making the sign of the cross, while the Greeks use three, and the Papists the whole hand. The Armenians make the sign of the cross from the left to the right, and the Greeks from the right to the left.

The Armenians use unleavened bread and undiluted wine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; while the Greeks use leavened bread and wine mixed with water.

The Armenians baptize by triple immersion, while the Papists perform the rite by sprinkling.

It is plain from what has now been stated, that notwithstanding the hostility existing between the Armenian and Papal Churches, there is, in point of fact, nothing which an unprejudiced, neutral observer can denominate a fundamental difference between them. And this is corroborated by the striking fact, that among that portion of the Armenian Church called the Catholic Armenians, who have submitted to the Pope of Rome, the original Armenian liturgy is used constantly as before, without the slightest change affecting any doctrine. What can prove more conclusively, that according to the opinions of the Pope, the Armenian Church already possesses every doctrine and practice which he considers essential?

Does the Pope require all his followers to offer prayers for the dead? Special seasons are appointed in the Armenian Church to pray for the dead in general, and for every individual who dies, in particular. One of the prayers for these occasions is as follows:—"Through the intercession of the Mother of God, thine immaculate parent, have mercy upon these thy creatures, who have died in hope."—"Arm. Prayer Book," p. 94.

Does he require the worship of the Cross? The Armenian liturgy abundantly supplies him on this point, as will be seen from the following extract:—"Every one who believes in thy crucified Son, and worships this image (the cross) heal, pardon, and save, &c."—"Book of Canons," p. 212.

Does he demand that pictures of saints and angels shall be worshipped? Divine power is ascribed to consecrated pictures, and divine honour offered to them in the Armenian liturgy. See, for example, the canon for the anointing of pictures (Mashdots, p. 215), where the prayer is made, that to the picture may be given the power to "heal the sick," to "defend travellers," to "offer up intercession for men," to "chase away devils," to "expiate sin," to "heal the soul," of its maladies, &c. &c.

Does he insist upon the use of the saints as mediators? The Armenian Church books are full of examples of this. In one of these books, called the "Sharagen," a hymn book of 800 pages, on almost every page are the saints addressed as mediators; and this species of idolatry stands out in bold relief, on every part of the Armenian Church services. The following quotation is a specimen:—"O holy Gabriel and Michael, great Archangels of the Most High, who ever stand before the throne of the deity, be our constant intercessors, &c. By the intercession of the Holy Mother of God, and of St. John the Baptist and St. Stephen, the Protomartyr, and of the Holy Gregory, our illuminator, and of the fathers and doctors, and of the martyrs and kings, and anchorites and virgins, and confessors and monks, and of all the saints ancient and modern, known and unknown, who are this day celebrated,—give us peace and heavenly mercy, gracious Lord."—"Prayer Book," p. 375.

Does the Pope require a belief in transubstantiation? The Armenian Church is fully prepared to satisfy him on this point. In the Communion Church, after the consecration, the priest is made to declare that—"the blessed bread has become truly the body of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and that the blessed cup has become in reality the blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, being changed by the Holy Spirit."—"Communion Service," p. 76, 78. Armenian commentators on this service defend transubstantiation as stoutly as any Papist. See "Nerses' Lampoonetay's Comment on the Communion Service," pp. 108, &c.

Two books, written with the express design of establishing transubstantiation, have been published, by order of the present Patriarch, within the last two years, and also a catechism, in which is stated that every particle of bread and every drop of wine is the perfect body and blood of Christ.

Only a very few examples have been given, though, if necessary, Church-books, Commentaries, and all the best authorities of the Armenian Church, might be quoted from, to almost any extent, in proof of these points. And no one can reasonably pretend that these errors of papacy cannot be imputed to the Armenian Church as such, because no General Council of that Church has ever been assembled to embody them in the form of a creed, and formally

sanction them; for, as we have seen, they are everywhere thoroughly inwrought into the fabric of the church formularies, as they are also in the minds of the people generally; and it might, with just as much propriety, be said that these same errors did not belong to the Romish Church, until the Council of Trent gave them the formal sanction of its decrees.

With regard to any other sections which may have withdrawn themselves from the communion of any other of the recognized Christian societies in Turkey, it may be necessary to state that on the subjugation of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, the Greek Patriarch was the only civil head for the Christians of whatever rite at the capital. All who were not of the Greek Church have gradually withdrawn from his jurisdiction, and the Christian sects now existing in the Ottoman Empire may be thus enumerated, viz.:—

Greek, Greek Catholic, Armenian, Armenian Catholic, Armenian Evangelist, Nestorian, Nestorian Catholic or Chaldean, Syrian, Syrian Catholic, Latin, Croatian, Maronite, Copt, and Abyssinian.

In 1461, Mahommed the Conqueror invited the Archbishop of Broussa to bring with him a large number of Armenian families to Constantinople, and in imitation of what was found existing with the Greeks, he constituted him Patriarch, with civil jurisdiction, over the Armenians, the real ecclesiastical heads of that people remaining at Etchmiadzin, Sis, and Agthamar. Later firmans had given the Armenian Patriarchs, thus constituted, complete control over all persons professing more or less openly to be Catholics among the Armenians.

The Greek and Armenian Churches are therefore the first Christian Churches formally recognized by the Porte.

From the days of the Crusades there have existed various bodies of Catholics among the Armenians not recognized at the capital. Subsequently, however, to the banishment of a great number of these families from the capital, a firman was granted in 1831 by Sultan Mahmood, constituting them a separate community by the name of Catholics, with independent civil jurisdiction.

The acknowledged sects thus became three.

The Nestorians, surrounded by the Koords, have never had or needed an agent at the Porte. No question was raised concerning them, and they thus paid their capitation tax, and enjoyed all the necessary freedom to travel to Aleppo, Moossul, and Baghdad the only places to visit which they ever quitted their native mountains. The establishment of passports and registries, however, will necessarily require some alteration in the system hitherto pursued.

The Nestorian Catholics are in the same position. They may be looked upon as converts to the Church of Rome during the last two hundred years, and are now the subject of great exertions on the part of the Papal Missionaries.

The civil affairs of the Syrians have been hitherto managed by the Armenian Patriarch, both on account of there having been few residents of that church at Constantinople, and because there is no doctrinal difference between the Armenian and Syrian Churches. During the last five years, however, an agent on the part of the Bishop of Mardin has resided at the capital with the object of withdrawing the administration of the affairs of that community as much as possible from the Armenian Patriarch.

Syrian Catholics coming to the capital are so few that the interests of individuals are settled by the head of whatever rite they choose to join or make use of.

The Community of Latins embraces such Rayas as are supposed to follow not only the Pope, but the rites and Calendar of Rome. Up to the time of the promulgation of the firman in favour of the Armenian Catholics in 1831, they with most other Catholics resident in the capital had been under the jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarch. A Patriarch under the title of Catholic having been however created, they improved the opportunity to shake off the yoke; but still neither the Latin nor any other class of Catholics except the Armenian, were satisfied to be under the new Patriarch, so that within a few years they have been constituted a separate and organized community, at one time having the Dragoman of the Porte as their civil head, and now the Capitan Pasha. This community is furnished with a seal for official documents, and they have a clerk and an agent at the Porte who obtained for them the necessary tezkerehs. Their

Chancery entirely separated from the Church is managed by laymen in Yeni Tcharshee. Their real ecclesiastical head is Monsignor Hillereau, the Apostolic Vicar. In this community may be found persons of various races and origin, Aleppines Islanders, Roumeliotes, Syrians, Armenians, and Armeno-Catholics. Thus there are four acknowledged Christian sects.

Croatian is the popular name for that numerous portion of the inhabitants of Europe in Turkey in Europe who are Catholics. It includes Croats, Bosnians, Albanians, and Bulgarians. They were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarchs, but are now under a Kehaya and subordinate authorities chosen from among themselves, who are responsible for them. The Maronites of Mount Lebanon have hardly been known as residents of the capital. Since the war in Syria they have had a Christian layman acknowledged as their Kapukihaya at the Porte, their Patriarch residing in the mountain.

With regard to the Greek Catholics it would appear that the complete separation of the affairs of their community from the Greek Patriarch has been consummated but very lately, and that the matters in dispute between the two parties have been decided in favour of the former. Until passports and registries became necessary, they had, like others, little occasion for an accredited agent but Mazloom, Bishop of Aleppo, residing at Pera, is for the present their representative at the Porte.

This may be stated as the fifth recognized community, and it is clear from the foregoing statement that the Porte has been induced within the last twenty years to grant recognized agents to sects which did not before possess them for the management of their civil affairs.

No. 71.

Lord Cowley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 4.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 19, 1847.

IT will be in your Lordship's recollection, that although orders have from time to time been issued by the Porte enjoining the Ottoman authorities to prevent any molestation of the Protestant Armenians either in their spiritual or temporal concerns, no official recognition of them as a separate and independent community has as yet taken place.

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the Grand Vizier, wishing to do something that he knew would be agreeable to me before my departure from this country, and knowing how much I had at heart the settlement of the Protestants on a recognized and sure footing, has requested the Sultan's permission to issue orders in His Majesty's name, which shall establish their independence at once and completely. His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to express his acquiescence for the same reasons; and I have now the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information a translation of the buyuruldi or Vizierial letter addressed to Izzet Pasha, the Ihtissab Naziri, under whose immediate protection the Protestants are placcd.

In order that your Lordship may see how completely the Grand Vizier has carried out his promise, I inclose a translation of the buyuruldi, which recognises the Latins as a separate community. Your Lordship cannot fail of observing how much more full and explicit is that recognising the Protestants.

It may appear to your Lordship that an Imperial Firman would have been of greater value: I beg therefore to add that a Vizierial letter written by orders of the Sultan, is quite as efficacious as a Firman, if not more so; and that it is not the custom to issue Firmans to persons residing in the capital.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 71.

Vizierial Order respecting Armenian Protestants.

(Translation.)

WHEREAS the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Government professing Protestantism, have experienced difficulty and embarrassment from not being hitherto under a special and separate jurisdiction, and owing to the natural inability of the Patriarch and the heads of the sect which they have seceded from, to superintend their affairs:

And whereas it is contravention to the supreme will of His Imperial Majesty, our gracious lord and benefactor (may God increase him in grace and power!) animated as he is with feelings of deep interest and clemency towards all classes of his subjects, that any of them should be subjected to grievance:

And whereas the aforesaid (Protestants), in conformity with the creed professed by them all, form a separate community:

It is His Imperial Majesty's will and command, that for the sole purpose of facilitating the affairs and securing the welfare of the said Protestants, the administration thereof should be henceforward confided to your Excellency, together with the allotment of the taxes to which they are subjected by law; that you do keep a separate register of their births and deaths in the department of the Ihtissab, according to the system observed with regard to the Latin Rayas; that you do issue their passports and permits of marriage; and that any person of established character and good conduct, chosen by them to appear as their agent at the Porte for the transaction and settlement of their current affairs, be duly appointed for that purpose.

Such are the Imperial commands which you are to obey to the letter.

But although the (issue of) passports and the allotment of taxes are placed under special regulations which cannot be infringed, you will be careful that, in pursuance of His Majesty's desire, no tax or haratch be exacted from the Protestants for permits of marriage and registration; that every necessary assistance and facility be afforded them in their current affairs; that no interference whatever be permitted in their temporal or spiritual concerns on the parts of the patriarchs, monks, or priests of other sects; but that they be enabled to exercise the profession of this creed in security, and that they be not molested one iota either in that respect or in any other way whatever.

Inclosure 2 in No. 71.

Vizierial Letter to the Pasha of Tophana.

[Signature of the Grand Vizier.]

(Translation.)

THE Minister for Finances, represented by a *tacir*, that, although the Latins, Rayas of the Sublime Porte, used for a long period to receive their Haratch by the Dragoman of the Porte, and pay the revenues of the poll-tax through him, it was thought advisable, on account of your Excellency's situation, that those Rayas should be placed under your immediate control, and that both the money arising from the sale of the *haradj*, or, as it was customary in former days, from the *Tezkerehs* proving their nationality, as well as the *Tezkerehs* for their admission in the *Ensafa* should be also levied through your Excellency.

That *tacir* having been referred to the Council of Justice, it was agreed upon that the above-mentioned Rayas should be placed under your direction, and that you should also collect the revenues; and, instead of distributing them the *haradj*, you are to deliver them in conformity with their ancient privileges, a *tezkereh*, bearing your Excellency's seal, proving their nationality. It is not impossible that other Rayas of the Sublime Porte, with a view to enjoying the same prerogatives as the Latins, may call themselves such, and therefore it has been decided, both in the Council of Justice and the General one, that great attention is to be paid in delivering those *tezkerehs*.

The deliberation of the Council having been submitted to the consideration of His Highness the Sultan, His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant his sanction, and ordered, at the same time, that you should be trusted with the management of that affair. Therefore your Excellency will have the goodness,

conformably to His Imperial Majesty's command, to carry into effect the above stated arrangements.

Given in the year 1260.

No. 72.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 13, 1847.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo inclosing a translation of a Vizierial letter in favour of the Protestant subjects of the Sultan, which your Lordship has obtained from the Porte; and at the same time that I convey to your Lordship the full and entire approbation of Her Majesty's Government for your exertions in this matter, I have to instruct you to state to the Porte that Her Majesty's Government have derived the greatest satisfaction from this manifestation of the wisdom and justice by which the councils of the Porte are animated in regard to matters affecting the well-being of the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 73.

Lord Cowley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 26.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 1, 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th ultimo inclosing a Vizierial rescript, acknowledging the independence of the Armenian Protestants as a separate Church, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that Vizierial letters in the same sense will be sent to the Governors of all provinces in which any of the Porte's Protestant subjects are known to reside.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 74.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 4, 1848.

I COMMUNICATED to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Chevalier Bunsen, copies of the Vizierial letter, obtained by your Lordship in favour of the Armenian Protestants, inclosed in your despatch of the 19th November last, and I now transmit to your Lordship copies of the answers which have been returned to that communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Lambeth Palace, December 30, 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Lordship's obliging attention in sending me a copy of the translation of the Vizierial Order, obtained by the Right Honourable Lord Cowley from the Sublime Porte in favour of the Sultan's Protestant subjects. The privileges confirmed by this order upon that class of His Highness's subjects appear to be very important, and valuable, and derive additional importance from the proof which they afford of the interest taken by our Government in the welfare of the Protestant Christians residing in the Sultan's dominions, and of its influence on the councils of the Porte.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. CANTUAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

The Bishop of London to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,

Fulham, December 16, 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Lordship's kindness in sending me a translation of the Vizierial letter in favour of the Protestant subjects of the Sultan, which has been obtained from the Porte by Lord Cowley. It is, indeed, a most important document, and I have no doubt but that the Protestant Christians, not only of the Ottoman Empire, to which the decree more immediately relates, but that of the Church at large, will feel deeply grateful to your Lordship for having employed the influence of the British Crown to procure this most valuable concession to the rights of conscience in an Empire where the exercise of those rights has been restrained and impeded by difficulties of a peculiar nature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. LONDON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 74.

The Chevalier Bunsen to Viscount Palmerston.

Monsieur le Vicomte,

Londres, ce 15 Décembre, 1847..

JE m'empresse de vous adresser mes remerciemens pour la communication que vous avez bien voulu me faire par votre lettre du 14 du mois contenant une traduction de la lettre du Vizir, relative aux immunités des sujets Protestans du Sultan.

Cette lettre dont nous sommes redevable aux efforts de votre diplomatie, me parait entièrement satisfaisante pour protéger dans l'Orient autant que faire se peut les intérêts de l'Eglise Protestante, et j'espère que le but de la note que j'eus l'honneur de vous présenter à ce sujet, en date du 22 Février de cette année, sera pleinement atteint, si le rescrit vizirial est strictement et fidèlement exécuté.

Je ne manquerai pas d'en donner aussitôt que possible connaissance à mon Souverain.

Agréez, &c.

(Signed) BUNSEN.

(Translation.)

My Lord,

London, December 15, 1847.

I HASTEN to return you my thanks for the communication which you were good enough to make me in your letter of the 14th of this month, containing a translation of the letter of the Vizier, relative to the immunities of the Protestant subjects of the Sultan.

This letter, for which we are indebted to the efforts of your diplomacy, appears to me perfectly satisfactory for protecting in the East, as far as possible, the interests of the Protestant Church; and I hope that the object of the note which I had the honour to present to you on this subject, dated the 22nd of February of the present year, will be fully attained, if the vizierial rescript is strictly and faithfully carried out.

I will not fail to communicate it as soon as possible to my Sovereign.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BUNSEN.

No. 75.

Lord Cowley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 8, 1848.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 16, 1847.

YOUR Lordship will have remarked that the buyuruldi, or order in favour of the Protestants, a translation of which I had the honour to inclose in my despatch of the 19th ultimo, concerns more particularly those residing in the capital. I have thought it advisable to procure its extension towards those who may reside in the provinces, and the Grand Vizier has addressed letters to the Governors of Erzeroom, Trebizond, Aleppo, Damascus, and Nicomedia, the

provinces in which members of the Protestant Church are to be found, ordering them efficient protection.

A translation of this letter is annexed. If necessary, a similar one can be procured for other places.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the despatch, with which I accompanied a copy of this letter for Her Majesty's Consular Agents at the four first-named places. I trust that it may be found to tally with your Lordship's wishes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

Memorandum from Aali Effendi.

(Translation.)

THE following instructions have been sent to the Walees of Damascus, Aleppo, Erzerroom, and Trebizond; and to the Mouhassil of Smyrna.

"Whereas the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte who have embraced Protestantism, owing to the want hitherto of a special and separate jurisdiction, and to the natural inability of the Patriarch and heads of their former Church, from which they have seceded, to superintend their affairs, have been exposed to inconvenience and difficulties; and whereas it is the wish of His Imperial Majesty, our Gracious Lord and benefactor (whom God preserve) that no class of his subjects should be exposed to embarrassment, they (the Protestants) have been placed by an Imperial decree under the superintendence of the Ihtissab Naziri, like unto the Latin community.

"And whereas some of the Rayas of the Ottoman Government who have embraced Protestantism are residing in those parts also, a copy of the buyuruldi as addressed to the Ihtissab Naziri is inclosed herewith for your Excellency's information.

"You will be careful therefore to act in conformity therewith as far as the local circumstances will admit of it, in administering the current affairs of the Protestants residing in the places within your Excellency's jurisdiction. You will take heed that no interference on the part of the Priests of other communities in the exercise of their worship or in their temporal concerns be allowed, or that they be persecuted from any other quarter; but that the means of peace and security be afforded to them under the equitable protection of His Imperial Majesty, according to his royal intentions.

Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

Lord Cowley to Her Majesty's Consuls at Erzerroom, Trebizond, Aleppo, and Damascus.

Sir,

Constantinople, December 15, 1847.

THE numerous complaints which have been made during the last two years to Her Majesty's Embassy by the Protestant subjects of the Porte against the tyranny and persecution to which they find themselves subjected on account of their secession from their former Church, have induced Her Majesty's Government to exert its influence with the Ottoman Government, in order to obtain a recognition of the Protestants by the Porte, as forming a separate and independent community.

It has been my grateful lot to lay the foundation of this most desirable event. The inclosed copy of a buyuruldi lately issued by the Grand Vizier in the Sultan's name takes the Protestant subjects of His Imperial Majesty, residing in the capital, from under the jurisdiction of their former Patriarch, and places them under the immediate protection of an officer of the Porte, the Ihtissab Naziri; and it further secures to them the free exercise of their religious worship, and the enjoyment of their religious rights.

But the measure was incomplete unless it was extended to those provinces where the Protestant creed had likewise taken root. I have therefore requested that a copy of this buyuruldi may be sent to the Pasha of your province, with

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a letter placing any Protestants that may be within his Pashalic under his immediate protection. The Porte has acceded to my request, and I now forward you a copy of this letter. Translations of those two documents are also annexed.

But Her Majesty's Government in exerting itself to free the Protestant subjects of the Porte from oppression and persecution on account of their religious opinions, has no intention of sowing dissension among the Christian subjects of the Porte, by unduly encouraging proselytism or showing favour to any one sect at the expense of another. It is hardly necessary therefore that I should caution you, while you take care that the benevolent intentions of the Sultan, as set forth in the accompanying documents, are fully and fairly carried into effect, to abstain from all interference which might tend to inspire the belief that Her Majesty's Government is animated by any other motive than that of using its powerful influence to put an end to persecution and fanaticism, by whomsoever practised, or wherever met with.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 76.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January, 12, 1848.

I HAVE to acquaint your Lordship in reply to your despatch, of the 16th of December, that I entirely approve the instruction which you addressed on that day to Her Majesty's Consuls at Erzeroom, Trebizond, Aleppo, and Damascus, on the subject of the Vizierial letter lately issued by the Porte, in favour of Protestant subjects of the Sultan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 77.

Lord Cowley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 27, 1848.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 29, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter addressed to me on the 21st instant, by the American Missionaries resident at Constantinople.

Your Lordship will see that the purport of this Letter is to thank me, and, through me, Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty's Ambassador, for the successful exertion that has been made in favour of the Protestant Armenians.

I have the honour to inclose, likewise, a copy of my answer to the Missionaries. I add also the copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Trebizond, relating to this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

P.S.—I have the honour to add the translation of a letter of thanks which I yesterday received from the Protestant Council of Constantinople.

Inclosure 1 in No. 77.

The American Missionaries to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 21, 1847.

WE, the undersigned, the Missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, resident in Constantinople, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our

sincere congratulations on the successful termination of your efforts in behalf of the Protestant subjects of the Sublime Porte.

In view of the difficulties of the case, we are constrained to regard the happy results obtained by means of your Lordship's persevering and benevolent endeavours, as having been secured only through the special interpositions of an over-ruling Providence; which, of itself, must afford ground to your Lordship for the most gratifying reflections.

The good actually accomplished to the present generation, is probably far greater than the most sanguine among us dares now to hope, while its wide and happy influence on generations to come of the different races in the land, is known only to Him who sees the end from the beginning.

Through the humane interposition of his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, the Protestant subjects of Turkey found substantial relief from the persecutions under which they were then suffering; and since, by the untiring efforts of your Lordship, the very important point has been conceded for them that in regard to liberty of conscience, and the enjoyment of civil rights, they shall be placed on the same footing with all other Christian subjects of the Porte.

The record of this event will be a bright page in the history of this country, redounding to the honour of Her Britannic Majesty's present Government, whom God has disposed to adopt so benevolent a line of policy, as well as of your Lordship, its honourable representative, who has been the immediate instrument of so great a blessing.

We take the present opportunity of expressing to your Lordship our sincere regret that, (as we have been informed), you are likely to be called, at no very distant day, to leave this capital, and we beg to assure you, that it will be our fervent prayer to Almighty God, that his protection and blessing may always accompany your Lordship, in whatever part of the world your lot may be cast.

With the renewed assurance of our high respect and esteem, we have &c.

(Signed)

W. GOODELL.

N. G. O. DWIGHT.

W. G. SCHAUFFLER.

H. A. HOMES.

O. HAMLIN.

G. W. WOOD.

A. G. VANLINNOP.

J. S. EVERETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 77.

Lord Cowley to the Rev. W. Goodell.

Reverend Sir,

Therapia, December 28, 1847.

I HAVE received the letter which you and your reverend brethren did me the honour to address me on the 21st instant, and I beg to return you my most cordial thanks for the congratulations which it offers on the successful termination of my poor endeavours in behalf of the Protestant subjects of the Sublime Porte. I shall not fail to bring to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, and of Her Majesty's Ambassador, the sense which you entertain of the efforts which they have made in the same cause. Permit me also to take this opportunity of publicly stating how much the Protestants owe to you and to the Society which sent you here. I gladly give my testimony to the zeal, prudence, and patience which have characterized all your proceedings in this country, and to which I attribute much of the success that has crowned our joint endeavours.

We, however, are but mere instruments in the hands of a higher power, though perhaps to you, Reverend Sir, it ill becomes me to make the observation. To that same power, then, let us recommend the future interests of the emancipated community.

I thank you most sincerely for your good wishes in my behalf, and for your kind expressions of regret at my approaching departure from this country. Be assured that I shall always feel a lively interest in your further progress, and that in whatever part of the world I may be, I shall always endeavour to keep myself informed of your proceedings.

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I would fain say one word before parting on the necessity of you and your reverend brethren continuing to use all your influence to prevent further quarrels between the Protestants and the Church from which they are seceders. Let no signs of triumph on your part irritate or offend. Persuade them to bear the taunts and jeers, nay, even the insults to which they may be exposed, with patience and forbearance. Urge them to abstain from disturbing the peace and tranquillity of other families by any undue desire of obtaining proselytes. Let them respect the religious creed of others, as they desire their own to be respected, and thus they will prosper, and it may be hoped that the purer faith which they have adopted, will, under God's blessing, spread wider and wider, until it shall find a home wherever there is a Christian population in this empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 77.

Vice-Consul Stevens to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Trebizond, December 22, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, with its various inclosures connected with the recent decision of the Porte in favour of the Protestant subjects of His Majesty the Sultan, resident in these countries, and containing a warning as to the conduct I should pursue in matters relating to that affair.

It is evident that the important point which had been obtained through British influence and intervention will at once stop the persecution under which many Armenians have lately suffered on account of their religious opinions, and that will be more particularly the case in this town, thus quieting the vexations under which the seceders from the Armenian Church have hitherto laboured, and render their position secure and comfortable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. J. STEVENS,
Vice-Consul.

Inclosure 4 in No. 77.

The Protestant Armenians to Lord Cowley.

(Translation.)

Noble and Compassionate Lord,

Constantinople, December 27, 1847.

WE are unable to describe the magnitude of the favour you have shown to your humble servants, or the greatness of the joy which it has occasioned in our hearts; and we are alike unable suitably to express to your Excellency our gratitude.

Your humble servants, on account of their having chosen the way of the Holy Gospel, found themselves separated from the communities to which they belonged, from their kinsmen and relations, from their most precious friends and from all their acquaintances, and were suffering restraints and afflictions in various forms. In this state we were destitute of any one who should explain the true facts of our situation to the Imperial Government (may it ever be prosperous), whose subjects we are, and which always desires the well-being and tranquillity of all its subjects alike.

In these circumstances, your Excellency, moved by your instinctive benevolence, your love of liberty of conscience for all men, and your desire that, Almighty God should be worshipped in accordance with the simple and pure rules of the Holy Gospel, made a glorious intervention in behalf of your humble servants with our benefactor the Sublime Porte; and thus the Government was led to grant us liberty to worship God like the churches in other lands,

whose faith is founded on the Gospel. In thus becoming the honourable instrument of the establishment in this land of a Protestant community, your Excellency's name will be recorded with honour on the page of the History of the Church of Christ.

And while we cease not to pray for the long life and prosperity of His Majesty the Sultan, and of the Imperial Government, we also feel it to be a bounden duty to supplicate the blessings of heaven upon the glorious Sovereign of England, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and upon the honourable Ministers of her Government.

We beg your Excellency to be pleased to receive, and to condescend to convey from our humble selves to the honourable Ministers of the Government of England, the expression of the humble gratitude which breaks forth from the depths of our hearts.

Your Excellency's most humble Servants, the Members of the Council of the Protestant Subjects of the Sublime Porte.

(Signed) STEPPAN GAZMERAR.

&c. &c. &c.

[Seven Signatures.]

No. 78.

Consul Wood to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord,

Damascus, January 8, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, under No. 1, copy of my report to Her Majesty's Minister at the Porte, relative to the expatriated Protestants of Hasbeya, and the steps I have taken to ameliorate their condition, pursuant to the Vizierial letter which his Lordship has obtained from the Turkish Government in favour of the Sultan's Protestant subjects, who are henceforward recognized as forming a separate and independent community, and as such placed under the special protection of the Governors of those provinces where the Protestant Creed has taken root.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

Consul Wood to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Damascus, January 8, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 15th of December last, accompanying copies and translations of two letters obtained from the Porte in behalf of the Sultan's Protestant subjects, who are recognised henceforward as forming a separate and independent community, and addressed to the Governors of those provinces where the Protestant creed has taken root.

Feeling the great importance of this concession I may be permitted respectfully to offer my humble congratulations to your Lordship on the attainment of so desirable an event as the freeing of the Protestant subjects of the Porte from the tyranny and persecution to which they were subjected on account of their secession from their Church. Your Lordship has been pleased to confer thereby a boon upon them which calls for their eternal gratitude, at the same time that it is sincerely to be hoped the foundation of a better state of things has been laid, from which the happiest results may be fairly anticipated.

Sundry complaints having been preferred, since my return to the post, by the expatriated Protestants of Hasbeya, I saw myself obliged more than once to speak personally to Saffetty Pasha about them and to enter into long and confidential explanations with him in the hope of convincing his Excellency first, that Her Majesty's Consulate, in recommending the Protestant subjects of the Porte in this Pashalic to his kind consideration, was simply impelled to do

so from feelings of humanity and commiseration ; and secondly that the extension of his protection to them was not only a right to which they were fully entitled, but was favourable to the views I knew the Porte entertained respecting its Christian subjects in general.

The result of these verbal communications was an order to the Emir Saad-el-Deen (a translation of which I have the honour of inclosing herewith under No. 1) to receive the expatriated Protestants, and to protect them in the exercise of their religion the same as the other Rayas ; but as Saffetty Pasha was averse to the use of the term "Protestants" without the authority of his Government, though perhaps he might have had other motives for it, the Emir received them with menaces and threats, which naturally led to new complaints (Inclosure No. 2) which induced me to appeal at once to the Vizierial letter addressed to him by the Porte and obtained through your Lordship's powerful intervention.

I now beg respectfully to submit to your Lordship a translation of a copy (No. 3) of the fresh instructions which I was able to procure for the Emir, and which I sincerely trust will have the effect of ameliorating the condition of the Protestants of Hasbeya. They are not, perhaps, so strong as I might have procured them, but certain cogent considerations interposed to render it prudent that I should abstain—for the present at least—in pressing my demand in writing and in a more formal form. As they have been issued but very recently, I am unable to state as yet how they might influence the future conduct of the Emir ; but I will do myself the honour of recurring to the subject at a future period.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

1.—*Saffetty Pasha to Emir Saad-el-Deen, Governor of Hasbeya.*

(Translation.)

December 16, 1847.

A PETITION has been presented to us by some of the Rayas of Hasbeya, viz., Constantine, Halil, and Elias, complaining that they are not allowed to remain tranquil in their dwellings, and that they are not assisted in the recovery of their debts in your district. As they form, however, a portion of those Rayas who are entitled to protection and assistance, it behoves us to issue this our mandate to you, in order that you do not permit the aforesaid to suffer the slightest persecution, be it on your part or that of any one else. They are to remain at their places so long as they conduct themselves properly; and you are to see that they enjoy tranquillity and peace the same as the other Rayas. Furthermore, if they have claims, you are to assist them in their recovery according to justice, for it is necessary that they should enjoy repose in every possible manner. Know you this, &c.

(L.S.) SAFFETTY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 78.

2.—*The Protestants of Hasbeya to the Rev. Mr. Thomson.*

(Translation.)

WE arrived at our homes from Damascus on Saturday evening, with the mandate of Saffetty Pasha. On that and the following days we received the visits of the people, but on Monday we repaired to Emir Saad-el-Deen, accompanied by Sheik Emir Shems, with Saffetty Pasha's order. He at first read it to himself, after which he said, "Welcome and be blessed." We rose and wished him a long life. He then said, "Sit you down, that I may speak to you before those who are present." He read the order for the second time in the presence of the Sheiks of Beit Shems and two Cawasses from Damascus, and some Maronite and Greek notables, viz., Michael Gebrin, Giorgios el Reis, and Atallah Enär, a Maronite. After reading it before these people and some of the junior Princes, he conversed with us, and said, "I am the servant of the

Government, and I bow to the mandate of my Effendi (the Pasha) in as far as I am to grant you repose and protection, and to assist you in the recovery of your claims, for I have no one dearer to me than yourselves, but on condition that you conduct yourselves properly, and return to the Greek faith, the faith of your fathers and grandfathers. Should you, however, as is customary with you, apostatize from the Greek religion, I will cut off your heads at the risk of acting in opposition to the "Tanzimat el Hairiyé," were you even to bring the Grand Vizier himself. Whoever even pronounces the word Protestant, whether great or small, I will cut off your heads; I will not permit in my country a new religion, if you even appeal to the greatest of the European Powers."

We replied, "We are, Sir, Christian subjects of the Sultan under your's and Saffetty Pasha's pleasure." We could say no more, for Mr. Timoni recommended to us to be prudent, and to pray in secret, and to say nothing,—for with time everything will be effected, please God, even a school and divine service.

The Emir repeated his words, and said, "Remember my admonition to you, and do not forget it. If I hear that any one pronounces the word Protestant, openly or secretly, I will slaughter him; your slaughter is lawful, for it is lawful to kill whoever changes his religion. Be judicious, and do not follow them (the missionaries), for they have deceived you, my friends, and they are liars. You are strangers to tranquillity." After he finished speaking to us, making use of expressions like the foregoing, he went to his mid-day prayers.

Michael Gabriel and Giorgios Reis when they witnessed what happened on the part of the Prince, were encouraged after he left to use the same language. If it be, therefore, your pleasure, we will either sell all our property and quit the Pashalic of Damascus, or leave them and come to you. Acquaint us with your wishes, for it is impossible for us to remain in Hasbeya and not to pray in the Greek Church. This last alternative is distressing to those who now know the Truth, and have united themselves to the will of the God; for how can they obey the commands of man and bow down to his handiwork, which they associate with the Almighty whose creature they adore.

It is unnecessary for us to enter into further explanations. Let us hear from you by return of the bearer in detail whether we are to remain or to leave Hasbeya, and if we are to quit where are we to go, and whether this affair is taken up or not. We are disposed to believe that it is not taken up, and our intention is therefore to present a petition to the British Government, &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 78.

3.—*Saffetty Pasha to the Emir Saad-el-Deen, Governor of Hasbeya.*

(Translation.)

January 4, 1848.

WE have transmitted to you an order previous to the date of these presents by the hand of Halil, Constantine, and Elias, Rayas of Hasbeya, respecting the protection and assistance that you were to grant them, and the aid you were to give them to recover their debts, the same as the other Rayas of the district.

A copy of the letter which they have sent to Beyrout has now been submitted to us, according to which you have directed them to abandon the Protestant religion, and become Greeks, and it states that you have, moreover, menaced them with violent threats. If these menaces be correct, we are greatly astonished, the more so as they are at variance with our instructions to you, and in opposition to our wishes. It is in consequence of this that we have sent you the present mandate, together with a copy of the letter alluded to, that you may take note of it, and cease to persecute the afore-stated individuals. Neither yourself or the priests are to oppose or interfere with them in the affairs of their religion and creed, but you are to protect and assist them like the other Rayahs of the Mukataa in obedience to our former order. If henceforward you or the priests interfere in the affairs of their faith, you only will be held responsible, and know you this.

(L.S.)

SAFFETTY.

No. 79.

Lord Cowley to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 16, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroom, in reply to the communication I made to him of the buyuruldi regarding the protection to be afforded to the dissenting Armenians.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in 79.

Consul Brant to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Erzeroom, January 8, 1848.

I HAD the honour to receive to-day your Lordship's despatch, inclosing copy of a buyuruldi of the Sultan's regarding the protection to be afforded at Constantinople to the Armenians who have seceded from their church, as also of a letter to the Pasha placing them here under his special protection, as a distinct community.

I rejoice that this boon has been obtained, for it will free the seceders from great injustice and annoyance, which I have often had occasion to witness they were subject to.

I clearly understand that it is not the wish of Her Majesty's Government to occasion dissension among the Armenian nation, or to encourage unduly proselytism, and I shall avoid all interference so long as the seceders are allowed to enjoy the privileges secured to them by the gracious act of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. I beg to say that such has been hitherto my conduct whenever I have interfered to save these people from oppression and injustice, and I have always explained to the Pasha, as well as to the Armenian authorities, that I required no more than that the benevolent intentions of the Sultan regarding his Christian subjects should be conformed to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BRANT.

No. 80.

Mr. Alison to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 22.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 2, 1848.

I HAVE great satisfaction in inclosing to your Lordship the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Brussa, reporting the protection extended to the Protestant subjects of the Porte at that place, in pursuance of the benevolent exertions made on their behalf by Lord Cowley.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. ALISON.

Inclosure in No. 80.

Consul Sandison to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Brussa, March 11, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 18th ultimo, with its several inclosures, relating to the recognition and protection of Protestant subjects of the Porte, to form a separate independent community, as directed by the Imperial command through the Grand Vizier to the Ihtissab Naziri at the capital, and various provincial governors.

I this day had an interview with the Pasha here, who stated that he had received from his Government the instructions on the subject announced by your Lordship, on which I proposed that the individuals to whom they applied should be apprized of the immunities to which they had become entitled, and that they should present themselves to his Excellency to be acknowledged and placed under his immediate protection, selecting one deputy or more as customary, for greater facility of communications on what might concern the whole. To this the Pasha readily assented; and I have taken measures for conveying notice to the parties interested, so that the arrangement may be carried into effect without delay.

I duly observe that this desirable measure of toleration, of which your Lordship has been happily the medium of laying the foundation, has been obtained through the powerful influence of Her Majesty's Government. And I doubt not those to whom the benefit is now extended will retain a grateful sense of its value.

It will be my duty to take care that the benevolent intentions of the Sultan in their behalf are fully and fairly carried out, without any undue encouragement to proselytism, in accordance to your Lordship's directions, and the objects of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. SANDISON.

No. 81.

Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 2.)

My Lord,

Therapia, November 18, 1850.

I HAVE long had it in contemplation to obtain a more formal and permanent recognition of the Sultan's Protestant subjects as a separate community, and my intentions in that respect were confirmed some time ago by earnest representations addressed to me as well by some of the Armenian Protestants themselves as by the Prussian and American missionaries, who have always taken a lively interest in their welfare.

It is with strong feelings of satisfaction that I have now the honour to inform your Lordship of my success, which is the more agreeable to me as it is the result of much patient exertion, and applies to a purely religious body whose numbers are increasing both here and in the provinces. The draft of the Imperial firman, which establishes the more distinct and extended privileges now granted to the Protestant community of this empire, has been sent in to the Sultan; and as I am assured that His Majesty's sanction will not be withheld, I venture to forward a copy of it herewith for your Lordship's immediate information. It will I think be found to contain everything which the Protestant Rayas can fairly pretend to.

Aali Pasha has assured me that its provisions will be applicable to the whole empire, and that as soon as the official agent to be appointed in virtue of the firman shall inform the Porte that the Protestants have elected a council, their place of deliberative meeting will also be sanctioned by the Government.

Inclosed herewith are the memorials addressed to me on their behalf.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure 1 in No. 81.

Firman in favour of Protestant Rayas.

(Translation.)

To my Vizier Mehemed Pasha, Minister of Police at my capital.

WHEREAS the Christian subjects of my empire who are Protestants suffer under some difficulties and inconvenience, owing to their not having been yet placed under a separate and special jurisdiction, and to the natural inability of the Patriarch and chiefs of the sect which they have abandoned to administer their affairs: and whereas, conformably to the Royal solicitude and benevolence which I entertain towards all classes of my subjects, it is against my Royal pleasure that any of them should be exposed to trouble; the Protestants now forming a separate community, it is my Royal will that measures should be taken for ensuring the proper administration of their affairs, and for enabling them to live in peace and security. It is therefore my Imperial will and command that a respectable and trustworthy member of that sect, being a *bond fide* subject of my empire by descent, should be chosen by themselves and appointed with the title of Agent of the Protestants, and be attached to the department of the Minister of Police; that the register of the community kept in his charge should be deposited in that department; that the births and deaths should be there entered by their agent, and that their passports, marriage-licences, and other matters appertaining to the community to be transacted at the Porte or elsewhere, should be procured and transacted by means of memorials sealed with the seal appertaining to the office of the aforesaid agent: and the present Royal edict has been issued from my Imperial Divan to the above effect.

You, therefore, the aforesaid Mushir, on learning that such are my Royal commands, will attend to the strict execution of the regulations in question as afore stated. As the issue of passports and the assessment of the taxes come under a special regulation, you will not suffer anything to be done in contravention thereof; you will not permit any fees or "Haratch" to be taken from them for the issue of their marriage-licences or for their registration. You will afford them every assistance and facility in the transaction of all their affairs, and in all matters concerning their burial-places and places of worship, like unto the other communities which are subjects of my empire. You will not permit any interference whatsoever on the part of other communities in their religious rites or in their temporal concerns, but will enable them to perform the religious observances of their sect in security. You will be careful that they do not suffer any molestation whatever either in this or in any other respect, and that proper means be taken to enable them to live in peace and security, with free access, when necessary, by their agent to my Sublime Porte.

You will be mindful that the present Imperial edict be registered at the proper office and confirmed in favour of the aforesaid subjects; and you will continue to pay strict attention to the injunctions contained therein.

Be it thus known unto you, and give full credence to my Imperial cypher.
(Communicated October 24, 1850.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 81.

Memorial on behalf of Armenian Protestants.

THE Protestant community in Turkey, regarded from the point of view of the Turkish institutions as now in use, has no chartered rights or act of incorporation in its hands, but exists merely by the sufferance of the present Ministry.

On a change of Ministry, Protestants are liable to be treated as a people unknown to the laws or to the Government. In fact the predecessor of the present excellent Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to recognize the agent of the Protestants, though ~~he had been appointed~~ in consequence of a vizierial order requiring the *Ihtissab* to admit the Protestants to a separate registry.

This vizierial order had been addressed to the Ihtissab and four or five provincial governors, and was the first step on the part of the Turkish Government, after Sir Stratford Canning had so effectually interposed to prevent persecution, towards giving anything like a legal existence to the Protestant community.

Owing however to the frequent changes of governors, the influence of this vizierial order does not extend beyond the term of office of the governor who first received it, any farther than custom has created prerogative. For the vizierial order was not a charter entrusted to the hands of the Protestants, by which they could at any time show that they also were tolerated like the other communities. To this day they have never had an official or signed copy of that order. For a time it answered a great and useful purpose, yet still their position is without any solid foundation.

As there is every indication of steady enlargement of the Protestant community, the Porte will one day be compelled by the force of events to confirm their rights, though it may be only after bitter and startling persecution, with a renewal of appeals to Protestant Powers. But the present moment seems a most favourable one to forestall such danger of persecution.

The materials for such a charter do not require to be drawn from the firmans bestowed upon patriarchs or provincial bishops, which confer temporal power and extraordinary privileges. The Protestants cheerfully take the laws of the country as they are, seek for no peculiar privileges, but simply ask for an act confirming them in their rights equally with other Christian denominations.

If the Turkish Government is not prepared, on account of any plans it may cherish of abrogating the old system of politico-religious communities with their peculiar privileges, to give to the Council of the Protestants of Constantinople a charter confirmatory of their rights, an act or decree with the Sultan's cypher might be made, acknowledging the equal rights of the Protestants with other Christian denominations, and their right in concert with the local authorities to build houses of prayer (churches), to open cemeteries, and to have councils for the administration of their internal affairs, with such agents as they shall choose and the authorities accept to be their organ with the Government. An official copy of such a document would answer all the purposes of a berat or charter.

Within eighteen months the Protestants have in various forms petitioned for a charter, but their requests have been unheeded ; within a week they have sent in another petition.

Constantinople, March 23, 1850.

Inclosure 3 in No. 81.

Memorial on behalf of Armenian Protestants.

IT is respectfully represented by the Raya Protestant community, that they are actually suffering much, and exposed to suffer more, from want of efficient protection by the local authorities.

When wrong or injury is done to any one of their number, though the Minister of Foreign Affairs decrees its examination by the Police Pasha, the course pursued at the police is to blame both parties, and leave the Protestants without any satisfaction for the injury done. No Armenian defendant, for the last four years, has suffered fines or imprisonments, for false accusations, false imprisonments, invading houses of Protestants, or beating them. The two cases to which appeal is made in proof of this, are two suits now before the police, of which the essential facts are these.

In the district Imrakhor of Psamatia of Constantinople, there is a house held by an Armenian Protestant, and inhabited by Yanco, a Greek Protestant. During the last three weeks especially (not to mention previous attacks on this house) it has been mobbed by crowds of from 100 to 1000 Greeks ; all the windows broken in, the joiner's work destroyed, and the house made a wreck. A son was robbed of his clothes and money ; Yanco, his wife, and children, after repeatedly suffering violence, were obliged to flee to his mother's house. Pursued thither, his mother's arm was broken in the tumult. Compelled to leave this refuge, he was charitably received with his family for two nights by the Imam of Balji Jami, and he is still a refugee from his own dwelling.

When the cause came before the Police Pasha (by decree of Aali Pasha), he ordered four or five of the offenders to the house of correction (*Iplik Khané*), but on the way thither they were set free. The Pasha, when inquired of by the Protestants, said he had only given the order to "appease the quarrel" (*defi belai*), and not to punish. And when the Protestants demanded some kind of satisfaction, at least, for pecuniary damages, he ordered them to the legal Mahomedan tribunals (*Mehkemé*). This was equivalent to his abandoning the cause, and giving the enemies of the Protestants a *carte blanche* to do what they please in future, for it is impossible successfully to prosecute any particular individual of a mob, in courts of such peculiar rules about witnesses. The Pasha, if he had manifested any degree of impartiality, might have held the head of the quarter responsible, or ordered the quarter to repair the damages, or held at least some inquisition for the guilty.

The second case is, one where a highly respectable Raya Protestant Armenian family demands, in accordance with Mahomedan customs and law, satisfaction to their honour for a gross insult. A low Armenian entered their house, situated at Leblebigi Kioshk Psamatia of Constantinople, at midnight, through the window, and lay down in a bed of the room where the family were asleep. He and his companions formed the design, either before or after the event, to have the house thereby declared of ill-fame, and thus they would succeed in expelling the only Protestant family in the quarter from their midst.

The Armenian Patriarch, to secure the aggressor from the police, had him confined at first in the Armenian house of correction, and had the presumption to beg of the Kiatib Effendi of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the punishment he was giving might be regarded as sufficient. When finally, after delay, the trial came on at the Police, instead simply of the accused, appeared priests, and cavasses, and beadles of the Patriarchate, and headmen of distant quarters. During the intervals of the trial, the criminal charged with such an infamous outrage is suffered to go at large, and remains much more under the influence of the insinuations of his own countrymen, than of the terrors of justice. And he and all his fellows are emboldened by the disregard shown by the police to the wrong done to this family to plan other enormities of the same kind.

Any one acquainted with Constantinople sees that if either of these affairs had been of any other people than the small and almost unacknowledged body of Protestants, many individuals engaged in the mobs would ere this have been in the bagnio, and the midnight invader of the room of a sleeping family would have met with condign punishment.

Now all that the Protestants here, at the very seat of Government, are asking of the authorities is, in the first case, not for imprisonments, but merely that an indemnification be made in money for losses accruing from the mobbing of the house and driving out its occupants—the facts being of public notoriety; and in the second case, that the honour of a family be established, by a suitable public confession or punishment to the midnight invader. Otherwise their enemies may succeed in driving them also from their home.

Constantinople, August 2, 1850.

No. 82.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 11, 1850.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 18th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the draft of an Imperial firman which has been sent in for the Sultan's approval, formally recognizing the Sultan's Protestant subjects as a separate community, and conferring certain privileges upon them.

I have to state to your Excellency that this important result of your highly meritorious exertions in regard to this matter is extremely satisfactory and gratifying to Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 19.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, November 26, 1850.

THE Sultan has given his sanction to the firman which I have obtained in favour of the Protestants of this empire. Aali Pasha has sent me officially a legalized copy of it, as your Lordship will perceive on perusing the report inclosed herewith from Mr. Stephen Pisani. The original instrument is to be registered in the Public Record Office, and consigned to the care of the Protestant agent.

Religious liberty and exemption from civil vexations on account of religion are now secured to all those whom purer views of truth or the corruption and bigotry of other churches may attract or force into its bosom; and the example of its members may, with God's blessing, operate favourably on the relaxed morals of the Greek and Armenian clergy.

The draft of the firman submitted to the Sultan having undergone some verbal alterations, I inclose herewith an amended translation which is in strict conformity with the original, as now promulgated.

Inclosure 1 in No. 83.

M. S. Pisani to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Extract.)

Pera, November 25, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to transmit inclosed herewith a legalized copy of the firman in favour of the Raya Protestants, as sanctioned by the Sultan, which Aali Pasha requested me to forward officially to your Excellency.

Inclosure 2 in No. 83.

Firman in favour of Protestant Rayas.

(Translation.)

To my Vizier Mehemed Pasha, Minister of Police at my capital.

WHEREAS the Christian subjects of my empire who are Protestants suffer under some difficulties and inconvenience, owing to their not having been yet placed under a separate and special jurisdiction, and to the natural inability of the Patriarch and chiefs of the sect which they have abandoned to administer their affairs: and whereas, conformably to the royal solicitude and benevolence which I entertain towards all classes of my subjects, it is against my Royal pleasure that any of them should be exposed to trouble; the Protestants now forming a separate community, it is my Royal will that measures should be taken for ensuring the proper administration of their affairs, and for enabling them to live in peace and security. It is therefore my Imperial will and command that a respectable and trustworthy member of that sect should be chosen by themselves and appointed with the title of Agent of the Protestants, and be attached to the department of the Minister of Police; that the register of the community kept in his charge should be deposited in that department; that the births and deaths should be there entered by their agent, and that their passports, marriage-licences, and other matters appertaining to the community to be transacted at the Porte or elsewhere, should be procured and transacted by means of memorials sealed with the seal appertaining to the office of the aforesaid agent: and the present Royal edict has been issued from my Imperial Divan to the above effect.

You, therefore, the aforesaid Mushir, on learning that such are my Royal commands, will attend to the strict execution of the regulations in question as afore stated. As the issue of passports and the assessment of the taxes come under a special regulation, you will not suffer anything to be done in contravention thereto; you will not permit any fees or "Haratch" to be taken from them for the issue of their marriage-licences or for their registration. You will afford them every assistance and facility in the transaction of all their affairs,

and in all matters concerning their burial-places and their places of worship, like unto the other communities which are subjects of my empire. You will not permit any interference whatsoever on the part of other communities in their religious rites or in their temporal concerns, in none of their temporal or spiritual affairs in short, but will enable them to perform the religious observances of their sect in security. You will be careful that they do not suffer any molestation whatever, either in this or in any other respect, and that proper means are taken to enable them to live in peace and security, with free access, when necessary, by their agent to my Sublime Porte.

You will be mindful that the present Imperial edict be registered at the proper office and confirmed in favour of the aforesaid subjects; and you will continue to pay strict attention to the injunctions contained therein.

Be it thus known unto you, and give full credence to my Imperial cypher.
(Communicated October 24, 1850.)

No. 84.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 24, 1850.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th November, inclosing a translation of the firman in favour of Protestants in the Turkish Empire which has received the sanction of the Sultan; and I have to state to your Excellency that the version of that document inclosed in your despatch, appears to Her Majesty's Government to be as complete and as satisfactory as possible; and Her Majesty's Government look forward with extreme interest to the permanently beneficial effects which this firman must necessarily produce.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 85.

Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 20.)

My Lord,

Constantinople January 3, 1851.

THE Committee of Armenian Protestants, desirous of expressing their cordial thanks for the firman which, as your Lordship is aware, has been lately procured for them by this Embassy, have sent me an address which I take the present opportunity of forwarding in translation herewith. I venture to hope that your Lordship will see in the glowing expression of their acknowledgments to me, a natural effect of the sentiments which they are bound by every tie of sympathy and gratitude to entertain not only towards their own Sovereign, but also towards Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty's Government.

The original address is written in the Armenian language and deposited in the archives of the embassy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure in No. 85.

The Protestant Raysas to Sir Stratford Canning.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Constantinople, January 3, 1851.

WE, the Evangelical Christian subjects of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, through the infinite and unspeakable mercy of God, and by the special solicitude and activity of your Excellency, having been acknowledged by our compassionate and benevolent Sovereign as faithful and obedient subjects; and having obtained the favour of enjoying the individual and social privileges of good citizens under his protecting care, are constrained at the present time to make known to your Excellency, with unfeigned Christian love and respect, the deep and never-failing gratitude of our hearts.

We cannot conceal from you the strong and lasting emotions excited in all our hearts, when, in a full assembly of our community, one of our reverend presbyters related to us your Excellency's very kind reception of the thirteen individuals who waited upon you; and especially when we heard those deeply affecting and soul-stirring words of counsel and exhortation designed for our whole community, which flowed from your Excellency's lips.

The many and widely-known and appreciated acts of kindness of which your Excellency, as the representative of Her Royal Majesty, has been the author, have spread your renown through the four quarters of the globe, and have justly made it conspicuous on the pages of civil history. But your sincere Christian love, and benevolent and unwearied efforts, worthy of everlasting remembrance, in behalf of freedom of conscience, have immortalized your illustrious name. Yes, and it will not only be written indelibly in the church histories of the nineteenth century, but also engraven in imperishable characters on the hearts of ourselves and of our children.

Is it possible that we can ever for a moment forget the multiform acts of kindness you have so constantly shown to us in our humiliation during several years past, without justly exposing ourselves to the opprobrium of ingratitude? When, in consequence of our adherence to the simple doctrines of the Gospel, we fell under the power of civil and spiritual oppression, being driven from our houses and shops, and subjected to temporal punishments and prosecutions, and vexed on every side; and they strenuously demanded of us that against our own consciences we should obey the false and erroneous doctrines of human tradition; and not content with this, they even ventured to invent new confessions of faith, unknown to the ancient Fathers, to which they commanded us to subscribe: in one word, when, being in this miserable condition, we could by no means find protection for our rights in any quarter; and to whichever side we turned our eyes, and to whomsoever we looked for help, we were repelled as turbulent sectarians and rebels;—then your Excellency kindly interposed for our relief. And if through the good and wise providence of God, you had not then extended to us your love and sympathy, and had not made known to the Porte the oppressions and persecutions we were unjustly suffering, and had not shown an interest in our case, humanly speaking, our very names must long ere this have been blotted from the earth. But instead of this, behold! we are recognised as an Evangelical Church and People, and enjoy all the liberties and privileges of a distinct community, and are permitted freely to worship God in obedience to the rules of the Gospel, and in accordance with the dictates of our own consciences. For this we make bold to offer to your Excellency, as well as to Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government, our sincere and hearty thanks; nor shall we ever cease to feel grateful also to our august Sovereign for graciously conferring on us such privileges.

And now, if there was an apostolic command to the early Christians to pray even for those kings and rulers who caused the earth to drink the blood of believers in Christ, and were sworn enemies of the holy Gospel, how plain and imperative is our duty to offer constant prayer and supplication with thanksgiving to Almighty God, our heavenly Father, for the precious life, health, and prosperity of Her Majesty, who in this our age would seem to be the appointed champion of Truth, set for the protection of the oppressed in all lands, and especially for those who are suffering for conscience-sake. How imperious is also our duty to make mention of your Excellency and your honourable family in our unworthy prayers, since you, in the high post you occupy, have not withheld your Christian sympathy and kindness from us in our low estate.

May a merciful and benevolent God preserve firm and immovable the Government of Great Britain in constant peace and prosperity, and also vouchsafe to Her Majesty the Queen a long and useful life.

Praying constantly for your Excellency, we remain, &c.

On behalf of the Evangelical Christians, subjects of the Porte,

(Signed)

H. H. SIMON, *Presbyter*,
E. ZENOP,

Committee.

No. 86.

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 23, 1851.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 3rd instant, inclosing an address from the Protestant Armenians, I have to state to your Excellency that it is very pleasing to Her Majesty's Government, and must be very gratifying to you, to receive from these poor people such fervent expressions of their deep thankfulness for the arrangement which, through your Excellency's exertions, the Porte has made in their favour; and it is satisfactory to see, that in making their acknowledgments towards their Christian protectors, they have not forgotten their loyalty to their own Sovereign.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

DESPATCHES

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE,

COMMUNICATING THE

TARIFF

SETTLED BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY,

ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1850.

TO BE IN FORCE

FROM JANUARY 1, 1847, TO MARCH 13, 1855.

*Presented to the House of Commons, by Command of Her Majesty,
in pursuance of their Address of April 1, 1851.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

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LIST OF PAPERS.

No.						Page
1.	Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston	August	19, 1850	1
2.	Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston	..	..	September	4, —	1
3.	Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston	..	..	November	4, —	2
	Inclosure.					
	TARIFF	..	..	..	..	3
4.	Viscount Palmerston to Sir Stratford Canning	..	..	November	27, —	26

DESPATCHES from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, communicating the TARIFF settled between GREAT BRITAIN and TURKEY, on the 31st October, 1850. To be in force from January 1, 1847, to March 13, 1855.

No. 1.

Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 2.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, August 19, 1850.

THE Turkish Ministers have agreed to carry back the operation of the new Tariff to the $\frac{31^{st}}{1847}$ of January, 1847, and to extend it to the $\frac{13^{th}}{1855}$ of April, 1855, with the reserved right, on each side, of calling for a revision of it within the six months immediately preceding the latter date, and also with an understanding that the deductions of 20 and 16 per cent. will be declared applicable to all articles not rated, whether they be enumerated in the Tariff or not.

The French and Austrian Commissions have also completed their respected Tariffs, adopting liberally the rates on exported articles, as settled by the British Commission. As soon as the rates accepted by them on certain articles imported from their respective countries, and reserved on that account by the British Commissioners, are communicated and inserted in the British list, I shall hasten to send a complete transcript of the Tariff to your Lordship, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2.

Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 4, 1850.

INCLOSED herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, is a minute, in translation, of the terms in which the preamble and conclusion of our Tariff, settled by the respective Commissioners, are agreed between Aali Pasha and myself to be drawn up.

Aali Pasha assures me that if his recommendation be attended to, the same formulary will be adopted by the French and Austrian Legations, which have also concluded their respective Tariffs with the Porte. I propose to send your Lordship a transcript of our own Tariff, as soon as the rates to be inserted from the French and Austrian Tariffs can be obtained.

I have ventured to deviate from the precise term of seven years prescribed by the Convention of Balta Liman for the duration of each period of the Tariff. A difficulty arose on this point out of the length of time which elapsed between the expiration of the former Tariff and the adoption of the new one. The Porte proposed five years. I proposed seven. The understanding which already existed, that the

new Tariff should go into operation from the 1st of January, 1847, led to a compromise, by which I am of opinion, and I trust your Lordship will be so too, that the interests of all parties are fairly provided for. The advantages of the present amended Tariff will be enjoyed by our merchants for three years and a half before the date of the present instrument, and the power of demanding its revision be obtained at the end of seven years and three quarters, from January 1847, under circumstances which will afford an opportunity, if thought to be desirable, of revising it in concurrence probably with the other leading commercial Powers in Europe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

Inclosure.

Preamble and Conclusion of Tariff.

[See Inclosure in No. 3, pp. 3, 25.]

No. 3.

Sir Stratford Canning to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 19.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, November 4, 1850.

AT length I am able to forward the new Tariff in a complete form. The bound volume, in which it is transcribed, accompanies this despatch, and it is signed or sealed by Aali Pasha and myself, as well as by the respective Commissioners. If it meets with the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, I hope your Lordship will authorize me to express their satisfaction to the Commissioners who have devoted much valuable time and patient labour to its completion.

In settling the term during which the new Tariff is to remain in force, I have endeavoured to consult the interest of the merchants and the convenience of their respective Governments. To this point I drew your Lordship's attention in a former despatch.

Inclosure in No. 3.

TARIFF.

WHEREAS the term of the Tariff, which was to be in force for seven years, beginning from the month of March 1254 (1839), and which fixed, according to the current prices of that time, the Custom Duties to be paid by British subjects upon all commodities, being the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, as also of other countries, imported by them into the Ottoman dominions, as well as upon merchandize of every description, being the produce, growth, or manufacture of the Ottoman dominions, purchased by them or by their agents in all parts of the Sultan's dominions, for exportation to their own, or to other countries, has expired: and whereas both the Parties have, by virtue of the VIIth Article of the Commercial Convention concluded between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte, demanded the renewal of the aforesaid Tariff; the Sublime Porte and his Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Her Britannic Majesty, appointed for this purpose Commissioners, who have negotiated and concluded the following Tariff.

مقدمه

مملکتین مکتومتین انکلترة وایرلانده واکا تابع یرلرک ویاخود دول سایره ممالکنک مکصولات ارضیه وحرثیه وصناعیه سندن اولعرق انکلترة دولتی تبعه سنک ممالک مکروسه شاهانه کتوردکلری وممالک مکروسه شاهانه مکصولات ارضیه وحرثیه وصناعیه سندن اولعرق کندو مملکتلرینه ویاخود دیار اخره نقل ایچون کرک تبعه مرقومه نک وکرک وکیللرینک ممالک شاهانه نک هر بر مکلمده مبیعه ایلدکلری هر نوع کافه امتعه واشیا اوزرینه اداسی لازم کلان کمرک رسوماتیچون بیک ایکی یوز الی دورت سنه سی مارتندن اعتباراً یدی سنه مدتله اولوقتک رایجنه کوره تنظیم اولمش اولان تعرفه نک مدتی منقضیه اولمش اولدیغنه ودولت مشار الیه ایله منعقد اولان معاهده تجارتک یدنجی ماده سی اقتضاسیجه تجدید تعرفیه طرفین طالب بولندیغنه بناً جانب اشرف دولت علیه دن وانکلترة دولتی مرخص بیوک ایلچیسی رتبتلو اصالتلو سر استراتفورک قانین جنابلری طرفندن تعیین قلنان مأمورلر معرفتلیله تنظیم اولنان تعرفه دفتزیدر که بروحه آتی بیان اولنور

TARIFF.

ARTICLES OF IMPORTATION.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1847, TO 13th MARCH, 1855.

	Per	Aspers.	اقتچه	
Alum	cantar	201	۲۰۱	شاب فرنكي قنطار
Ambergris	<i>ad valorem</i>			عنبر رايجنندن
Anchors	cantar	389	۳۸۹	تھورلنكر قنطار
Aniseed	"	130	۱۳۰	انيسون انكلتر قنطار
Bacon	oke	36	۳۶	روغن خنزير قيه
Bark	<i>ad valorem</i>			قندقندء انكلتر رايجنندن
Beds, Malta Iron, for two persons	each	317	۳۱۷	تھور يطاق مالطه كبير بهري
————— for 1 person	"	288	۲۸۸	تھور يطاق مالطه وسط بهري
————— for children	"	173	۱۷۳	تھور يطاق مالطه صغير بهري
Beef, salt	per barrel of 1½ or 2 cantars	864	۸۶۴	طوزلو صغير اتيء انكلتر بر بچق قنطارده ايكي قنطاره قدم بهر واريلندن
Beer, in large bottles	dozen	115	۱۱۵	اريد صوبيء انكلتر كبير بوقال دسته عدل
——— in small do.	"	72	۷۲	اريد صوبيء انكلتر صغير بوقال دسته عدل
Biscuit	<i>ad valorem</i>			بکسپهء رايجنندن
Blacking, in large bottles	dozen	58	۵۸	قوندوره بوياسي كبير بوقال دسته عدل
——— in small do.	"	43	۴۳	قوندوره بوياسي صغير بوقال دسته عدل
Borax, refined	<i>ad valorem</i>			تنگار انكلتر رايجنندن
Bottles, empty, for wine, of 300 drams each 1000		1944	۱۹۴۴	تھي بوقال انكلتر بهري اوچيونر درھك عنتل
Bricks	"	864	۸۶۴	طوغلهء انكلتر عنتل
Butter	<i>ad valorem</i>			روغن سادهء انكلتر رايجنندن
Buttons	"			بالچله قوپچء انكلتر رايجنندن
Camphor	oke	52	۵۲	كافور انكلتر قيه
Candle, spermaceti	"	79	۷۹	اسپرماجتو تعبیر اولنور بالیق ياغندن موم انكلتر قيه
Carbonate of Soda	cantar	216	۲۱۶	قاربوناتو ديسوده تعبیر اولنور برنوع اجزا قنطار
Cardamums	oke	187	۱۸۷	قاقوله قيه
Cassia Lignea	"	37½	۳۷-	بيياي بعني قبا دارچين قيه

Cassia	Per oke	Aspers.	اقچه	قیه	خیار شنبه
Cascarilla	„	26	۲۶	قیه	قشقرایله تعبیر اولنور عنبرقبوغي
Chain Cables, iron	cantar	317	۳۱۷	قنطار	تپور سفینه زنجیری
Chairs, Malta, with straw	dozen	122½	۱۲۲½	دسته عد۱۲	صندالیهء مالطه قبا صمان ایله مجهول
————— with bamboo cane	„	202	۲۰۲	دسته عد۱۲	صندالیهء مالطه حصري
Cheese	ad valorem			رایجندن	پنائر انکله
Cinnamon	oke	46	۴۶	قیه	دارچین سیلانی
Clocks	ad valorem			رایجندن	تام وچلار واصمه ساعت
Cloves	oke	34½	۳۴½	قیه	قرنغیل
Coal	cantar	20	۲۰	قنطار	معدن کومر
Cochineal	oke	223	۲۲۳	قیه	قیرمین
Cod Fish	cantar	216	۲۱۶	قنطار	قوری بالیغی
Coffee, West India and Brazil	100 okes	1440	۱۴۴۰	قیه	قهوهء فرنکی
————— Mocha	„	2016	۲۰۱۶	قیه	قهوهء بمبی مصردن کلانندن بشقه فرنکستانندن کلان
Copper, nails and sheets	oke	50½	۵۰½	قیه	نکاسی تخته و مسمار
Copperas	cantar	101	۱۰۱	قنطار	ساج قبراس
Cream of Tartar	oke	21½	۲۱½	قیه	قریم طارطار
Cubeba	„	17	۱۷	قیه	کبابه
Cummin Seed	„	7	۷	قیه	کمیون
Currants, Zante	„	7	۷	قیه	قوش اوزمی زانطه
Dye Woods:—Logwood	cantar	108	۱۰۸	قنطار	بقام قامبجو موردیمکدر
————— Pernambuco	„	1282	۱۲۸۲	قنطار	بقام ال وپورتقال فرنامبوق تعبیر اولنور
————— Santa Martha	„	274	۲۷۴	قنطار	بقام صانطه مارته
Earthenware	ad valorem			رایجندن	قبا طباق چینی
Files, common	dozen	16	۱۶	دسته	صمانلی اکه
————— fine, for gold and silver smiths	„	43	۴۳	دسته	قیومکچی اکه سی
Flour, American	barrel of 70 okes	461	۴۶۱	واریل قبه۷	دقیق امریقه
Fowling-Pieces	ad valorem			رایجندن	تفنگ ویشتو وبونک امثالی اسلحه
Gin, Hollands, Juniper.	gallon, of 1070 drams	32	۳۲	درهم	جنوره
Ginger, black and white	cantar	432	۴۳۲	قنطار	بیاض و سیاه زنجبیل
Glassware	ad valorem			رایجندن	بلور اواتی
Gums:—Benjamin	oke	57	۵۷	قیه	عسلبنده

	Per oke	Aspers.	اقچه		
Gums :—Gotta		144	۱۴۴	قیه	غومہ غوطہ
——— Lac	„	29	۲۹	قیه	غومہ لاقہ
——— Copal	„	58	۵۸	قیه	غومہ قوپال
Guns (Cannon), iron	<i>ad valorem</i>			رایجنندن	تہور طوب انکتر
Hair, human	„			رایجنندن	ساج قبلی
Hams	oke	36	۳۶	قیه	خنزیر بصدرمدہ سی
Hardware	<i>ad valorem</i>			رایجنندن	حردوان افرنجی
					قوری بالیق رنغہ تعبیر اولنور صغیر فوجی التبیون
Herrings barrel of 600 to 1000		475	۴۷۵	واریل	عددندن بیک عددہ قدر
Hides, dry, Ox and Cow	oke	26	۲۶	قیه	قوری خام کون انکترہ
Hooks, fish 1000		29	۲۹	عتا	اولطہ
Jalap	oke	86	۸۶	قیه	چلاپہ
Jewellery	<i>ad valorem</i>			رایجنندن	مجوہرات
Indigo, Bengal, in chests	oke	194½	۱۹۴ -	قیه	چوید ہندی صندوق ایلہ کلور بنغال تعبیر اولنور
——— Madras	„	115	۱۱۵	قیه	چوید ہندی صندوق ایلہ کلور مدراس تعبیر اولنور
Ipecacuanha	„	70	۷۰	قیه	ایبک اقوانہ
Iron, bars, squares, and round	cantar	144	۱۴۴	قنطار	تہور چبوق مدور ودورت کوشہ
—— pig	„	72	۷۲	قنطار	تہور حرداسی
—— sheet	„	260	۲۶۰	قنطار	تہور تکتہ
—— nail, rods	„	144	۱۴۴	قنطار	تہور دمت
—— hoops	„	173	۱۷۳	قنطار	تہور چنبر
—— dishes	„	238	۲۳۸	قنطار	تہور تابہ
—— wire, fine	„	720	۷۲۰	قنطار	تہور تیل انجہ
—— wire, thick	„	418	۴۱۸	قنطار	تہور تیز قالک
—— smoothing 12 pair		230	۲۳۰	دستہ چفت	تہور اوتی
—— spades and coal shovels	dozen	346	۳۴۶	دستہ عطا	تہور کورک
Ivory :—elephants' teeth	oke	202	۲۰۲	قیه	فیل دیشی
—— fish do.	„	158	۱۵۸	قیه	بالیق دیشی
—— in pieces	„	86	۸۶	قیه	فیل دیشی حردہ سی
Lead, in pigs	cantar	331	۳۳۱	قنطار	کولجہ قورشون
—— shot	„	375	۳۷۵	قنطار	ساجمہ قورشون
—— sheets and tubes	„	418	۴۱۸	قنطار	تکتہ وکونک قورشون

	Per	Aspers.	اقچه	
Lead, white	cantar	461	۴۶۱	استوبج [اسبیداج]
— rod	"	389	۳۸۹	سلوکى
Leather, sole	<i>ad valorem</i>			اشلمش کاوسله
Litharge	cantar	403	۴۰۳	مردہ سنک
Locks (Padlocks), brass	100	374½	۳۷۴-	پرنج هکبه کلیدی
Maccaroni, Malta	oke	8½	۸-	مقرونء مالطه
Magnesia	"	29	۲۹	مغنیزید
Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Silk, or Woollen :				
Bed-ticking, 27/32 inches wide	yard	7	۷	اکسز دوشکک کرپاسی یکر می یدی انچه دن اوتوزر ایکی انچه قدر
— 35/52 do.	"	10	۱۰	اکلی دوشکک کرپاسی اوتوزر بش انچه دن اللی ایکی انچه قدر
Bobbin net, tulle white, 35/40 inches wide	"	8½	۸-	دور بیاض پنبه دن تول انکلر اوتوزر بش انچه دن قرق انچه قدر
— coloured, 35/40 inches wide	"	10	۱۰	دور پنبه دن الوانی تول انکلر اوتوزر بش انچه دن قرق انچه قدر
— figured 40/42 do.	"	20	۲۰	پنبه دن چپکللی تول انکلر قرق انچه دن قرق ایکی انچه قدر
Calicoes or Domestics: Grey, of every width and quality (grey Shirtings or Maddapollams excepted)	oke	41	۴۱	اکلی و اکسز امریقه بزى بهردنکده اون قیه طره اخراج اولنه
White Long Cloths, and other plain white Calicoes, of every width and quality (white Shirtings and Maddapollams excepted)	"	46	۴۶	کرچلی و کرچسنر و اکلی و اکسز قالیقود بیاض تعبیر اولنور بهر دنکده اون قیه طره اخراج اولنه
[The Tare of each Bale of Cotton Goods at 10 okes.]				
Cambrics, plain white, 5/4 and 6/4, 34/45 inches wide, 12 yards	piece	73½	۷۳-	بیاض قامری انی اوتوزدرت انچه دن قرقبش انچه قدر
— 8/4, 58/62 inches wide, 24 yards	"	130	۱۳۰	بیاض قامری انی اللی سکر انچه دن اشمش ایکی انچه قدر
— figured stripes and spots, 38/44 inches wide, 12 yards	"	66	۶۶	چپکللی وارپدی بیاض قامری انی اوتوزر سکر انچه دن قرقدرت انچه قدر
— twilled grey, 6/4, 40/42 inches wide, 24 yards	"	72	۷۲	قسترسنر تعبیر اولنور خام بازه انی قرق قرق ایکی انچه قدر
— white, 6/4 and 7/4, 40/48 inches wide, 24 yards	"	115	۱۱۵	قستری بیاض بازه انی قرق قرق سکر انچه قدر
— dyed and various colours, 7/8, 9/8, and 6/4, 24/44 inches wide, 24/28 yards	"	118	۱۱۸	الوان بازه انی یکر می درت و قرقدرت انچه قدر
— dyed Turkey red, 7/8, 9/8, and 6/4, 24/44 inches wide, 24/28 yards	"	209	۲۰۹	ال بازه انی یکر می درت و قرقدرت انچه قدر

Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	اقچه	
Diaper and Huckaback, 25/27 inches wide <i>ad valorem</i>				بالجملة بياض پيکه رايجنندن
Drill, cotton (American and English), grey, white, and dyed—Tare, 10 oles per bale oke		52½	۵۲-	قسترلي وقسترسر والوان امريقه دهميسي بهردنکده اون قيه طره اخراج اولنه قيه ۱
— linen and cotton mixed; also fancy coloured cotton <i>ad valorem</i>				پنبدن و پنبدنيلي کتاني مخلوط اولان دوز و چبقلي و بياض والوان دوز رايجنندن
— linen, brown or white, or with coloured stripes, 25/27 inches wide yard		22	۲۲	ساده و کتاني دوز بياض والوان و چبقلي يکرمي بش انچه دن يکرمي يدي انچه قدر يارده ۱
— raven duck, 25/27 inches wide, 36/40 yards piece		288	۲۸۸	رواندوز اني يکرمي بش انچه دن يکرمي يدي لنچه قدر طوب يارده ۱ ۳۴ و ۴۰
Fustians, satins, white and dyed, 23/27 inches wide yard		6	۶	دوز و چبقلي دهم قطني اني يکرمي اوج و يکرمي يدي انچه قدر يارده ۱
— cotton velvet, in various colours, 24/26 inches wide "		10	۱۰	پنبدن قطيفه اني يکرمي دوز و يکرمي الي انچه قدر يارده ۱
— Turkey red, 24/26 inches wide "		27½	۲۷-	ال پنبدن قطيفه اني يکرمي دوز و يکرمي الي انچه قدر يارده ۱
— printed red, 24/26 inches wide "		13	۱۳	باصمه پنبدن قطيفه اني يکرمي دوز و يکرمي الي انچه قدر يارده ۱
— velveteens, dyed, 15/17 inches wide "		8½	۸-	پنبدن قطيفه اني اون بش و اون يدي انچه قدر قاسري منديل تيره کتاري بياض اني يکرمي طقور انچه دن اوتوز ايکي انچه قدر دسته عد ۱۲
Handkerchiefs, white cambric, with white or coloured borders, 29/32 inches square dozen		46	۴۶	منهل هندستان قوراز ايپک دسته عد ۷
— Indian silk (Corahs) piece of 7 handkerchiefs		274	۲۷۴	منهل هندستان پونغوس ايپک دسته عد ۱
— (Pongus) piece of 10 handkerchiefs		360	۳۶۰	پنبدن صغير مندل قرمزي وطورنجي اني يکرمي انچه دن يکرمي بش انچه قدر دسته عد ۱۲
— printed cotton, orange ground, with red and yellow, 20/25 inches square dozen		26	۲۶	لاجورک مندل پنبدن اني يکرمي ايکي انچه دن اوتوز ايکي انچه قدر دسته عد ۱۲
— blue ground, 22/32 inches square "		44½	۴۴-	پنبدن ال مندل اني يکرمي ايکي انچه دن يکرمي طقور انچه قدر دسته عد ۱۲
— Turkey red, 22/29 inches square "		58	۵۸	وقطوريا چاکس و اسپريکس تعبير اولنور بياض بر و ايکي رنگ لاپس دلبند اني قرق لنچه دن قرق ايکي انچه قدر طوب يارده ۱
Lappets, 6/4, 40/42 inches wide, 10 yards, white, and with one or two colours; also Victoria checks and sprigs piece		47½	۴۷-	بروج دلبند آرنس و سنو چکس و اسپريکس تعبير اولنور قرق و قرق ايکي انچه قدر طوب يارده ۱
— harness and seno checks and sprigs "		86½	۸۶-	

Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	اقچه	
Lappet Shawls, white and coloured, 48/52 inches square	dozen	106½	۱۰۶—	چارقد تعبیر اولنور لاپس بوغچه بیاض والوان انی قرق سکنر انچه دن الی ایکی انچه قدر دسته عدله
63/64 inches square	„	173	۱۷۳	چارقد تعبیر اولنور بیاض و الوان لاپس بوغچه انی القش اوج و القش درت انچه قدر دسته عدله
Linen Cloth (Irish)	ad valorem			بالجملة کتان یزی رایجندن
Muslins, Book, ordinary quality, 38/39 inches wide, 10 yards	piece	29	۲۹	جونی تعبیر اولنور قبا صقنقول انی اوتوز سکنر و اوتوز طقور انچه قدر طوب یارده
———— good quality, 43/44 inches wide, 10 yards	„	66	۶۶	انچه صقنقول دلبنده انی قرق اوج و قرق درت انچه قدر طوب یارده
———— Jaconets (Mermer), 7/8 and 6/4, 36/44 inches wide, all qualities, 20 yards	„	82	۸۲	مرمر دلبنده چاقوند تعبیر اولنور انی اوتوز الی انچه دن قرق درت انچه قدر طوب یارده
———— Mulls (Chappali), 4/4, 7/8, and 6/4, 30/42 inches wide, 24 yards	„	79	۷۹	چاپلی دلبنده انی اوتوز انچه دن قرق ایکی انچه قدر طوب یارده
———— Nos. 5 and 6, 4/4, 7/8, and 6/4, 32/44 inches wide, 20 yards	„	122½	۱۲۲—	بش و الی عمرو مول تعبیر اولنور دلبنده انی اوتوز ایکی و قرق درت انچه قدر طوب یارده
———— No. 26 and upwards	ad valorem			یشمقلق مول تعبیر اولنور دلبنده یکریمی الی نمره دن یوقاری رایجندن
———— Tangibs (Surai), 4/4, 31 inches wide, 17 yards	piece	36	۳۶	طانجب تعبیر اولنور سورای دلبنده انی اوتوز بر انچه طوب یارده
———— (Sevaspoor), 4/4, 7/8, and 6/4, 32/43 inches wide, 20 yards	„	50	۵۰	طانجب تعبیر اولنور سواصپور انی اوتوز ایکی و قرق اوج انچه قدر طوب یارده
———— 7/4, 48/50 inches wide, 20 yards	„	78	۷۸	طانجب تعبیر اولنور سواصپور انی قرق سکنر و الی انچه قدر طوب یارده
Nankeens, plain, colour, and striped, 24/25 inches wide	yard	3	۳	دور و چیلی شیطان یزی انی یکریمی درت و یکریمی بش انچه قدر یارده
———— India (Buff) piece of 7 yards or 9 to 10 pikes		72	۷۲	کتانی بوکمی دور شیطان یزی طقور ارشوندن لهن ارشوند قدر طوب یارده
Oil Cloth (floor)	square yard	58	۵۸	مشمع اوطه دوشمه سیچون انی بر یارده و بوی بر یارده اولدرق مربع اولدیغی حالده یارده
Parasols and Umbrellas, cotton and silk	ad valorem			حریر و کرباس شمسیه و پاراسول رایجندن
Printed Cottons, 7/8 calicoes, 1 and 2 colours, 28 yards	piece	86½	۸۶—	بز و ایکی رنگ خاص و قالب چیت طوب یارده
———— 3 and 6 colours, 28 yards	„	118	۱۱۸	اوج و الی رنگ خاص و قالب چیت طوب یارده

Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	اقچه	
Printed Cottons 9/8 to 5/4, 1 and 2 colours, 30/45 inches wide, 24 yards, dress and furniture patterns, all qualities, fast and loose colours	piece	137	۱۳۷	بر و ايكي رنك خاص و قالب اثوابلق و دوشملاك چيت اني اوتونر و قرق بش انچه قدر طوب يارده ۲۴۱
9/8 to 5/4, 3 and 6 colours, 30/45 inches wide, 24 yards, dress and furniture patterns, all qualities, fast and loose colours	„	202	۲۰۲	اوج و التي رنك خاص و قالب اثوابلق و دوشملاك چيت اني اوتونر و قرق بش انچه قدر طوب يارده ۲۴۱
muslins, all qualities and widths, fast and loose colours, 24/25 yards	„	122	۱۲۲	خاص و قالب دلبند بصره طوب يارده ۲۴۱ و ۲۵
Quilting, printed, 27/28 inches wide	yard	20	۲۰	بصره پيکه اني يکرمي يدي و يکرمي سکر انچه قدر يارده ۱
Sail Cloth, cotton, from Malta, all qualities	canna	13	۱۳	ملطه نك كریاس پنبه قانا ارشون ۱۳
hemp <i>ad valorem</i>				يکلك كتان بزي رايچندن
Shirtings and Maddapollams, of all widths and qualities—Tare, 10 okes per bale:				قسترسر مدانيپول بهر دنكده اون قيه طره اخراج اولنه قيه ۱
Grey	oke	52	۵۲	قستري يعني بياض مدانيپول بهر دنكده اون قيه طره اخراج اولنه قيه ۱
White	„	59	۵۹	الوان مدانيپول اني اوتونر ايكي انچه دن اوتونر اوج انچه قدر طوب يارده ۲۴۱ و ۲۵
Dyed, 32/33 inches wide, 24/25 yards	piece	79	۷۹	الوان مدانيپول اني اوتونر التي انچه طوب يارده ۲۴۱ و ۲۵
36 inches wide, 38/40 yards	„	137	۱۳۷	مالطه نك بياض و الوان پنبه دن معمول كوملك دسته عسل ۱۲
Shirts, Malta, all sorts, and coloured or white	dozen	202	۲۰۲	پنبه و وكتان قالچته دسته چفت ۱۲
Stockings, cotton and thread (half stockings)	„	187	۱۸۷	پنبه و وكتان جوراب دسته چفت ۱۲
silkg	„	576	۵۷۶	حرير قالچته دسته چفت ۱۲
(half stockings)	„	288	۲۸۸	حرير جوراب دسته چفت ۱۲
Thread, cotton, sewing, white and grey	oke	49	۴۹	قستري و قسترسر رشته تره قيه ۱
Twist, cotton, grey and white, of all qualities	„	33	۳۳	قستري و قسترسر رشته پنبه بالجملة قيه ۱
dyed, dark blue, sky blue, and red	„	52	۵۲	الوان رشته پنبه انكلر قيه ۱
Turkey red	„	72	۷۲	ال رشته پنبه قيه ۱
Umbrellas and Parasols, cotton and silk <i>ad valorem</i>				حرير و كریاس شمسيه و پاراسول رايچندن

Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	اقچه	
Zebras, 3½ yards, blue and white stripes, blue and orange stripes, orange all over, and orange striped, damasked, blue ground, large and small pines, and ditto imitations .	piece	39	۳۹	طوب
— 3½ yards, Fermaish, and imitation rich patterns .	„	55	۵۵	طوب
Woollen and Worsted Goods :				
Blankets	each	115	۱۱۵	بهری
Carpeting, ordinary quality, 36 inches wide	arshin	27½	۲۷-	ارشون
— fine Brussels, 27 inches wide	„	56	۵۶	ارشون
Cloth, army, broad and narrow .	yard	34½	۳۴-	یارده
— broad cloth, lady's cloth	ad valorem			رایجندن
— pilot, calmour, and beaver .	yard	50	۵۰	یارده
Cassimeres	ad valorem			رایجندن
Damasks	„			رایجندن
Lastings, camlets, princettas, imperial crapes, and other summer coatings, 25/31 inches wide, 28/30 yards	piece	576	۵۷۶	طوب
Merinos, coloured, 23/25 inches wide, 28/30 yards	„	245	۲۴۵	طوب
— 32/35 inches wide, 28/30 yards	„	324	۳۲۴	طوب
— 42/45 inches wide, 28/30 yards	„	426	۴۲۶	طوب
— printed, 19/22 inches wide, 28/30 yards	„	245	۲۴۵	طوب
— 32/35 inches wide, 28/30 yards	piece	453	۴۵۳	طوب
— 42/45 inches wide, 28/30 yards	„	612	۶۱۲	طوب
				لاچورد و چبقلي و طورونجي و دالي و ارمدلي شال انکتر یارده اوچ بچق
				فرمایش تقلیدی شال انکتر یارده اوچ بچق
				بیاض انکتر کبده سی بوک
				ادنا حالی انکتر
				اعلا حالی انکتر
				عسکر چوقده سی تعبیر اولنور قبا چوقده
				اعلا و ادنا و اوسط بالجمله چوقده انکتر
				قالموق و پایلوپ تعبیر اولنان عبا
				بالجمله دوتر و بانطالونلف قازمیر
				حریر و پنبه دن بالجمله دامشق
				قره مندوله و قراجده کلدن بشقه اکسر صوف
				انی یکر می بش انچه دن اوتونر بر انچه قدر
				لاصتک و قاملتس امپیریا قراپس و برنجته انر
				وسایره یکر می سکنر و اوتونر یارده
				الوان دوتر اکسر شالی
				انی یکر می اوچدن
				یکر می بش انچه قدر و یکر می سکنر
				اوتونر یارده یه قدر
				اولون دوتر اکسر شالی
				انی اوتونر ایکی انچه دن
				اوتونر بش انچه قدر و یکر می سکنر
				اوتونر یارده یه قدر
				اکلی دوتر شالی
				انی قرق ایکی انچه دن
				قرق بش انچه قدر و یکر می سکنر
				اوتونر یارده یه قدر
				اکسر بصره چیچکلی شالی
				انی اون طقونر
				یکر می ایکی انچه قدر و یکر می سکنر
				اوتونر یارده یه قدر
				اکسر بصره چیچکلی شالی
				انی اوتونر ایکی
				انچه دن اوتونر بش انچه قدر و یکر می
				سکنر اوتونر یارده یه قدر
				اکلی بصره چیچکلی شالی
				انی قرق ایکی
				انچه دن قرق بش انچه قدر و یکر می
				سکنر اوتونر یارده یه قدر

Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	اقصه	
Orleans, for linings, figured, 27/29 inches wide, 28/30 yards (called Fodralik Shali)	piece	173	۱۷۳	طوب
— for lining and garments, plain, figured, shot, striped, checked, or plaided, with silk, and without silk, 30/45 inches wide (called Fustanlik ve. Fodralik Shali), 28/30 yards	"	238	۳۳۸	طوب
— superfine, plain, 48/49 inches wide, 28/30 yards (called Zoff daz Feregelick)	"	523	۵۳۳	طوب
Muskets	ad valorem			پشتو و تفنك و بونك امثالي اسلحه . رايجنندن
Musk	metical	86	۸۶	مسك متقال
Nails, assorted	cantar	432	۴۳۲	مسماي قنطار
— for shoemakers	"	259	۲۵۹	قوندوره مسماي قنطار
Needles, for sailors	1000	460	۴۶۰	حريجلي اكنه هر
— for sewing	50,000	691	۶۹۱	اكندء اروپا پوست هر
Nutmegs	oke	144	۱۴۴	جوينر هندستان قيه
Oil, castor	"	29	۲۹	روغن رچنه قيه
— linseed	cantar	533	۵۳۳	روغن بزير قنطار
— olive, from Ionian Islands	"	475	۴۷۵	روغن زيت زانطه قنطار
Olibanum	"	331	۳۳۱	كونلك قنطار
Paint (oil), prepared and assorted	barrel of 8 to 11 okes	108	۱۰۸	روغنلي بويه بهرسكنر قيه دن اون بر قيه قدر . واريل
Pans, frying	dozen	245	۲۴۵	تچور آواني دسته چفت عدل
Paper, writing	ad valorem			كاغد رايجنندن
Pepper	oke	11½	۱۱-	ببر قيه
Pimento	"	17	۱۷	يكي بهار قيه
Pins, assorted	"	65	۶۵	طوبلي اكنه قيه
Pistols	ad valorem			طبانجه رايجنندن
Pitch	barrel of 2 and 2½ cantars	101	۱۰۱	زفت انگلز ايكي و ايكي بچفت قنطاره قدر . واريل

	Per	Aspers.	اقتچه	طوزلو خنزیر ایتی یمیش یدی قیده دن سکسان
Pork, salt barrel of 77 and 80 oke		634	۶۳۴	سکز قیده قدر وارید
Potatoes cantar		86	۸۶	یرالماسی قنطار
Precipitate oke		259	۲۵۹	زرود [زیراقون] قیده
Powder, cannon <i>ad valorem</i>				باروت رایجندن
Rhubarb "				راوند رایجندن
Rice "				ارز رایجندن
Rum gallon of 1070 drams		29	۲۹	روم انکلز ۱.۷.
— American "		26	۲۶	روم امریکا ۱.۷.
Salammoniac oke		16	۱۶	نشادیر قیده
Saltpetre, refined cantar		576	۵۷۶	قال اولتمش کهرجیله قنطار
— unrefined <i>ad valorem</i>				قال اولتمش کهرجیله رایجندن
Sarsaparilla, in the root oke		43	۴۳	صپارنیه اشلماش قیده
— prepared "		72	۷۲	صپارنیه اشلماش قیده
Salt, common cantar		216	۲۱۶	طوز انکلز عادی طوز قنطار
— English Salts oke		4	۴	طوز انکلز اجزا ایچون قیده
Sagars, Havana 1000	1152	۱۱۵۲	۱۱۵۲	صغاره اوانا ۱.۰۰۰
— Malta, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality "	130	۱۳۰	۱۳۰	مالطه نك اعلا و اوسطه و ادنا صغاره ۱.۰۰۰
Soup, fine oke	14	۱۴	۱۴	صابون انکلز قیده
— from Ionian Islands cantar	403	۴۰۳	۴۰۳	صابون زانطه قنطار
Spelter or Zinc oke	8½	۸-	۸-	توتیا قیده
Stock fish cantar	216	۲۱۶	۲۱۶	قوری بالیق بقالا و اسطوقغیش قنطار
Stones, from Malta, worked, and not worked, 25 to 27 inches (called <i>Arschinlik</i>) 100	648	۶۴۸	۶۴۸	یکرمیش و یکرمی یدی پارمق کبیر ارشونلق اشلماش و اشلماش مالطه طائی عتلا
— smaller, 14 to 18 Barmacks, 20 to 21 inches "	389	۳۸۹	۳۸۹	اون درت پارمقدن اون سکز بارمقدن مالطه طائی عتلا
— 9 to 12 Barmacks, 17 to 18 inches "	245	۲۴۵	۲۴۵	طقوز پارمقدن اون ایکی پارمقدن مالطه طائی عتلا
Stoves <i>ad valorem</i>				صوبه رایجندن

	Per	Aspers.	اقيچه	
Sublimate	oke	187	۱۸۷	سلومني قيه
Sugar, refined, in loaf	cantar	749	۷۴۹	شکر کله قنطار
— crushed	”	619	۶۱۹	شکر عنبار و بيرجه و دوکمه اسمر قنطار
— Muscovado, all sorts	”	461	۴۶۱	شکر خام سياه و صاري و موسقوده تعبیر اولنور قنطار
Tamarind	oke	16	۱۶	حورمه هندستان قيه
Tar barrel of 2 to 2½ cantars		202	۲۰۲	قطران انکلز ايکي قنطار دن ايکي بچت قنطار قدر واريل
Tea	oke	86	۸۶	چاي انکلز قيه
Thimbles, brass	gross	46	۴۶	معدن يوکسک غراسه دسته عد ۱۴۴ ۱۲
Tin plates the two boxes		1152	۱۱۵۲	بياض تنکه صندوق عد ۴۵۰ ۲
Tin, in bars	cantar	1584	۱۵۸۴	قلای قنطار
Tobacco, Negrohead and Cavendish	”	663	۶۶۳	نيغروهد و قواندیش تعبیر اولنور دخان قنطار
— Virginia, in leaves	”	345	۳۴۵	ويرجنه تعبیر اولنور دخان انکلز قنطار
Vanilla	oke	1584	۱۵۸۴	وانلیه انکلز قيه
Watches, gold, silver, and metal	ad valorem			سهم و حلالي قیون ساعتی رایجندن
— gold and silver, with music	”			التون و موزيقه لو چار ساعت رایجندن
Wine, Marsala	oke	7	۷	خمر مارصاله قيه
— Port, in bottles	bottle	34½	۳۴½	خمر پورت انکلتره بوقال
— Madeira	”	29	۲۹	خمر ماده را بوقال
— Sherry	”	29	۲۹	خمر شری بوقال
— White, from Ionian Islands	oke	3½	۳½	بياض خمر زانطه قيه
— Red do. do.	”	3	۳	سیاه خمر زانطه قيه
Wood, ebony	cantar	288	۲۸۸	ابنوس اغاجي قنطار
— mahogany	”	360	۳۶۰	معون اغاجي قنطار
— lignum vitae	”	187	۱۸۷	لکئوسانطو تعبیر اولنور بیخبر اغاجي قنطار
Zinc or Spelter	oke	8½	۸½	توتیه قيه

Constantinople,
October 31, 1850.

T. N. BLACK.
WM. WOOD.
C. C. LA FONTAINE.

TARIFF.

ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1847, TO 13TH MARCH, 1855.

ARTICLES.	Internal Duty.	Export Duty.					
	Aspers.	Aspers.	اقچه	اقچه			
Anised, from Cesaria Per oke	25	8	۸	۲۰	اقچه	انيسون قيصريه	
———— Romelia „	20	6	۶	۲۰	اقچه	انيسون روم ايلي	
Bottargo <i>ad valorem</i>					رايچندن	بالق بمورده سي	
Boxwood, all sorts cantar	136	45	۴۵	۱۳۶	قنطار	بالچله چشيره	
Brandy, called Raky : oke	34	11	۱۱	۳۴	اقچه	عراق	
Boulamah, a Turkish sweetmeat <i>ad valorem</i>					رايچندن	بولامه	
Butter „					رايچندن	روغن ساده	
Candles, tallow „					رايچندن	شمع روغن	
———— wax „					رايچندن	شمع عسل معمول	
Gheese, all sorts „					رايچندن	بالچله پناثر	
Carubi „					رايچندن	حارنوب	
Coffee, Mocha oke	68	22	۲۲	۶۸	اقچه	مصردن کلان قهوه بهني	
Copper, pig „	113½	38	۳۸	۱۱۳-	اقچه	نحاس كولچه	
———— old „	81	27	۲۷	۸۱	اقچه	نحاس كهنه	
———— wrought „	204	68	۶۸	۲۰۴	اقچه	نحاس اواني	
Cotton wool, from Romelia, Syria, and Cyprus cantar	1860	620	۶۲۰	۱۸۶۰	قنطار	بالچله پنبه خام روم ايلي	
———— from Anatolia, all sorts „	2145	715	۷۱۵	۲۱۴۵	قنطار	بالچله پنبه خام اناتولي	
———— from Egypt <i>ad valorem</i>					رايچندن	پنبه خام مصر وبره شام	
Cummin seed oke	20	6½	۶-	۲۰	اقچه	كميون	
Drugs:							
Colocynth „	91	30	۳۰	۹۱	اقچه	ابو جهل قارپوزي	
Salop, from Anatolia „	136	45½	۴۵-	۱۳۶	اقچه	سالپ اناتولي	
———— from Romelia <i>ad valorem</i>					رايچندن	سالپ روم ايلي	
Senna oke	45	15	۱۵	۴۵	اقچه	سنامكي	

ARTICLES.		Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	اقچه	اقچه	
Drugs—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	Aspers.			
Scammony	<i>ad valorem</i>					محموزة رایجندن
Opium, from Egypt	„					افیون مصر رایجندن
— from Anatolia	oke	1270	423	۴۲۳	۱۲۷۰	افیون اناطولی قیه
Dyes:						
Berries, yellow, from Kais- serieh	„	163	54½	۵۴—	۱۹۳	الاجهر [چهره] قیصریه اوسط وادنا قیه
— from Iskilib	„	91	30	۳۰	۹۱	الاجهر اسکلب قیه
— from Romelia, all sorts	„	41	13½	۱۳—	۴۱	الاجهر روم ایلی بالچله قیه
Galls, all sorts	cantar	2722	907	۹۰۷	۲۷۲۲	بالچله اعلا و ادنا مازو قنطار
Gull Bachar, red dye	oke	18	6	۶	۱۸	کلبهار قیه
Indigo, from Egypt	<i>ad valorem</i>					جوید مصر رایجندن
Madder roots, from Cyprus, Syria, and Tripoli	cantar	885	295	۲۹۵	۸۸۵	کوک بویا قبریس و بروشام و طرابلس غرب قنطار
— from Anatolia	„	1588	529	۵۲۹	۱۵۸۸	کوک بویا اناطولی قنطار
Safflower, from Anatolia	oke	136½	45	۴۵	۱۳۶—	عصفور اناطولی قیه
— from Romelia	<i>ad valorem</i>					عصفور روم ایلی رایجندن
Saffron, from Anatolia	„					زعفران اناطولی رایجندن
— from Romelia	„					زعفران روم ایلی رایجندن
Emery Stone	cantar	180	60	۶۰	۱۸۰	ظمپارو قنطار
Feathers, ostrich	<i>ad valorem</i>					دوه قوئی تویی رایجندن
Fish, dry and salted	„					بالچله طوزلو بالبق رایجندن
Fruit:						
Figs, dried	„					بالچله انجیر رایجندن
Carabournu raisins, called Sultana	cantar	1179	393	۳۹۳	۱۱۷۹	قره برون چکردکسر اوزم قنطار
Chesme and Yerli raisins, called Sultana	„	907	303	۳۰۳	۹۰۷	چشمه و یرلو محصولی چکردکسر اوزم قنطار
Vourla raisins, called Sultana	„	1066	355	۳۵۵	۱۰۶۶	اورله چکردکسر اوزم قنطار
Chesme, Vourla, Aidin, Yerli, and Mentesché raisins, called Resaky	„	635	212	۲۱۲	۶۳۵	اورله و چشمه و ایدین و منتشا محصولی اوزم رزاقی قنطار
Carabournu raisins, called Resaky	„	726	242	۲۴۲	۷۲۶	قره برون رزاقی اوزمی قنطار
Beglérge do. do.	„	340	113	۱۱۳	۳۴۰	بکله رجه اوزمی قنطار

ARTICLES.		Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	اقچه	اقچه		
Fruit—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	Aspers.				
Currants, called Kush Usumi	cantar	1021	340	۳۴۰	۱۰۲۱	قنطار	بالچله قوش اوزمي
Stanchio red raisins, called Resaky	„	386	128½	۱۲۸—	۳۸۶	قنطار	استانکوي رزاقيسي
Black raisins	„	308	103	۱۰۳	۳۰۸	قنطار	اوزم سياه
Mandalia and Samos raisins	„	290	97	۹۷	۲۹۰	قنطار	مانداليا و سيسام اوزمي
Grain and Pulse :							
Barley kilot of Constantinople		56½	19	۱۹	۵۶—	کیل استانده بهري	شعير
Beans ad valorem						رايچندن	فصولهء خشك
Indian corn, or Maize kilot of Constantinople		63½	21	۲۱	۶۳—	کیل استانده بهري	قوqوروز و جودار
Lentils ad valorem						رايچندن	مرچك
Oats „						رايچندن	علف
Peas „						رايچندن	بزليله
Rye kilot of Constantinople		63½	21	۲۱	۶۳—	کیل استانده بهري	جودار
Wheat „		127	42	۴۲	۱۲۷	کیل استانده بهري	حنطه
Gums :							
Ammoniac ad valorem						رايچندن	چادر اوشاغي
Arabic oke		59	19½	۱۹—	۵۹	قيه	صمغ عربي
Incense, picked, best quality	cantar	1497	499	۴۹۹	۱۴۹۷	قنطار	كونك
— in powder	„	748½	249½	۲۴۹—	۷۴۸—	قنطار	كونك طوزي
Mastic barrel of 70 okes		18,144	6048	۶۰۴۸	۱۸۱۴۴	واويل قيه بهري	مصطكي
— picked oke		363	121	۱۲۱	۳۶۳	قيه	دانه مصطكي
Myrrh „		36	12	۱۲	۳۶	قيه	مر صافي
Sanderach „		46	15	۱۵	۴۶	قيه	صندراقه
Tragacanth, lowest quality .	„	32	10½	۱۰—	۳۲	قيه	ادنا كتره
— second do.	„	91	30	۳۰	۹۱	قيه	اوسط كتره
— best white	„	173	57½	۵۷—	۱۷۳	قيه	اعلا كتره
Halva, sort of sweetmeat	ad valorem					رايچندن	هلوا
Hides, dry, ox and buffalo, all sizes	„					رايچندن	قوري و طوزلو مانده كوني و جلد بقر صغير وكبير
Honey	„					رايچندن	عسل
Horns, buffalo 100 pair		2359	786	۷۸۶	۲۳۵۹	چفت	مانده بو ينوزي

ARTICLES.	Per	Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	اقچه	اقچه	
		Aspers.	Aspers.			
Horns, ox	100 pair	1180	393	۳۹۳	۱۱۸۰	قرن بقر چفت
— stag	oke	45	15	۱۵	۴۵	کیک بوینوزی قیه
Kufter, paste of boiled grape- juice	cantar	907	302	۳۰۲	۹۰۷	کوفتر قنطار
Leeches	oke	216	72	۷۲	۲۱۶	سلوک قیه
Liquorice paste	cantar	998	333	۳۳۳	۹۹۸	ازمیرده حصوله کلان میان بالی قنطار
Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woollen:						
Boghassi, white, coloured, and striped, from Deniali and Hamid	oke	163	54	۵۴	۱۶۳	بوغلی چید و دکزی و الوان و الاجسی قیه
Calico, printed, from Cyprus, called Boghtcha ve Yasdik fusta Tschiti	piece of 4	145	48½	۴۸-	۱۴۵	قبریس فضل و یصدت و یوغچه عت طوب
Caps, red, Tunis, called Medgidiè Fez	the 4	907	302	۳۰۲	۹۰۷	مجدید تعبیر اولنور فس تونس کاغد عت
— large, good and common, called Medgidiè Fez	"	1542	514	۵۱۴	۱۵۴۲	اعلا و ادنا کبیر فس تونس کاغد عت
— small, good and common, called Medgidiè Fez	12	1542	514	۵۱۴	۱۵۴۲	اعلا و ادنا صغیر فس تونس دسته عت
Carpets, Turcoman	each	680	227	۲۲۷	۶۸۰	کلیم ترکمان عت
— from Ushack	oke	145	48	۴۸	۱۴۵	حالی عشاق قیه
— rugs, called Segiadè <i>ad valorem</i>						مجاد و قالیچده کوردس و مجادهء قوله و مجادهء سائر رایجندن
Cloth, horse-hair and horse- hair thread, called Harrar and Cazil, from Romelia and Anatolia	oke	50	16½	۱۶-	۵۰	موتیاب تعبیر اولنور تهی غرار و قزیل اناطولی و رومیلی قیه
Cotton yarn, Smyrna, white and dyed	"	109	36	۳۶	۱۰۹	بیاض و الوان رشتهء پنبه ازمیر قیه
— called Richtè Argatch	"	45	15	۱۵	۴۵	پنبه رشتهء ارغاج قیه
— from Monastir	<i>ad valorem</i>					پنبه رشتهء مناستر رایجندن
— from Bey Bazar	oke	113½	38	۳۸	۱۱۳-	پنبه رشتهء بکبازاری قیه
Felt, white and coloured from Kaisseriè, called Ketchè	piece	91	30	۳۰	۹۱	بیاض و الوان کیچده قره حصار عت
— from Gaschia, used for horses, called Ketchè	"	182	60	۶۰	۱۸۲	کیچده غاشیه عت
Leather (sole), from Yalova	"	408	136	۱۳۶	۴۰۸	کاوسلهء یالوه عت

ARTICLES.		Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	اقتچه	اقتچه	
Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	Aspers.			
Leather, from Kaisserié and Eguin, called Sahtian	5 pieces	590	196	۱۹۴	۵۹۰	مختیان قیصریه و اکین
— Morocco, scarlet, from Heraclia and Balukesser	piece	163	54	۵۴	۱۶۳	ال مختیان ارکلی و بالیکسری
— black, from Isparta, Konieh-Ushak, and Ismid	"	106	36	۳۶	۱۰۸	سیاه مختیان اسپارطه و ازمید و قونیہ و شمعی و عشاق
— red, from Tosia and Ushak	6 pieces	680	227	۲۲۷	۶۸۰	قرمز مختیان عشاق و توسیه
— scarlet, from Romelia	piece	113½	38	۳۸	۱۱۳-	ال مختیان روم ایلی
— black and yellow, from Islimia, Tcherbani, and Carlova	"	77	26	۲۶	۷۷	مختیان اسلمیه و چربانی و سائره سیاه و صاری
— from Anatolia (Meschin)	"	68	22½	۲۲-	۶۸	ال مشین اناتولی
— (sole), from Aidin	"	272½	90½	۹۰-	۲۷۲-	کوسلد ایدین
— from Keredè	"	272½	90½	۹۰-	۲۷۲-	کوسلد کیرهده
— scarlet, from Romelia	"	50	16½	۱۶-	۵۰	مشین روم ایلی ال
— (sole), ox and buffalo, called Manda ve Pismish Kiossele	"	1043	348	۳۴۸	۱۰۴۳	پشمش کوسلد مانده و قره صغیر
— from Romelia and Anatolia, called Meschin	"	32	10½	۱۰-	۳۲	مشین اناتولی و روم ایلی
Mohair yarn, from Angora	oke	272½	90	۹۰	۲۷۲-	رشته انقره بالچله
Napkins, silk, called Sade Hama Fotah	pair	408	136	۱۳۶	۴۰۸	ساده فوطه جا
— embroidered, from Hama	"	816½	272	۲۷۲	۸۱۶-	تلی فوطه جا
— and towels, silk, plain, and wrought in gold	piece	1633	544	۵۴۴	۱۶۳۳	ساده و تلی صغره و بشکیر جا
Sash, from Tunis, called Kushak	"	363	121	۱۲۱	۳۶۳	قوشاق تونس
— from Karagilar, white and coloured	oke	154	51½	۵۱-	۱۵۴	بیاض و الوان قره جدر قوشافی
— from Tripoli, silk, called Hairidin Kushagi	"	1814	605	۶۰۵	۱۸۱۴	طرابلس قوشافی
— from Hama, silk, called Kushagi	piece	81½	27	۲۷	۸۱-	جا قوشافی
Shali, from Angora, of all widths and qualities, called Sof	piece of 32 pikes	3175	1058	۱۰۵۸	۳۱۷۵	صوف و شالیء انقره الکی و اکسر ارشون طوب
— from Tosia, coloured	ad valorem					شالی توسیه

ARTICLES.	Per	Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	اقچه	اقچه	
		Aspers.	Aspers.			
Manufactures—(continued).						
Shali, from Tullet	<i>ad valorem</i>					طلات رايچندن
Shawls, from Tunis, called Halali	piece	454	151	101	404	عل حالي شال تونس
— from Tunis, coloured	"	454	151	101	404	عل الوان شال تونس
— from Karagilar	"	127	42	42	127	عل شال قره جدر بياض و الوان
Sofa covers and velvet cushions, wrought, from Biligik, called Sadè Balin	pair	326½	109	109	326½	حفت ساد بالي بيلدجك
Stuff, silk, from Broussa, called Kutni and Moreh	piece	612	204	204	412	طوب نوطي بروسه و مره
— called Merzifun Beldy	pair	208½	69½	49	208	حفت بلدي مرزيفون .
— from Broussa, called Beldy	"	154½	51½	01	104	حفت بلدي بروسه
— coloured and striped, called Hamid Boghassi	oke	163	54	04	143	قيه بوغاسي جيد و ديزلي و الوان و الاجسي
— woollen, from Tunis, called Shali, or Donluk Shal	piece	544	181	181	044	عل طونل شال تونس
— woollen, white, from Tunis, called Bayaz-Shali	"	163	54	04	143	عل بياض شال تونس
— from Monemen, called Kerbaz	"	100	33	33	100	عل كرباس مني
— from Cyprus, called Yorghani, ve Sofra Yuzi	"	91	30	30	91	عل قبرس يورغان يوزي و صقوره
— called Kibriz Takim	"	726	242	242	726	عل قبرس طاقم
— called Duschek ve Shilte	"	145	48½	48	145	عل قبرس كاري دوشك و شلته
— called Kibriz Siledgey	"	91	30	30	91	عل قبرس سيلدجكي
— from Tokat, called Tschit ve Elvan Boghassi	"	63½	21	21	43	طوب چيت طوقاد و الوان بوغاسي
— from Tosia, woollen, and yellow, called Muhairie	"	181½	60	40	181	طوب مكير طوسيه
— black, woollen, called Babas Muhairie	"	272½	90½	90	272	طوب مكير پاپانر
— called Kerbaz-Dagh	"	127	42	42	127	طوب كرباس طاع
— from Malatia, called Kerbaz	"	204	68	48	204	طوب كرباس ملاطيه
— from Alania, narrow, called Kerbaz	"	63½	21	21	43	طوب كرباس علائيه اكستر
— from Alania, wide, called Kerbaz	"	81	27	27	81	طوب كرباس علائيه اكلي
— called Kerbaz Drama	"	172½	57½	57	172	طوب كرباس درامه
— called Kerbaz Trebisond	"	227	76	76	227	طوب كرباس طربزون
— linen, called Kerbaz Riza	oke	635	211	211	435	قيه كرباس ريزه

ARTICLES.		Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	اقچه	اقچه	
Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	Aspers.			
Stuff, called Kerbassi Ketan	oke	127	42	۴۲	۱۲۷	کرباس کتان اناطولي . . . قبه
— from Barian, Castamuni, and Boghaz, called Kerbassi Golos	pike	9	3	۳	۹	کرباس غلوس و باريان قسطنوني و بوغاز . . . زراع
— called Kerbaz Ladick	piece	45½	15	۱۵	۴۵-	کرباس لادک . . . طوب
— called Kerbaz Merzi-foun	bale of 1200 pikes	7984	2661	۲۶۶۱	۷۹۸۴	کرباس مرزيغون . . . زراع دنک
— called Kerbaz Kedous, wide and narrow	bale of 50 pieces	3720	1240	۱۲۴۰	۳۷۲۰	اکلي و اکسر کرباس کدوس . . . طوب دنک
— called Alagia, from Tireh and Bor	piece	72	24	۲۴	۷۲	الاجء ترة و بور . . . طوب
— called Alagia, striped, from Manissia	bale of 100 pieces	8165	2721½	۲۷۲۱-	۸۱۶۵	لاجء معنيسا . . . طوب دنک
— called Astar, from Castamuni	bale of 60 pieces	4990	1663	۱۶۶۳	۴۹۹۰	استار قسطنوني . . . طوب دنک
— called Astar, from Tash Kupru	piece	54	18	۱۸	۵۴	استار طاشکوپري . . . طوب
— called Tschit ve Yorghen Youzu, from Castamuni	bale of 60 pieces	7257	2419	۲۴۱۹	۷۲۵۷	چيت و يورغان يوزي قسطنوني . . . طوب دنک
— called Ibrahimieh (silk)	piece	499	166	۱۶۶	۴۹۹	ابرهيميه . . . طوب
— called Sham Kutni (silk)	"	590	196	۱۹۶	۵۹۰	قوطنيء شام . . . طوب
— called Halep Kutni (silk)	"	408	136	۱۳۶	۴۰۸	قوطنيء حلب . . . طوب
— called Halep Alagia (silk)	"	272	90	۹۰	۲۷۲	الاجء حلب . . . طوب
— called Bamri (silk)	"	454	151	۱۵۱	۴۵۴	بامري قوشاق . . . عمل
— called Scham Tchitari ve Kitani ve Alagia (silk)	"	544	181	۱۸۱	۵۴۴	چتاريء شام و کتاني و الاجء شام . . . طوب
— called Sherbab Kushak (silk)	"	318	106	۱۰۶	۳۱۸	شرباب قوشاق حرير ليکجه . . . عمل
(cotton)	"	181	60	۶۰	۱۸۱	شرباب قوشاق اپلکلي . . . عمل
— called Gueive Astari	"	91	30	۳۰	۹۱	استار کيوه . . . طوب
— called Amid Astar	oke	200	66	۶۶	۲۰۰	استار چيد . . . قيه
— woollen, white and coloured, from Romelia, called Khrams	"	245	81½	۸۱-	۲۴۵	الوان و بيانء احرام روم ايلي . . . قيه
Thread, linen, from Anatolia	"	68	22½	۲۲-	۶۸	رشتهء کتان اناطولي . . . قيه
— from Toura	"	181	60	۶۰	۱۸۱	رشتهء طوره . . . قيه

ARTICLES.		Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	اقچه	اقچه	
Manufactures—(continued).	Per	Aspers.	Aspers.			
Thread, linen from Casta- muni, Gueive, and Alain	oke	91	30	۳۰	۹۱	رشته قسطهوني کيوه و علايين . . . قيه
————— from Markola	„	73	24	۲۴	۷۳	رشته مارقوله . . . قيه
————— from Kelb and Surmene . . .	„	122½	41	۴۱	۱۲۲—	رشته کلب و سورمنه . . . قيه
————— from Kara- gilar . . .	„	155	51	۵۱	۱۵۵	رشته قره جدر . . . قيه
————— from Hamelat	„	136	45	۴۵	۱۳۶	چلات تيره تعبير اولنور کتاني و اپکلي . . . قيه
Towels, from Broussa, called Peshtemal . . .	pair	127	42	۴۲	۱۲۷	پشتمال بروسه . . . چفت
Towels, embroidered, called Kouta . . .	„	336	112	۱۱۲	۳۳۶	قوطه بروسه . . . چفت
————— from Salonica, called Peshtemal . . .	„	181	60	۶۰	۱۸۱	پشتمال سلانيک . . . چفت
————— from Broussa, called Bash Peshtemali . . .	„	113½	38	۳۸	۱۱۳—	اقباش پشتمال بروسه . . . چفت
Mehleb, a black berry . . .	oke	45½	15	۱۵	۴۵—	مهل . . . قيه
Needles, large, from Anatolia . . .	„	109	36	۳۶	۱۰۹	اکنه مودرلي . . . قيه
Nets, for fishing . . .	„	181½	60½	۶۰—	۱۸۱—	بالق اغي . . . قيه
Nuts :						
Hazel nuts and filberts (Fun- duk) . . .	cantar	499	166	۱۶۶	۴۹۹	فندق . . . قنطار
Walnuts (Geviz) . . .	100 okes	522	174	۱۷۴	۵۲۲	جوير . . . کيل آستانه قيه
Oil, olive . . .	cantar	1633	544	۵۴۴	۱۶۳۳	روغن زيت . . . قنطار
Oleaginous seeds :						
Hemp seed . . .	kilot of 20 okes	127	42	۴۲	۱۲۷	کتوير تخمي . . . کيل قيه
Linseed . . .	„	190½	62½	۶۳—	۱۹۰—	کتان تخمي . . . کيل قيه
Sesamum seed . . .	„	290	96½	۹۶—	۲۹۰	سسام . . . کيل قيه
Orpiment . . .	oke	32	10½	۱۰—	۳۲	زرنج . . . قيه
Otto roses . . .	metical	136	45	۴۵	۱۳۶	کليافي . . . متقال
Pekmes, boiled grape juice	ad valorem					پکمر . . . رايچندن
Salammoniac, from Egypt . . .	oke	100	33	۳۳	۱۰۰	نشادير مصر . . . قيه
Saltpetre, from Egypt . . .	ad valorem					کهرجيله مصر . . . رايچندن
Sapanaire, a root for removing stains . . .	oke	18½	6	۶	۱۸—	چوکي . . . قيه
Silks :						
Silk cocoons and silk pods (Straccia di Seta) . . .	ad valorem					قامچي باشي . . . رايچندن
Silk, Cyprus . . .	oke	635	211½	۲۱۱—	۶۳۵	حرير قبريس . . . قيه

ARTICLES.		Internal Duty.		Export Duty.		اقچه	اقچه	
		Aspers.	Aspers.	اقچه	اقچه			
Silks—(continued).	Per							
Silk, Aidin, Payambol, Segala, Mentesche, Scham, Aleppo, and Beyrout	oke	835	278	۲۷۸	۸۳۵	قیه	۱	حریر ایدین و پیانبول و صیقله و منتشا و شام و حلب و صیدا و بیروت
— Yania, Tricala, Yenischeher, Yenischeher Volo, Amassia, Tcherchamba, Bafra Salonica, and Carafereh	"	1025	342	۳۴۲	۱۰۲۵	قیه	۱	حریر یانیه و ترخاله و یکیشهر و یکیشهر غلوص و اماصیه و چهارشنبه و باقره و سلانیک و قره قره
— Adrianople, Demotica, Turnova, Philippopoli, Bazargick, Zara Attik, and Zara Yeni	"	1107	369	۳۶۹	۱۱۰۷	قیه	۱	حریر ادرنه و دمه طوقه و طرنوه و قلیه و بازارجق و زغره عتیق و زغره جدید
— Broussa, Mohalitch, Kermastî, Panderma, Aydingick, Erdeck, Capoudaghi, Demirdesch, Pazar-Kioi, Caramoussal, Kuplu, Bilegick, Serit, Ismid, Bahtschegick, Gueïve and Ada Bazar (including spun silk by European machinery), of Broussa, Smyrna, and all other places in Anatolia and Romelia	"	1406	468	۴۶۸	۱۴۰۶	قیه	۱	بروسه و مکالیج و کرماسی و پاندرمه و ایدنچک و اردک و قیوطاغی و تهورنش و بازارکوی و قره مرسال و کویلی و بیله جک و ازمید و باغچه جک و کیوه و سکور و یکیشهر و بکشهر و بروسه و اصلان بک و اطه پازاری و کتان قضالری مکصولیلده ممالک مکروسه شاهانه دروننده کائن بالچله فابریقه لری یعنی مشینلرده کشیده اولنان کافه حریر
Soap	cantar	1596	532	۵۳۲	۱۵۹۶	قنطار	۱	صابون
Sponge	ad valorem					رایجندن		سونکر
Staves	"					رایجندن		واریل تحتدسی
Skins :								
Angora Goat Skins, white and coloured	"					رایجندن		الوان و بیاض پوست انقره
Hare Skins from Anatolia . 100 skins		907	302	۳۰۲	۹۰۷	عتل		جلد ارنب اناطولی
— from Romelia	"	544	181½	۱۸۱-	۵۴۴	عتل		جلد ارنب روم ایلی
Lamb and Kid Skins	piece	13½	4½	۴-	۱۳-	عتل		جلد قوزی و صغیر کچی
Sheep and Goats' ditto	"	25	8	۸	۲۵	عتل		جلد قیون و کچی
Tallow, called Tschervisch	ad valorem					رایجندن		روغن چرویش
— called Don Yaghi	"					رایجندن		روغن دوك
Timber	"					رایجندن		بالچله کراسته
Tongues, smoked, and all other dried and smoked meats	"					رایجندن		بالچله بصدومه و صوجق و صغیر دیلی
Tobacco, Gubeck Baghtcha	oke	94	31	۳۱	۹۴	قیه	۱	دخان کوبک بوغچه

ARTICLES.		Internal Duty.	Export Duty.				
	Per	Aspers.	Aspers.	اقصد	اقصد		
Tobacco, Kenevir	oke	72½	24	۲۴	۷۲-	قيد	دخان كنوير بونغچه
— Ermieh	„	59	19½	۱۹-	0۹	قيد	دخان ارميه بونغچه
— Ermieh-Denk	„	54½	18	۱۸	0۴-	قيد	دخان ارميه دنك
— of Bafra, Samsoun, Cumari, Pursitchian, Bas- ma, and other places	<i>ad valorem</i>						دخان بانره و صامسون و قاري و برصبيچان و بصمه و سائره . رايچندن
Tschirisch, a sort of glue used by shoe makers	oke	45½	15	۱0	۴0-	قيد	بالجملة چريش
Valonea, all qualities	cantar	476	159	۱0۹	۴۷۶	قنطار	بالجملة بلامود
Wax, yellow bees'-wax	oke	173	57	0۷	۱۷۳	قيد	شمع عسل كولمچه
Wine, all sorts, of the Ottoman Empire (Cyprus Comandaria excepted). . . .	„	14	5	0	۱۴	قيد	خمر
— Cyprus Comandaria	„	45½	15	۱0	۴0-	قيد	قبريس قومانداريه سي خمر
Wool:							
Sheep's Wool of Romelia and Anatolia	cantar	1315	438½	۴۳۸-	۱۳۱0	قنطار	بياني اناطولي و روم ايلي و درسعادتده حصوله كلان بالجملة
— of Bagdad, Tripoli, and Africa	„	930	310	۳۱۰	۹۳۰	قنطار	بريق الشام و طربلس غرب و بغداد و احواليده حصوله كلان بياني
Goats' Wool (white) called Finik	oke	129	43	۴۳	۱۲۹	قيد	تفتك و فنيك انقره بالجملة

(Signed)

T. N. BLACK
WM. WOOD.
C. C. LA FONTAINE.

Constantinople,
October 31, 1850.

The Custom duties to be taken in conformity with the Treaty, on all articles imported by British merchants into the Ottoman dominions, or exported by them from the same, shall be levied at the rates fixed by the present Tariff, from the market prices of which articles, Sixteen per cent. on Exports, and Twenty per cent. on Imports, have been deducted from the value thereof for Customs duties and expenses.

With regard to those articles which are not mentioned and inserted in this Tariff, as also to those which are inserted, but of which the value, not being therein fixed, is referred to the current prices, they shall be calculated at the current price of the article in question.

For articles of Exportation, Sixteen per cent. will be deducted from the current price, after which will be levied upon their value so reduced, Nine per cent. of Internal Duty and Three per cent. of Export Duty. For articles of Importation, Twenty per cent. shall be deducted from the current price, after which the Import Duty of Three per cent., as also the additional duty of Two per cent., shall be levied in the manner established by the Treaty.

If, for want of a proper understanding, disputes should arise between the customers and the merchants, concerning the valuation either of merchandize of a new kind which may be imported, or upon merchandize on which it will be necessary by the present Tariff to levy the Custom duties according to the current prices, in that case the Custom duties shall be levied in kind, in conformity with the old system.

The present Tariff is to be in force both at the Custom-house of Constantinople, as well as in all the other Custom-houses of the Ottoman Empire, from the 25th of Moharem, in the year of the Hegira 1263, which corresponds with the 1st of January of the Christian Era 1847, until the 1st of March, that is to say, the 13th of March, new style, of the Christian year 1855; and whereas by the lapse of time a difference may probably take place in the price of commodities, either Party shall have the right to demand the revision and renewal of this Tariff six months previous to the expiration of the term above stated, that is to say, in the course of the last six months thereof; but in the event of the six months elapsing, after the term fixed as above, without either Party having demanded the renewal of the present Tariff, the term thereof shall be thereby extended to the seven following years.

Done and formally concluded between the Sublime Porte and his Excellency the aforesaid Ambassador. In consequence whereof, and with the sanction of His Imperial Majesty, the present list has been drawn up and signed.

AALI.

STRATFORD CANNING.

انكلترة تجارينك بر وجه بالا ممالك محروسه كتوردكلري
و اندن الوب كوتوردكلري كافه امتعه و اشيانك بر موجب
معاهده اخذ اولندجق رسم كمركي اشيو تعرفده مصرف و كمرک
ايچون امتعه اخراجينهك قهتندن يوزده اون التي وادخالينه
يوزده يكرمي تنزيل اولندقدنصكره تعيبن اولمش اولان مقداره
تطبيقاً اخذ اولنوب تعرفه مرقومده اسمي موجود و مقيد اوليان
ياخود اسمي مكرّر اولوبده بهاسي تعيبن اولميدق رايجه
براغملش اولان امتعه دن رايچ و قهتنه كوره بالحساب
اخراجاتدن ايسه بر وجه مكرّر رايچ وقتنه كوره قهتندن يوزده
اون التي تنزيل اولندقدنصكره كبرو قالدجق بهاسندن يوزده
طقور امديه و اوچ رقتيه و ادخالاتدن ايسه كذاك قهتندن
يوزده يكرمي تنزيليله يوزده اوچ امديه سيله معاهده ده
مندرج اولان صورته تطبيقاً يوزده ايكي رسم منضمي اخذ
اولمش و ذكر اولنان امتعه جديدهك حبن ظهورنده و كرك
دفتر تعرفده رايچ قهتندن رسم كمرک الخف اوزره مقيد
اولان امتعه واشيا حقنده فيأت تقديرندن طولايي كمرک
مأمورليله تجار بيننده اويوشيله ميوبده منازعه ظهور ايلديكي
حاله اصول قديمه سي اوزره رسم كمركي عينا و ويريلوب
الخف و بيك ايكي يونر الخش اوچ سنه هجره سي ماه
محرم الحرامنك يكرمي بشنجي كوننده واقع بيك سكر يونر
قرق يدي سنه عيسويه سي شهر كانون ثاني سنك ابتداسندن
اعتباراً بيك سكر يونر اللي بش سنه عيسويه سي مارتيتك برنجي
والا فرائقه اون اوچنجي كوننده قدر كرك استانه كمركي و كرك ممالك
محروسه كائى بالجملة كمركرده حكاي جاري اولق و امتعه
و اشيا مرقومدنك مرور زمان ايله قهتلري تغارت ايقسي احتماله
مبني مدت مذكوره انقضا سنه قدر مرعي و معتبر طوتيلوب
مدت مذكورهك انقضا سندن التي آي اول يعني اك صكره كي
التي ماه ظرفنده احد الطرفين تعرفهك تعديل و تجديديني
طلب ايتمكه استحقاقلي بولمش و مدت مذكوره دن التي ماه مرور
ايدوبده جانبيندن بري تجديد تعرفه سي استدعا ايتيديكي
حاله بونك مدتي يدي سنه دهها ممتد اولق اوزره دولت عليه
ايله سفير مومي اليه بيننده و يرلان قرار رسمي و اولبابده
متعلق اولان اراده سنه موجبجه اشيو مضي دفتر تنظيم
و ترقيم اولندي

Viscount Palmerston to Sir Stratford Canning.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1850.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 4th instant, inclosing a copy of the New Tariff, as signed and sealed by your Excellency and by Aali Pasha.

I have to instruct your Excellency to convey to the Commissioners who have been engaged in the revision of the Tariff the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, of the manner in which they have conducted this negotiation; and I have to signify to your Excellency the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the course which your Excellency has pursued in regard to this troublesome matter.

I have directed the present Tariff to be printed in a form similar to that of the late Tariff, and shall forward copies to your Excellency for the use of Her Majesty's Embassy and Consuls in the Turkish Empire.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

The Tariff concluded in 1842 between Russia and Turkey, was presented to Parliament in 1844. [See Correspondence respecting the Operation of the Commercial Treaty with Turkey of August 16, 1848, page 5.]

TURKISH TARIFF.

Despatches from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, communicating the Tariff settled between Great Britain and Turkey, on the 31st October, 1850.

Presented to the House of Commons, by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address of April 1, 1851.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

THE LIGHT DUES

LEVIED ON THE

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their Address of the
13th of February, 1851.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON.

[1320]

LIST OF PAPERS.

No.				Page
1.	Mr. Lawrence to Viscount Palmerston ..	..	..	December 31, 1850 1
2.	Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence ..	..	..	February 6, 1851 3
3.	Mr. Lawrence to Viscount Palmerston ..	..	..	February 12, — 4
4.	Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence ..	..	..	February 14, — 5

Correspondence respecting the Light Dues levied on American Shipping in the United Kingdom.

No. 1.

Mr. Lawrence to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 2, 1851.)

*United States' Legation,
138, Piccadilly, December 31, 1850.*

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honour, under instructions from his Government, to invite the attention of Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the subject of the Light Dues exacted of the mercantile marine of the United States entering the ports of the United Kingdom.

It is nearly two years since Her Majesty's Government determined to respond to the invitation of the United States, made to the world many years ago, and recommend Parliament to repeal the prohibitory Navigation Laws of the kingdom; and the commerce of the two nations has been conducted for now just one year on the reciprocal basis established in accordance with such recommendation. The United States ask Great Britain to carry out this principle; to establish reciprocity in fact as well as in name, to do justice to the commerce of the United States.

The light-houses, floating lights, buoys, and beacons on the whole sea and lake-coast, and rivers of the United States, were constructed and are maintained by the Federal Government, an annual appropriation being made by Congress for these objects. No Light Dues of any kind are levied, either on vessels of the United States, or on ships of foreign nations. In the year 1792 there were but 10 lights in the Union. In the year 1848 there were 270 light-houses, 30 floating lights, 1000 buoys, besides numerous fixed beacons. There are probably at this time, including those under construction on the Pacific coast, more than 300 light-houses, with a proportionate number of floating lights, buoys, &c., all of which are given to the use of the world by the United States, without tax or charge.

The commerce of the United States is not met with a corresponding liberality in the ports of the United Kingdom. The reciprocity intended to be established by the Navigation Law of last year, and so much to be wished for between the two greatest commercial nations of the globe, will not be realized if American tonnage continues subjected to onerous Light Dues in Great Britain, while British vessels enjoy without pay, the lights, &c., upon the coast of the United States.

The Undersigned is not unaware that the system of Light Dues in this country is somewhat complicated; but he believes that as reforms have been made in many other laws and customs adopted in former ages under a different state of society, so changes can be made in these, adapting them more to the present condition of the world, and to the liberal policy of other nations.

In illustration of the onerous and unequal operation of the present system of lights in Great Britain upon American commerce, the Undersigned has the honour to ask Viscount Palmerston's attention to a few examples.

The American mail-steamers entering at Liverpool pay for Light Dues the sum of 62*l.* for each voyage. If the British steamers were subjected to the same charge in American ports, it would amount annually to the great sum of 3,224*l.* Two steamers, the "Washington" and "Hermann," returning from New York

to Bremen, and touching on the way at Southampton, paid last year Light Dues to the amount of 800*l.*, including the charges for the Heligoland Light, which the Undersigned is informed they have never seen. The steamer "Franklin," running between New York and Håvre, and touching at Cowes, but without anchoring, merely to land its mails, has been subjected to Light Dues, which have been paid by order of the Trinity House, but under protest of the consignees. One commercial house in New York, running sixteen ships between that port, Liverpool, and London, paid last year for such dues, 2,498*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Another American shipping house paid for lights in 1849, the sum of 2,252*l.*

The Undersigned will not multiply individual examples of the amount of this tax. The number of American ships that entered the ports of the United Kingdom for the nine months ending October 1, 1850, was six hundred and two (602), with a tonnage of four hundred and seventy-three thousand nine hundred (473,900). If one-third be added for the last quarter of the year, the total will be seven hundred and fifty-two (752) ships, and about six hundred thousand tons, being an average of nearly eight hundred (800) tons to each ship. Assuming this calculation to be substantially correct, it appears from the Trade List, that three thousand nine hundred and nine (3,909) American vessels have entered the ports of the United Kingdom in the last four years, with a tonnage of two millions four hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and ninety-two (2,422,492). During the last ten years, the number of American vessels entered in the United Kingdom has been seventy-eight hundred and seventy-two (7,872), with an aggregate of four million six hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (4,681,925) tons.

The Light Dues are not the same in all the ports of the United Kingdom. The rate at Liverpool is ten pence halfpenny (10½*d.*) or eleven pence (11*d.*), whereas in London the charge is thirteen pence (13*d.*) per ton. If the average is taken at one shilling (1*s.*) per ton, a ship of eight hundred (800) tons would pay forty pounds (40*l.*), and seven hundred and fifty-two (752) ships, with six hundred thousand (600,000) tons register, would pay about thirty thousand pounds (30,000*l.*) or one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars (\$146,000) annually, and it is not probable that the amount of tonnage will decrease in coming years. Thirty-nine hundred and nine (3,909) American ships must have paid with a tonnage of two millions four hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and ninety-two (2,422,492), the sum of one hundred and twenty-one thousand pounds (121,000*l.*), or nearly six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000). And within ten years last past, the shipping of the United States has contributed upon seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (7,872) vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was four million six hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (4,681,925), the immense sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds (234,000*l.*), or over one million one hundred thousand dollars (\$1,100,000), for the support of the Light-House system of the United Kingdom.

During the last year there appears to have been levied upon the shipping of the world for the Light Dues in the United Kingdom, between four and five hundred thousand pounds. Of this, one-fourteenth part was paid by citizens of the United States; while British subjects, with a fleet doubtless equally large in the ports of the United States, have not been taxed at all for the maintenance of lights. The Government of the United States, in view of its liberality, is justified in asking Her Majesty's Government to do away with this great inequality, and remove this restriction on commerce.

The Undersigned believes that no other nation levies so heavy a tax upon ships in the form of Light Dues as this. There are in the United States many more light-houses, &c., than in the United Kingdom; yet the annual appropriation for the construction of new, the repair of old, light-houses, and the maintenance of both, does not equal one-fifth of the annual amount raised for this purpose in the United Kingdom by the tax on the shipping coming into its ports.

In conclusion, the Undersigned, on behalf of his Government, expresses the wish that Her Majesty's Government may take this grave subject into consideration; that it may speedily set free American shipping from so unequal and so onerous a restriction; that it may complete its great measures for commercial freedom; and may thus increase still more the intercommunication which is already producing so happy results.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

No. 2.

*Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence.**Foreign Office, February 6, 1851.*

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to inform Mr. Lawrence, &c., that Her Majesty's Government has had under its consideration the note which Mr. Lawrence addressed to the Undersigned on the 31st of December, complaining that heavy Light Dues are levied on American shipping in the ports of the United Kingdom, whilst no dues of the same kind are charged upon British ships frequenting the ports of the United States; and Mr. Lawrence says that he is instructed by his Government to request that measures may be taken in order that American vessels may enjoy in British ports, in regard to exemption both from Light Dues and from other similar charges, the same advantages which British vessels enjoy in the ports of the United States.

In reply, the Undersigned has the honour to state, that the difference between the treatment of British vessels in American ports, and that of American vessels in British ports in regard to Light Dues, is a consequence of the difference which exists between the system on which coast-lights are maintained in the United States, and the system on which such lights are maintained in the United Kingdom.

In the United States the coast-lights are erected and maintained by the Federal Government, and the expenses connected with those lights form part of the general expenditure of that Government. The Federal Government, therefore, has a right to determine whether it shall reimburse itself for this outlay by levying Light Dues upon shipping, or whether, on the whole, it may not be more for the advantage of the United States, and more conducive to the commercial prosperity of the nation, that this charge should be borne by the public revenue, and that the commerce of the Union should be freed from any burthen in the shape of Light Dues upon vessels frequenting the ports of the Union. The Government of the United States having power to decide this question, has determined, wisely, as Her Majesty's Government think, as well as liberally, to free the commerce of the Union from any burthen on this account, and to defray out of the national revenue the actual cost of erecting and maintaining the coast-lights.

If the coast-lights of the United Kingdom had been established upon the same principle, and if they had been erected and were maintained at the public expense, and if they were managed and administered by a department of the State, it is possible that Her Majesty's Government might think that it would be best for the general interests of the nation, that the system of the United States in regard to these matters should be adopted in this country, and that the commerce of the United Kingdom should be relieved from the burthen of Light Dues.

But the British Government has not the power to deal with this matter as it pleases. The various lights which are established round the coasts of the United Kingdom have been erected and are maintained by various corporate bodies; and those corporate bodies are entitled, by patents and by Acts of Parliament, to levy certain dues upon shipping, in order to raise the necessary income for paying interest on the capital laid out in the construction of the lights, and for providing the means requisite for defraying the expense of maintaining those lights.

Her Majesty's Government have no right or power to order these corporate bodies to abstain from levying these dues; and these dues could not be made to cease unless Parliament was to vote such sums as would be necessary to buy up for the public the interest which the private parties concerned have in these lights; nor unless Parliament were at the same time to authorize the Government to abolish Light Dues for the future, and were to charge upon the public revenue the expense of maintaining the lights.

The expediency of adopting such a course has, indeed, from time to time been suggested, but the question has not hitherto been considered with a view to any practical decision.

Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot admit that the difference which exists between the system which prevails in the United States, and that which subsists in Great Britain, in regard to coast lights, has the effect of infringing upon that principle of commercial reciprocity between Great Britain and the

United States, which forms the basis of the Treaty of 1815. It is no part of the engagements of that Treaty, that the internal system and local arrangements of the two countries upon commercial matters shall be the same. But the principle distinctly laid down in the second paragraph of the 1st Article of the Treaty of 1815, is, that the vessels of each country shall, in the ports of the other, be treated in regard to duties and charges, in the same manner and on the same footing as national vessels; and this stipulation is strictly observed in regard to the Light Dues which are levied upon American vessels in British ports, for no other or higher Light Dues are levied in those ports upon American vessels than are levied in those ports upon vessels belonging to the United Kingdom.

But if the British Light Dues cannot be deemed to be any infringement of the principle of reciprocity which forms the basis of the Treaty of 1815, neither can they be considered as in any degree conflicting with the liberal principle upon which the present Navigation Law of Great Britain is founded. For that Navigation Law relates to the admission of foreign ships into British ports with certain goods on board, and coming from certain voyages, which goods and voyages would, before the passing of that law, have involved an exclusion from a British port; but that law has no reference to Light Dues or Harbour Dues, nor does it make any mention of such matters, and it cannot, therefore, be appealed to as requiring for its complete execution, that any change should be made in such matters.

Her Majesty's Government are quite ready to discuss with the Government of the United States any question which may arise in regard to any supposed incompleteness in the mutual application of that principle of reciprocity in matters of navigation which is contained in the Act 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 29; but willing and desirous as they are to carry out the provisions of that Act to the fullest extent with respect to all countries which are disposed, as the United States have declared themselves to be, to pursue a similar course, yet Her Majesty's Government cannot admit the force of arguments founded upon a constructive application of that law to matters which are wholly beyond the range of its enactments.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

No. 3.

Mr. Lawrence to Viscount Palmerston.

*United States' Legation,
138, Piccadilly, February 12, 1851.*

THE Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Viscount Palmerston, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the 6th instant, in reply to the former note of the Undersigned to Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the imposition of Light Dues on the tonnage of the United States within the ports of the United Kingdom, and will not fail to transmit a copy to his Government by the earliest opportunity.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to correct an error into which Her Majesty's Government seem to have fallen with reference to the request made by the Undersigned, on behalf of the Government of the United States, on this subject.

The Government of the United States is not unaware of the difference between the system on which coast lights are maintained in the United States, and the system on which such lights are maintained in the United Kingdom. On the contrary, the Undersigned alluded to that difference in the former communication he had the honour to make to Viscount Palmerston with reference to them. That fact does not, however, diminish the pressure of this tax upon the shipping of the United States. And while the Undersigned disclaims all intention of discussing the particular mode by which the lights of the United Kingdom are maintained, he still cherishes the hope that there is nothing in that system to prevent the changes for which his Government have asked.

The Federal Government does not rest this request on the provisions of the Convention of 1815. Lord Palmerston justly says, that "it is no part of the

engagements of that Treaty, that the internal system and local arrangements of the two countries upon commercial matters shall be the same."

Neither does it seek to view the present Navigation Law of the United Kingdom as liberating the commerce of the United States from this tax. Were that the case, there would have been no occasion to instruct the Undersigned to make the communication of the 31st of December last.

The Federal Government rests this request solely on the fact that the commerce of Great Britain enjoys without charge, the lights, beacons, and buoys maintained by the United States on a coast several thousand miles in extent; while the commerce of the United States is heavily taxed for the support of similar lights, beacons, and buoys in the United Kingdom. In view of this fact it asks Her Majesty's Government to meet the liberality of the United States with a reciprocal liberality. And as an additional reason for granting the request, it points to the present commercial policy of the two nations, founded professedly on the principle of reciprocity; and it invites Her Majesty's Government to extend the principle still further, and treat the commerce of the United States as liberally as the United States treat the commerce of the United Kingdom.

The Undersigned trusts that no question will arise in regard to any supposed incompleteness in the mutual application of that principle of reciprocity in matters of navigation contained in the Act 12 and 13 Vict. cap. 29, to render necessary the discussion for which Viscount Palmerston expresses the readiness of Her Majesty's Government.

The Undersigned has great pleasure in learning that the expediency of adopting such a course as that of the United States has been from time to time suggested, and renews the expression of the hope that Her Majesty's Government may devise some way to remove or to lighten this burden, which now falls so heavily on the commerce of the United States.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

No. 4.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Lawrence.

Foreign Office, February 14, 1851.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to inform Mr. Lawrence, &c., that he has received and has referred to the proper department of Her Majesty's Government, the note which Mr. Lawrence addressed to the Undersigned on the 12th instant, relative to the Light Dues which are levied on American shipping in the ports of the United Kingdom.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Light Dues.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Light Dues levied
on the Shipping of the United States in the
United Kingdom.

*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance
of their Address of February 13, 1851.*

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